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HISTORICAL MILITARY POWDER-HORNS.¹

GILBERT THOMPSON.

Since the earliest times the horns of animals have been prepared for various purposes; as musical instruments, drinking vessels, badges of rank and authority, and titles for the transfer of property in place of a written deed of conveyance. To those interested, the British Archaeological publications furnish descriptions and illustrations of some very ancient Danish and British horns, dating back to the "beginning of the Conqueror's Reign;" also one horn which was mentioned in a will of date of July 31 1515.

Soon after the invention of gunpowder, and the consequent development of firearms in Europe, horns were found to be admirable for carrying powder on the person. They were easily prepared by first removing the pith by soaking, or by boiling the horn in water containing a little potash, then they were scraped and cleaned. The small end was sawn off a short distance then bored and fitted with a wooden stopper; this end was cut down to the black horn for a few inches, with the exception of a narrow band, which was left for the purpose of holding the shoulder-cord in place. The large end was closed with a wooden bottom, fastened in place by pegs and fitted very snugly; a button on this bottom, or a portion of the horn which projected beyond pierced with holes, afforded the means of fastening the other end of the shoulder-cord. At the top and bottom there was frequently

¹ First read before the Society of Colonial Wars of the District of Columbia.

POWDER-HORN.

1757-60.



PETER FORCE COLLECTION

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

an attempt at decoration, by carving a rude scallop pattern. An additional attachment to a powder-horn may be mentioned; this was the "charger," resembling a miniature open horn, which was used for measuring the powder for different ranges. Such a one could be made and arranged to cover the stopper and serve as an additional protection against the effects of wet weather. A powder-horn thus made, was light, strong and elastic against rough usage, impervious to water or long exposure to storms, resisting decay even when buried for a long time in the earth.

A powder-horn was part of the equipment which a Colonial militiaman was required to have at hand for service at a moment's warning. This requirement was continued in the act of congress of the United States, of May 8, 1792, providing for the militia, as follows in part: "That every citizen, shall provide himself with a good rifle, knapsack, shot-pouch and a powder-horn." I must remark that this regulation was not repealed until 1820, and the use of the powder-horn was continued during the Mexican war of 1847. It was a military rule that each horn should be marked with its owner's name, in order to secure its prompt return after being refilled at the powder-wagon.

Gun-makers and engravers made them as articles for sale, but it was probably the fashion in those days to make a powder-horn. There is one in existence made by George Washington, when a young man, on which are only his initials. Of its workmanship he stated, that, "I made its mouth wide, so I could get a charge at a single lift." Such horns were frequently made and appropriately inscribed as a gift or testimonial to some respected citizen or favorite officer.

The ornamentation was executed in fine outline, with a sharp cutting pointed graver. There was no attempt at effect by heavy lines, but it was accomplished to some extent by close lining or cross-hatching. The professional engravers executed some very fine work, but the greater number were decorated by the maker or owner. This is described by Parkman in his relation of the appearance of the provin-

POWDER HORN
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cial troops under Johnson at Lake George in 1755, "at their sides were slung powder-horns, on which in the leisure of the camp, they carved quaint devices with their jack-knives." Any soldier, who was especially skilful no doubt was employed by his comrades, and rewarded in any barter current in the camp. The horn was frequently dyed a saffron or orange tint. The lines of the engraving, for a greater contrast and clearness, were often filled with a dark pigment, and the smaller ornaments, such as leaves and flowers, were appropriately colored, which is still to be seen in some specimens.

The ornamentation ranged from elaborate coat-of-arms, plans of cities, warships, to rude figures resembling Indian pictographs. The most interesting, were routes of travel, and they are so original and frequent as to gain the designation of "powder-horn maps." It is not improbable, that some geographical information appeared for the first time in this graphic manner. Some of these have an unique value, such as lines of fortifications, as having been delineated upon the spot. No two are alike except in the attempt to show the same locality. There is a conventional representation of towns, certain ornaments and scrolls, yet there is an individuality which is sometimes very characteristic and striking, particularly as shown by the temper of the mottoes and sentiments selected for inspiration and perpetuation. Of these some examples may be found interesting:

On the Israel Putnam horn, made at Fort William Henry, Lake George, November the 10th, 1756, A. D., is inscribed:

"When bows and mighty spears were used in fight,
Twere nervous Limbs Decl'd a man of might
But now Gunpowder scorns such strength to own
And Heroes not by Limbs but souls are shown."

ELNATHAN IVES. Lake George, September ye 22nd A. d. 1758.

"I powder With My Brother-Baul
A Hero like do Conquer All.
Steel not this Horn For Fear of Shame
For on it is the Oner's name.
Roos is Red, the Grass is Green—
The Days Are past Which I Have seen."

JOHN VAUGHN, Made Sept. 20, 1764.

"I powder With my Brother Ball
A Hearoe like do conquer all.
Steal not this Horn; by Day nor Night
For the Owners name stands fare in sight."

DANIEL HIGBE, Roxbury, May ye 8, 1775.

"So steel not this for fear of shame
For on it stands the owners name.
Within this horn their doth abide
A dost to humble tyrants pride
Then let us rise and play our part
And (strike) bloody tirants to the heart.
The Lord will shield us in the fight
And we shall put our foes to flight.
Then freedom shall be ours forever more
And liberty resound from shore to shore."

SANFORD EARL, His Horn.

"Ten Dollars Bounty on Wolves
& Panthers and British Lions. All British Lions in the
U. S. hereafter must wave the Stars and Sripes."

This was accompanied by a caricature of a lion sitting with his tail erect as a flagstaff from which flies a U. S. flag.

"Lyme, March the 9th, A. D. 1776. Major Samuel Seldens P Horn
Made for the Defence of Liberty."

Between these rude lines one can read the downfall of feudalism, the charge and turn of Cromwell's cavalry, the germ of American independence nurtured and hardened by the training of the campaigns of 1757. Altogether there is more historical significance in these unique chronicles than in coins or medals. They were used by the pioneers of this nation in the defense of their rude homes against savages and wild beasts; in skirmishes and battles against jealous nations, some of which were turning-points in the history of the advancement of mankind. These relics of the past can but warm our hearts to sentiments of veneration and remembrance.

How suggestive a single specimen may be is well exemplified by the work entitled, "Appendiculæ Historicae, or,

Shreds of History Hung on a Horn. By Fred W. Lucas. London. 1891." This is a quarto volume of 216 pages and devoted entirely to the incidents of history suggested by an engraved powder-horn of about the date of 1759-1760. The scroll of this horn is without name or date. It is decorated with a map of that portion of the Hudson river from New York to Albany, thence northward by Lake Champlain to Montreal. The Mohawk river and Lake Ontario are also included. A full-scale engraving of this horn-map is furnished together with many other cotemporaneous maps affording ample comparisons. The thoroughness with which this has been accomplished will never be again attempted or equalled. It would be impracticable for me to attempt to credit him except in this general way for the information I have received from his invaluable compendium of historical research.

Among our own authors, the late Prof. R. A. Girder, Canajoharie, New York, began very early to make facsimile drawings of all specimens he could find. He had drawings made of many of those found preserved in foreign countries. His collection finally consisted of six series: 212 of the French wars, 158 of the American Revolution, 12 of the wars of 1812 and Mexico, 38 hunting horns, 21 of wild Indians, and 60 foreign. A description of this collection, with illustrations, may be found in the St. Nicholas Magazine for October, 1896, by J. L. Sticht, United States navy. Another mention with fourteen illustrations may be found in the Philadelphia Press, February 20, 1898.

Illustrations and mentions of such horns are scattered through various historical publications. That of the Elnathan Ives horn is illustrated in the "American Historical Record" for April, 1873.

I have made drawings as though the map was unrolled, from several examples of powder-horns, which are here reproduced, accompanied by descriptions. Several maps and plans are included from various sources, for commentary and comparison. The greater proportion of these have never before been published.

POWDER-HORN.

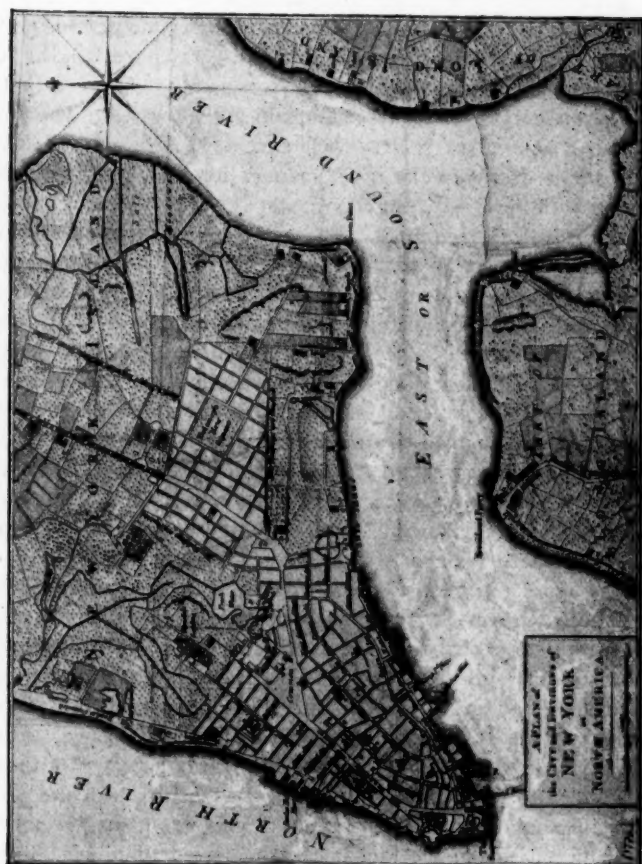
1750-60.



Drawn from original by Gilbert Thompson, 1900

THE LEWIS DONNOVAN HORN.

It is without date, and of an orange tint. The map engraved upon it is similar to that upon the horn described by Mr. Lucas, therefore it is of probably the same period, 1757-1760. The Hudson river is shown for its entire length, but not named, as also the Mohawk river as far as German Flats. Lake George and Lake Champlain are indicated. The British coat-of-arms is very well executed. The city of New York is drawn in the usual manner for that date, with the fort with the British flag flying over it, as also the four church spires and the windmill. These are indicated upon the accompanying "Plan of New York," 1776. The town of Albany has the castle overlooking it, as described by Kalm in 1748-1750. From this town to Schenectady is shown the trail, or "carrying-place," of the Indian traders, over which they carried their goods from the Hudson to the Mohawk river. At the junction of these rivers is the little town of Half Moon, named in honor of the ship in which Hudson ascended the river in 1609. Now following the Mohawk river on the horn-map, Fort Johnson is first given. This was one of the fortified houses built by William Johnson. The modern town of Johnstown occupies its site. Johnson was appointed major-general in 1755, and led the expedition against Crown Point. This was one of the four English enterprises of that year against the French. The other three were each commanded by Shirley, Lawrence and the unfortunate Braddock. Fort Hunter, was built as a protection against the Indians, at the mouth of the Schoharie. Fort Hendrick (Fort Henrick on the horn) was also one of these wooden forts, and whose general construction with the projecting upper story is well shown. This was named in honor of the sachem of the Mohawks, who joined Johnson's forces, and was killed in an ambuscade. On the horn described by Mr. Lucas this is given erroneously as Fort Henry, and of which he could find no trace or mention. Fort Habreman, as given on the horn, is probably Fort Herkimer. The town of Herkimer is on its site. The church, indicates the



location of Stone Arabia, a village by that name exists there now. On the Lucas horn it is given as "Stone Raby." German Flats (G. Flats) was a German settlement at the mouth of Canada creek in a fertile valley. On some maps it is given as "Burnet's Field." This place was frequently mentioned in the orders and correspondence of General Washington during the American Revolution.

Resuming with the Hudson river, the fort erected in 1713 as Stillwater is shown, as also Fort Saratoga. This is variously spelled upon horns and maps, as "Saraktoga," "Saratogo," "Saractogos." A map of date of 1780, has it "Saratoga." These variations will relieve the horn engraver of a great deal of criticism as to his orthography.

Fort Edward was the frontier post of the English in 1755, although they claimed to the north end of Lake Champlain. Fort William Henry, or Fort George, at the south end of Lake George is shown but not named. This lake and "L. Shamplain," are crowded around the upper portion of the horn. Fort Ticonderoga (Tycandroga) is indicated. There are a few ornaments as flowers, wild turkeys, the sun and moon. Originally, and which remained to a late date, there was a wide border around the lower edge, and in the center of the wooden bottom was a small compass.

The present owner, Mr. G. V. Chandler, of Washington, District of Columbia, has been unable to obtain its early history. It came into the possession of Thomas Burnside who put his initials upon it. He was related to the Ten Eyck family which came from near Bound Brook, New Jersey. Andrew Ten Eyck and his sons were tories and finally settled in Canada, and one of his descendants presented to Mr. Chandler this relic of Colonial times.

In the library of congress, in the Peter Force collection, there is a similar horn, with corresponding decorations. The Mohawk river is omitted, but the map extends from New York by Lake Champlain to Montreal. This horn is notable by having an ornamental band around the bottom and a spout of the same material, which was originally closed by a metal cap. Another horn in the same collection has the St. Lawrence river from Montreal to Quebec. Over the

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PETER FORCE COLLECTION

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

British coat-of-arms is: "G III R" therefore its date may be assumed as early as 1760, the beginning of the reign of George the Third.

I have been unable to find anything concerning Lewis Donovan, and the New York Historical collections only furnish the name of David Donnavan as a soldier.

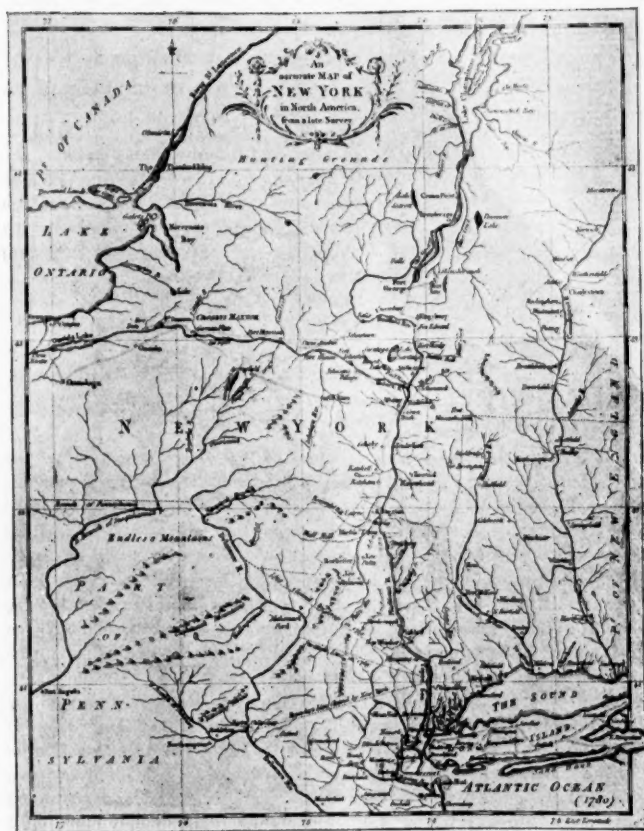
The following affidavit of Stephen Trowbridge as to service in the vicinity of Lake George, 1775, is of interest, as referring to the localities indicated upon these horn-maps:

At a Court of Common Pleas held at the Court House in the town of Poughkeepsie on and for the County of Dutchess in the State of New York on the twenty-fourth day of September in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

Edmund H. Pendleton,
Albro Akin, Stephen Thorn,
Joseph J. Jackson, Judges.
Robert S. Livingston.

State of New York, }
Dutchess County, } ss:

On this day appeared in open court before Court now sitting (the same being a court for said County) Stephen Trowbridge a resident of the Town of Washington in the said County of Dutchess, aged seventy-six years and upwards, who being first duly sworn according to law doth on his oath make the following declaration in order to obtain the benefit of the act of Congress Passed June 7, 1832. That he entered the service of the United States under the following named officers and served as herein stated. That at Danbury in Connecticut on the first of May, 1775, deponent enlisted as a private for seven months in a Company of Connecticut Militia, Commanded by Captain Noble Benedict in a regiment commanded by Colonel Waterbury, Lieutenant Colonel Mead, the Lieutenants of the Company were Ezra Stevens and James Clark, Ensign Daniel Hickok; marched from Danbury to Horseneck, remained there a few weeks, thence went to New York and encamped and remained there until some time in July when they were ordered to Half Moon Point (now Waterford). Deponent thence went in a company of men detached forward to mend the road before the main army as far as Fort George, went thence across the lake and joined the army at Ticonderoga then commanded by General Montgomery, from thence crossed Lake Champlain to Isle au Noix, from thence by water to St. John, there had an engagement with the Indians, was in the siege of St. John's about six weeks, after taking of St.



John's went to Montreal, and was there when that place was given up to the Americans army and stayed in Montreal until about the 20th of November on his return home, was discharged at Fort George and arrived at home on the fifth day of December, 1775. On 1st of May, 1776, at Danbury aforesaid, enlisted for eight months in the Connecticut troops in Captain Gailor Hubbels' Company, first Lieutenant Peter Penfield, Ensign Benjamin Hickok. Marched to Norwalk, thence to New York and joined the regiment commanded by Colonel Silliman, remained in New York until toward the last of July, thence went to Long Island, returned to New York with the army under General Washington and was with the army on the retreat from New York to Kingsbridge and along the North River until the last of December, 1776, when he was discharged at Tarrytown. Deponent served under both engagements fifteen months. Deponent was born at Danbury in January, 1756, lived since the war in the town of Amenia in Dutchess County from the year 1783 until March, 1851. Deponent has no direct proof of his said services except the affidavit (herewith sent) of Daniel Hickok, Elihu Taylor and Eli Taylor. He hereby relinquishes every claim whatever to a pension or annuity except and declares that his name is not on the Pension List of the agency of any State. Has a family record of his age at his home. The town record of his age was destroyed at the burning of Danbury by the enemy. Had not any written discharge.

Sworn to and subscribed in open court
the day and year aforesaid.

Stephen Trowbridge,
Henry E. Traver,
Clerk.

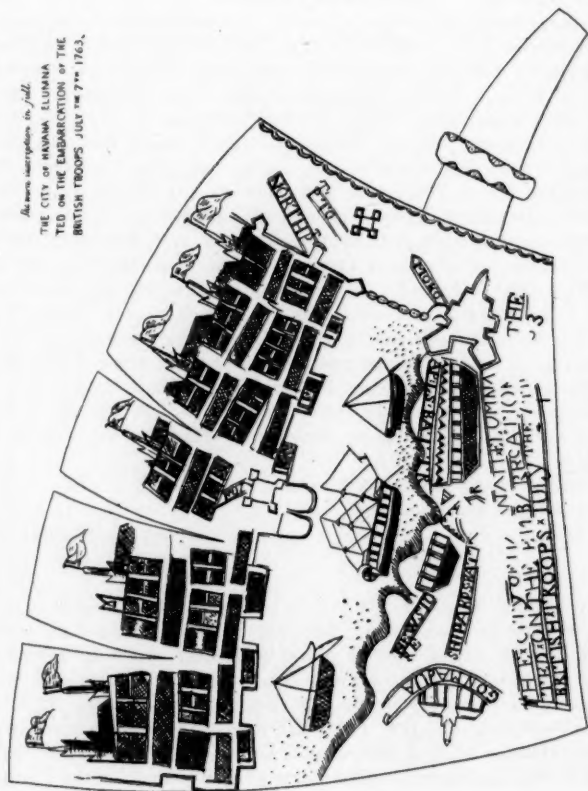
We, Elihu Taylor & Eli Taylor, both of Danbury, Fairfield County & State of Connecticut. The said Elihu Taylor aged 74 years & the said Eli Taylor aged 72 years, being duly sworn do depose and say that we are well acquainted with Stephen Trowbridge, of Washington, County of Dutchess and State of New York. That said Trowbridge in the year 1776 resided in said Danbury and on the first Monday of May entered the United States Service by enlisting in the State troops of the State of Connecticut, in the Company commanded by Captain Gaylord Hubbel & proceeded with said Company to the City of New York in the State of New York & joined the Regiment commanded by Colonel Gould S. Silliman in the Brigade of General Wadsworth & served the term of Eight months & was discharged on the 25th day of December in the same year. We served in the same Company with him and are well knowing to the aforesaid facts.

Elihu Taylor,
Eli Taylor.

POWDER-HORN.

1762-3

See notes accompanying this full.
THE CITY OF HAWAII. ILLUMINATED
ON THE EMBARKATION OF THE
BRITISH TROOPS JULY 27th 1763.



Drawn from original by Gilbert Thompson, 1900.

State of Conn. }
 Fairfield Co., { ss: Danbury.

On this 23rd day of August, 1852.

Personally appeared the above-named Elihu Taylor & Eli Taylor, & made oath to the truth of the above deposition before me. I further certify that the said Deponents sustain good characters for truth & are credible witnesses.

Edward Taylor, Justice of the Peace.

The accompanying reproduction of a map of this section of country, of date of 1780, will be found of value as a reference.

THE HAVANA HORN.

I give it this title as it is not inscribed with its owner's name, and is decorated with a plan of the city of Havana, Cuba. This is described by the inscription, "The City of Havanna Elumnated on the Embarcation of the British Troops July the 7th, (?) 1763." In some places, this inscription is worn away by long use, as shown by the fac-simile drawing.

Havana was captured by the British troops in 1762, and was restored to Spain the following year. This siege involved the captors in an enormous loss by the many disorders peculiar to a tropical climate. In addition to the regular military and naval forces, there was included a considerable contingent of Colonial troops. Among the provincial officers were General Phineas Lyman and Colonel Israel Putnam, who became distinguished during the American Revolution.

The Connecticut brigade alone mustered 2,300 officers and men. The provincial forces were: 4 independent companies, 2 companies Gorham Rangers, First Conn. regt., 6 companies New York, 2 companies New Jersey, 3 companies Rhode Island. These forces embarked for home, October, 1762.

The journal of the Rev. John Graham, chaplain First Connecticut regiment, printed by the Society of Colonial Wars, New York, 1896, and the journals of the siege by English engineer officers, reprinted with an introduction by Edward E. Hale, Roxbury, Massachusetts, April 30, 1898, may be referred to.



The city of Havana, is frequently used as a decoration upon powder-horns and possibly by veteran provincials of this siege of 1762.

In the Gentlemen's Magazine for October, 1762, is an engraving, which is reproduced for purposes of comparison. It is entitled, "A Plan | of the | Siege of the Havana. | Drawn by an Officer | on the Spot. | 1762." On page 458 of the same number, there is furnished an explanation of the references to this plan.

1. Place where the troops landed June 7.
2. March of the army after landing.
3. The Dragon against Cojimar.
4. Where the army first encamped.
5. Where the cannon, etc., were landed.
6. Batteries against the Morro.
7. The Dragon, Cambridge and Marlborough, against the Morro.
8. The bombs against the Puntal.
9. The Belleisle against the Chorera fort.
10. Batteries against the Puntal.
11. Batteries on the Cavannos hill.
12. Hoetzers against the shipping.
13. Three Spanish Men of war sunk.
14. One company's ship overset.
15. The chain and bomb.
16. Spanish admiral and fleet.
17. Two ships on the stocks.
18. Admiral Pocock with the men of war and transports.
19. Commodore Keppel with the men of war and transports.
20. Camp at the water mills.
21. Fortified houses.
22. Headquarters.

The English words "North Pt." for "Puntal" on the horn have added credence to the belief that it was carried at the battle of North Point, Maryland, and other engagements during the war of 1812. The owner, Mr. W. R. Phillips, of Washington, District of Columbia, is unable to furnish any additional information in time for publication.



Map of the Bay of St. Lawrence, showing the various islands and rivers, and the city of Quebec.

POWDER HORNS FROM THE PETER FORCE COLLECTION, OF
THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

There are three specimens in this collection, of which I have been enabled by the courtesy of the officials² of that library to present reproductions. They are probably of the period of 1757-1763. These have been already referred to. As a commentary on the one showing Havana surrounded by a fleet of various classes of ships, a plan of Havana, from the Gentlemen's Magazine, for May, 1762, is also reproduced.

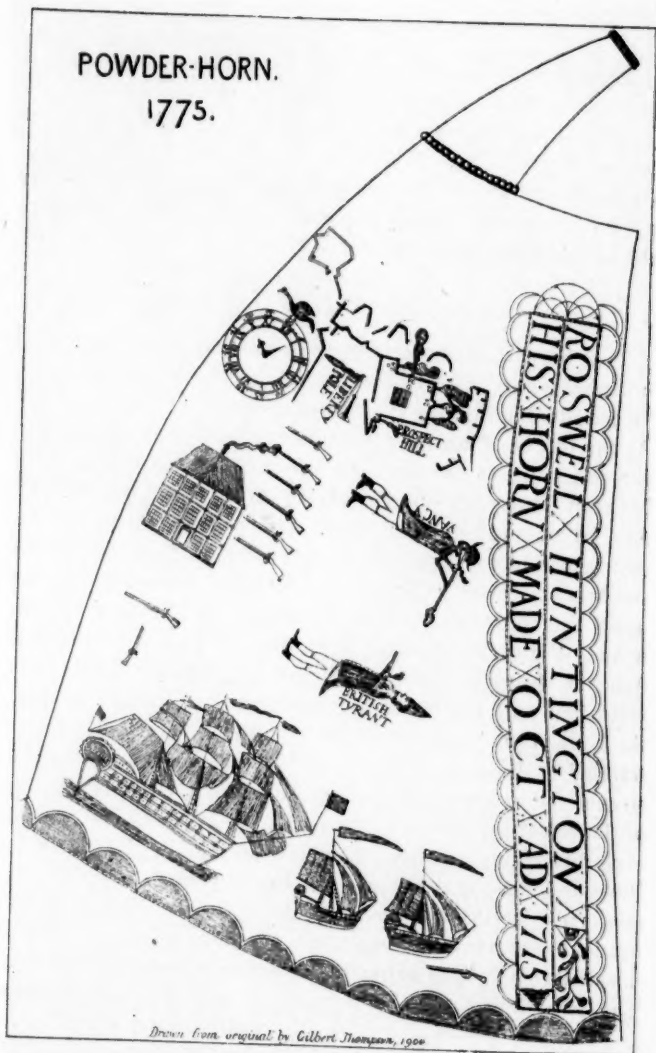
THE ROSWELL HUNTINGTON HORN.

This horn is in perfect preservation and is distinguished not only for its historical value, but for the bold inscription, "Roswell Huntington, His Horn. Made Oct. A. D. 1775." At the top is delineated a portion of the lines of the American left wing at the siege of Boston, Massachusetts, lying between Cambridge and the Mystic river. The fort at Prospect Hill is given in detail, even to the caliber of the artillery, viz: 4 pounders, 9 pounders, 24 pounders, from which the smoke is belching, as in action. The fort lying more to the front, the engraving of which is left unfinished on the horn, is the Winter Hill Fort. A "Liberty Pole," with the flag flying is shown to the rear of, and between the forts. The clock-face with the hands at 5 minutes past X, may indicate the hour of the beginning of some battle. A toy, or "dummy watch," is drawn with the hands at 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ minutes past VIII, so that the hands may be equi-distant from XII. The house of three stories, has been supposed to be intended for Faneuil Hall, but it more nearly resembles the Old Brick Church in Boston, built 1712, except that the cupola is omitted. It might possibly have been intended for General Washington's headquarters at Cambridge, but all these suppositions are unsatisfactory. The grounded rifles are simply decorations. The two figures, "Yancy," and "British Tyrant," blazing

² I am especially indebted to Mr. P. Lee Phillips, custodian of maps, for valued assistance and information.

POWDER-HORN.

1775.



Drawn from original by Gilbert Thompson, 1900.

away at each other as duelists show spirit. The men-of-war indicates the British fleet.

There is a horn map copied by Girder, which has been published, and is known as the "Bunker Hill Horn." This is inscribed, "Ephraim Moors, his horn, made at Temple's wharf, 29, 1775." (Oct. 29, 1775.) The same line of forts are shown as on the Huntington horn, but it also includes Bunker's Hill, the city of Boston and the harbor. Two figures are fighting a duel with swords, thus these horns are very similar in decoration and sentiment. It may be noted that the king in October, 1775, proclaimed the American colonists as rebels. This horn is in the possession of the Massachusetts Historical Society. The "Huntington Horn," is preserved by Mrs. F. H. Newell, Washington, District of Columbia, who kindly loaned it to me for delineation.

In the published rolls of the Revolutionary soldiers from Connecticut, is found the name of Roswel Huntington, who enlisted May 12, 1775, and was discharged December 16, 1775. He was in the 2nd company of the 3rd Connecticut regiment, which was commanded by Israel Putnam. This regiment was recruited in Windham county, Connecticut, except one company from New London. His name also appears upon a roll preserved in the Record and Pension Division, United States War Department, of Captain P. Conner's company of Colonel John Ely's regiment of Connecticut troops, Revolutionary war, dated March, 1777, with remark, "Enlisted Dec. 15, 1777." No further information as to his military record has been obtained. In the "History of Windham county, Connecticut," I find the record of "Roswell Huntington, born 28 Dec., 1754, married 29 Oct., 1777, in Windham, Conn., Sarah Reed; after his death she married Samuel Spencer."

Details from the 3rd Connecticut Regiment were in the battle of Bunker Hill, under General Putnam, and it is not improbable that this horn may have been used in that engagement. This regiment was in position on the left wing during the siege, and on one occasion was paraded at Prospect Hill to receive a flag from the hands of General Wash-

ington, which was presented to this regiment by order of the Continental Congress.

For comparison, to accompany this drawing is a reduced reproduction of a manuscript map, in the Library of Congress, which has not been heretofore published as far as known. (See frontispiece.) It is entitled, "Boston | its Environs and Harbour | with the | Rebels Works | raised against that town in 1775; | from the observations | of Lieut. Page of His Majesty's Corps of Engineers, | and from those of other Gentlemen. | " To those who may wish to make further comparisons, a more complete map of the American lines compiled from later and more accurate information, may be found in the Atlas, Plate I, accompanying Marshall's Life of Washington, published 1806.

THE HOMES OF THE SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

MARTHA BLADEN CLARK.

GEORGE ROSS.—The Ross memorial in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, bears the following inscription:

Here stood the house of George Ross—signer of the Declaration of Independence—Born 1750—Died 1779—Lawyer—Statesman—Patriot.



Geo. Ross

The pillar and tablet erected was to mark the site of his country home, then a suburb of Lancaster, and his city house stood upon the site of the present court house. He is also remembered by a splendid stained glass memorial window in St. James' P. E. church, the gift of Miss Mary Ross, the only lineal descendant who bears his name.

George Ross was of Scotch descent, his father being an Episcopal clergyman who emigrated to this country in 1705 and settled in New Castle, Delaware, where his son was born May 10th, 1730. He studied law in Philadelphia, and after

his admission to the bar settled in Lancaster, 1751, and married Miss Anne Lawler, August 17, 1751, a native of Lancaster. Soon after he received the appointment of prosecutor for the king, a position he filled with credit. From 1768 to 1776, excepting the years 1772 and 1774, he was a member of the Colonial Assembly of Pennsylvania.

George Ross was chosen a member of the first Continental Congress that met in Carpenter's hall, Philadelphia, on the 5th of September, 1774. It has been said of this congress that "it is the grandest and most important assembly ever



HOME OF GEORGE ROSS,
Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

held in America, and that the all of America is entrusted to it, and depends upon it. A body of greater men, of purer impulses, of nobler aims, or devoted patriotism, never met together or crowned a nation's annals." Congress in their session in May, 1775, resolved to raise a Continental army, and Pennsylvania's portion were 4,300 men, and to assist in carrying out these measures, a "Committee of Safety" was formed and George Ross was chosen to represent Lancaster county. He represented his constituents in the Pennsylvania assembly and the same time as a delegate to congress.

He was not a member of the congress from Nov. 3, 1775, to July 20th, 1776, in which time the adoption of resolutions for Independence on the 2d of July had been cast, and the vote on the 4th of July in favor of the "Declaration." The 2nd of August found him a member of congress, and he enjoyed the distinction of signing the Declaration. July 4th, 1776, at the very time the Declaration of Independence was being adopted, he was in Lancaster presiding at a meeting of the officers and members of the 53 battalions of associators of Pennsylvania, to choose two brigadier generals. He was chairman of the Lancaster county committee of "Observation and Correspondence," colonel of first battalion of Associators of Lancaster county. On July 18th, 1776, he was elected vice-president of the Pennsylvania constitutional convention; was also one of the inspectors of military stores. In 1776 he was associated with George Washington and Robert Morris on the committee appointed by the Continental Congress to devise a national flag. When he retired from congress he was offered a gift of \$150.00 as a testimony from his friends of their sense of his attendance on the public business, but declined the honor and assured his admirers that in bestowing his exertions he was impelled solely by a patriotic sense of duty. Mr. Ross was interested in the cause of the Indians and frequently was called upon to exercise his sympathy in their behalf. After his retirement from congress he was appointed to the bench of admiralty of Pennsylvania. The following record from the *Philadelphia Evening Post* of July 16th, 1779:

"Last Wednesday died at his seat near this city, the Hon. George Ross, Esq., judge of the admiralty of this state who justly merited it. A firm and impartial judge, and yesterday his remains were interred at Christ's church by a number of the most respectable inhabitants. He was buried from his home in this city, in North alley, above Fifth street."

Next to John Hancock, the strongest and boldest signature to the Declaration is that of George Ross.

"Among the strongest and the best
Our delegate sustained the test
And cast his ballot with the rest
Brave, wise and witty.

Of broad, well educated mind:
King's advocate and well inclined
To weigh the rights of human kind
Ross of our city."

ODE TO WASHINGTON.

LYDIA WILLIAMS KENDALL FOSTER.

Read at the meeting of Bristol Chapter, Bristol, R. I., February 22d, 1902.

Great-hearted Washington! so nobly brave
So bravely noble, sweet indeed must be
Our privileged right, thro' peace, thro' stress more grave,
To keep thy natal day, remembering thee!
Soft sang the song-birds in the southern groves
The flitting blue bird and the cardinal proud—
Faint breathed the first spring scents from violet banks
When thou wert born, while yet in hurrying droves
Grey clouds sped o'er the blue, and torrents loud
Outspoke, while dun-brown oaks held serried ranks
As met fierce winter with the gentle spring,
So sweetness with the strength in thee was bound;
For not the more thy power makes praise outring,
Than all thy tenderness of heart which did abound.
For greatly did'st thou love, as men of old,
With courage grand, which onward bore all hearts,
Held faith midst doubt, with trust in God and man,
No taint of selfish zeal or lust for gold,
No yielding to the tempter's veiled arts
But one, pure, steadfast striving tow'ds God's plan.
With iron will and valiant hand, thou fought
Those sad, sad battles drear, did'st lead our sires
Thro' pain, yea, death, to victory dearly bought,
On, to the glow of freedom's beacon fires.
Yet grander still thy poise of soulful strength
When midst success, thou turned not from the goal,
Midst later storms, midst cruel taunts, midst tears,
Didst march, breast forward, and throughout the length
And breadth of life, taught men that self-control
Which loves high honor first, which trusts midst fears.

Strong-bulwarked stands thy nation here to-day,
Prosperous and glad, brave for the onward march,
Firm-standing on the rock foundation thou didst lay,
With heart uplifted to'rds the heaven's blue arch.
From eastern surge to golden western sand,
From northern pine to southern rose and palm,
We praise thy name, O Washington, and pray
That thou in spirit still may'st guide our land.
Inspire, restrain, uphold thro' storm and calm.
Leading us ever on into eternal day.

COMTE DE ROCHAMBEAU.

Nothing was omitted on the part of France to make the unveiling of the monument to Rochambeau, the gallant Frenchman, a success.

Lafayette came to the assistance of the colonies in their darkest hour of his own initiative running the risk of detention by his king and capture by the British. Rochambeau came by order of his monarch with a fleet and an army, the representative of French military authority. France gave us this illustrious man and now she gives to the American people the replica of the statue erected to his memory at Vendome. The Countess de Rochambeau was fittingly chosen to unveil the monument.

Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, president general, appointed a committee to extend to the countess the greetings of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, upon her arrival in this country.

Mrs. Sylvanus Reed, chairman, sent the following letter:

Madame la Comtesse de Rochambeau:

DEAR MADAME: I have the honour to be directed by Mrs. Fairbanks, president general of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, to serve as chairman of a committee of that society, to welcome to the shores of a grateful country, you, Madame, the descendant of the famous Comte de Rochambeau. The ladies of this committee will have the honour to wait upon you, Madame la Comtesse, at three o'clock on Monday, May 19, 1902.

With the hope that you may bear with you, on your return to your

native land, memories as sweet as those which arise in our hearts when we think of France and of Paris—the most beautiful city in all the world, I am, dear **Madame**,

Sincerely and faithfully yours,

CAROLINE GALLUP REED.

Accordingly at three o'clock on Monday, the committee waited on the Comtesse de Rochambeau. The Comte de Lafayette and the Vicomte de Chambrun were also present. The following greeting was extended in behalf of the National Society:

Madame la Comtesse de Rochambeau:

Mrs. Fairbanks, president general of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, has delegated us to welcome, in the name of that society, one whose name has been for a century and a quarter pronounced from childhood with gratitude and affection by every American citizen.

In the darkest hour of war for American Independence, a gleam of light and hope cheered the heart of Washington and his army when the Comte de Rochambeau arrived and landed his troops on the shores of Rhode Island, where he was welcomed by General Sullivan, whose forces he joined.

Again, at that critical moment when Washington, with the Marquis de Lafayette as his ally, stood in front of the army of Cornwallis, and the great French fleet of Rochambeau closed in behind, the problem was solved. And on that 19th day of October, 1781, the stars and stripes waved over an independent and united people.

We rejoice that the statue, which the nation has erected to your illustrious ancestor, should be unveiled by a lady who bears his name and who represents the nation whose friendship has been our pride and a tower of strength since that famous October day. May the two great republics of the world be allied to the end of time!

MRS. SYLVANUS REED, Regent of the Manhattan Chapter, Chairman.

MRS. ALETHA R. BEDLE, of New Jersey, Vice-President General.

MRS. J. HERON CROSMAN, of Tarrytown-on-Hudson, Vice-President General.

MRS. S. V. WHITE, Regent of the Fort Greene Chapter.

MISS MARY E. VANDERPOEL, Regent of the Mary Washington Chapter.

MRS. FREDERICK HASBROUCK, Regent of the Knickerbocker Chapter.

MRS. A. G. MILLS, of the Mary Washington Chapter.

It is a notable coincidence that one hundred and twenty-two years ago—11th of July 1780,—when the Comte de Rochambeau and the admiral of the French fleet landed with 6,000 men in Rhode Island, and Newport was illuminated in their honor, the adjutant on General Sullivan's staff, which received them, was Colonel Sylvanus Reed, the grandfather of the late Rev. Sylvanus Reed.

The dedicatory exercises in Washington drew an immense concourse of patriotic citizens. The president of the United States, Ambassador Porter, Senator Lodge and others made memorable addresses.

The statue, a duplicate of the one unveiled in Vendome, France, on June 4, 1900, is of heroic size, representing Rochambeau at the siege of Yorktown, October 10, 1781, ordering the French wing of the patriotic army to attack that of Lord Cornwallis. Rochambeau is represented in the uniform worn by him at the battle that decided the future of the thirteen colonies; in his left hand is a plan of the field while his right arm is extended, the index finger pointing towards the British forces. This inscription appears on the north side of the pedestal:

"We Have Been
Contemporaries and Fellow Laborers
In the Cause
Of Liberty,
And We Have Lived Together
As Brothers Should Do
In Harmonious Friendship.
Washington to Rochambeau,
February 1, 1784."

"For destiny never swerves
Or yields to men the helm;
He shoots his thought, by hidden nerves,
Throughout the solid realm."

REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS.

This department is intended for hitherto unpublished or practically inaccessible records of patriots of the War of American Independence, which records may be helpful to those desiring admission to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and to the registrars of the chapters. Such data will be gladly received by the editor of this magazine.

April 18, 1777. Extracts from the report of the committee appointed to inquire into the conduct of the enemy.

Taken prisoner at sea:

MR. JOSIAH, first lieut. of the Continental brig *Andria Doria*, was taken on the sixth day of June, 1776 by the *Cerberus*, man of war, Captain Simmons, and confined six months on ship board.

Taken prisoner at Fort Washington:

THOMAS BOYD, of West Caln, in Chester county, Penna., private in Captain Wallace's company of the Flying Camp, imprisoned in New York.

WILLIAM DARLINGTON, of East Caln in Chester county, Pa., a private in Captain Wallace's company of the Flying Camp. In prison in New York in a house called New Bridewell.

JAMES STUART, of East Caln in Chester county, Penna., a private soldier in Captain M'Lures company of the Flying Camp. In prison in Mr. Mason's church, New York.

SAMUEL YOUNG, taken prisoner at Fort Washington by the English army on Saturday the 16th of November. Confined about two weeks in a church in New York. Afterwards he was carried on board a ship, where about five hundred of the prisoners were confined below deck. James Shannar and William Houston of the same company, made the same deposition.

JOHN CARYL, a prisoner taken at Fort Washington was confined with five hundred in one ship below deck for some weeks.

OLIVER WOODRUFF. In prison for three months in the North Dutch Church on William street.

ADOLPH MEYER, prisoner in Middle Dutch Church into which three thousand prisoners were crowded.

Philadelphia :

JACOB RITTER, taken prisoner at the Battle of Brandy Wine, imprisoned with nine hundred Americans in "the British Provost" or Walnut street prison, in charge of Captain Cunningham.

CAPTAIN SAMUEL WAPLES of Accomac county, Virginia. Taken prisoner, as lieutenant in the ninth Virginia regiment, at the battle of Germantown.

CAPTAIN SAMUEL WAPLES, was confined in the common jail of the city of Philadelphia, where he suffered many privations, being kept for three days and nights without any kind of sustenance. He made his escape therefrom in the disguise of a Friend (Quaker) furnished by an old aunt, and succeeding in passing the lines, served in the army during the rest of the war. (Obituary in Paulson's *Advertiser*, 1834.)

Extract from *Trenton Gazette*, New Jersey, Wednesday May 7, 1783:

Tell it to the whole world, and let it be published in every news-paper throughout America, Europe, Asia and Africa, to the everlasting disgrace and infamy of the British king's commanders of New York:

That, during the late war 11,600 and 44 American prisoners, have suffered death by their inhuman, cruel, savage and barbarous usage on board the filthy and malignant British Prison Ship called the *Jersey*, lying at New York. Britons tremble, lest the vengeance of Heaven fall on you—for the blood of these unfortunate victims.

(Furnished by Mrs. D. A. Depue, Newark, N. J.)

"Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates and men decay."

"Nothing is ever settled till it is settled right."

REAL DAUGHTERS.

The Eunice Farnsworth Chapter of Skowhegan, Maine, is so fortunate as to have had five "Real Daughters." All were farmers' wives, and they represented the towns of Solon, Canaan, Athens and Norridgewock.

The first to join the chapter were two sisters, Mrs. Hunniwell and Mrs. Merrill, who became members in September, 1898. They were the daughters of Ebenezer Dean, of Madison, and his wife, Jane Green, and were part of a family of twenty-four children. The father was born in Wiscasset, Maine, January 5, 1758. He enlisted as a drummer in the Revolutionary war in 1778 and served one year. In 1781 he enlisted again for three years. He was honorably discharged at the close of the war, and received a pension until his death, June 24, 1857, at the age of 99 years and nearly 6 months. The pension was continued to his widow until her death in 1873.

MRS. REBECCA (DEAN) HUNNIWELL.

The elder of the sisters, Mrs. Rebecca (Dean) Hunniwell, was born in Abbot, Maine, April 10, 1815. She was married in 1840 to Daniel Hunniwell, and had six children. One son died in the Civil war. Her married life was spent on a farm in Cornville. The husband went to California in the early days and died there, leaving her to bring up her family alone. She moved to Augusta and was housekeeper in the Augusta House for nine years, after which she bought a farm in Madison which she carried on for twenty years. She was a very capable and energetic woman, and led an active life to the end. The last five years of her life she spent in the home of her son Asa, in Solon. She was a member of the Congregational church in that town. When the gold spoons arrived for Mrs. Hunniwell and her sister she was visiting a relative in Skowhegan. The chapter was preparing suitably to celebrate the occasion of presenting the spoons, hoping to have both ladies present at the meeting, when the sad news came that Mrs. Hunniwell had met with a fatal ac-

cident in falling down stairs. The spoon was given to her on her deathbed. She lingered a week and died October 27, 1898.

MRS. JERUSHA CAROLINE (DEAN) MERRILL.

Mrs. Jerusha Caroline (Dean) Merrill, youngest daughter of Ebenezer Dean, was born in Blanchard, Maine, October 7, 1830. She was married February 6, 1855, to Stephen Merrill, of Solon, and had two sons. She was one of the first members of the Congregational church in Solon, and at the time of her death the oldest member. She was always very active in church work, and much interested in missions. She was also an active member of the "Grange." She died after a long and painful illness on Thanksgiving day, November 28, 1901, at the age of 72, in the same house to which she went as a bride.

MRS. SYLVIA (HALL) HUSSEY.

The third of our "Real Daughters" was Mrs. Sylvia (Hall) Hussey, of Canaan, who was the daughter of Jabez Hall and Tryphena Wilbur. The father was born in Halifax, Mass., January 19, 1766, and died in Canaan, Maine, November 20, 1839. He was a private in Col. Tupper's regiment of the Massachusetts line, and was honorably discharged at West Point December, 1783. He received a pension for his services, which was continued to his widow until her death in 1857. Mrs. Hussey remembered her father telling how at at one time he had no shirt. Gen. Washington came along and probably noticed it, for the next day a shirt came for him. Sylvia Hall was born in Waterville, Maine, February 6, 1805. She was married October 1, 1823, to Nathan Hussey. They had three sons and one daughter. They made their home in Waterville for ten years, afterwards removing to Canaan, where she spent the remaining 65 years of her life. Her husband died in Canaan January 1, 1875. Mrs. Hussey passed her last years with her son, Owen Hussey, and was affectionately cared for. She retained her faculties to a remarkable degree. A delegation of the chapter drove 12 miles to her home one beautiful "Indian Summer" day to pre-

sent her with the spoon which had been received from the National Society. She walked into the room to meet them with a step as sprightly as a girl's. After a few days of suffering she passed peacefully away July 8, 1900, at the age of 95.

MRS MARY PRUDENCE (BAXTER) ELLIOTT.

Two "Real Daughters" are still living to hold an honored place on the rolls of the Eunice Farnsworth Chapter. Mrs. Mary Prudence (Baxter) Elliott, of Athens, is the daughter of Benjamin Baxter and Margaret Hewitt, of Mercer. The father was born in 1757, and was a private in Col. Bellows' regiment of the New Hampshire line, receiving a pension for his services. He died in Mercer October 17, 1831. Mary Prudence was born in Mercer, Maine, March 21, 1819. She was married November 24, 1839, to Adam Elliott, and had seven children. She passed her early married life in Starks, afterwards removing to Athens, where she has lived 49 years. Her husband died April 15, 1881, and she lives at present with her son and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Elliott. She is a member of the Methodist church, as were her father and mother before her. Some years ago she met with an accident which obliges her to go on crutches, but otherwise she is well. The chapter paid her a visit last October, driving 13 miles through as beautiful farming country as there is in Maine to a pleasant farmhouse which commands from its doorway a wide view over rolling fields and wooded hills. They were cordially received by Mrs. Elliott and entertained with stories of old times, and shown many interesting keepsakes.

MRS. CAROLINE (FARRAND) HIGHT.

Our fifth "Real Daughter," who is now approaching her 102nd birthday, is Mrs. Caroline (Farrand) Hight, of Norridgewock. She is the daughter of William and Jael (Manchester) Hight. The father was born in Montpelier, Vt., November 18, 1759. He enlisted at Bennington, Vt., and served one year in Col. Warner's regiment of the Vermont line. He, like the other fathers, was a pensioner of the United States. He lived to be nearly 95, and died March 18,

1854. Mrs. Hight remembered hearing her father tell many stories of hardships suffered during his campaigns, and of once going for seven days without rations. The daughter



MRS. CAROLINE (FARRAND) HIGHT.

Caroline was born in Industry, Maine, July 5, 1800. She was married December 31, 1822, to Hanson Hight, and has ever since lived in Norridgewock. She has been the mother of

three sons and five daughters, and in her day led an active and laborious life. Her husband died September 12, 1874, at the age of 76. As long as she was able to go she was an attendant at the Congregational church, and she much enjoys the ministrations of her pastor. She is now quite deaf and very infirm, and her sight is growing dim. She has been exceedingly interested in the Daughters of the American Revolution since she became a member, and shows her spoon to visitors with great pride. The chapter has called upon her four times; first to present the spoon, and upon her 99th, 100th and 101st birthdays. She greets them always affectionately and is delighted to see them. Indeed, her mind seems to be in all respects as clear as ever. Upon her one hundredth birthday, July 5, 1900, she held a festival which was attended by over 200 kinsfolk, neighbors and friends. A tent decorated with the national colors was spread under the old elms of the yard and a bountiful lunch was served. The chapter sat at a table together, at one end of which Mrs. Hight presided by her own special desire. Our youngest "Real Daughter," Mrs. Merrill, sat at her side. In the afternoon a brief program was carried out, with a poem, and congratulatory addresses. Mrs. Hight was very happy all day, and welcomed her friends most warmly. The chapter presented her with a basket containing one hundred roses, and with a Century plant, besides other remembrances. The success of this celebration was due to Miss Naomi Hight, who put her heart into its arrangements, and whose cordial greeting to each guest made one of the pleasant features of the occasion. This loving and faithful daughter took devoted care of her mother for seventeen years, and her death last August came to Mrs. Hight as the crowning affliction of her old age. She is now in the home of her daughter, Mrs. P. H. Butler, and has a nurse who gives her skilful care. She especially enjoys being read to out of the Bible. She lives much in the past, but retains a deep interest in her family and friends, and has recently sent a loving greeting to the Eunice Farnsworth Chapter.—LOUISE H. COLBURN, *Registrar*.

REPORT OF THE STATE REGENT OF MISSOURI.

Madam President and Members of the Eleventh Continental Congress: Missouri's regent will find it hard to tell in a brief space of the prosperity of the society of the Daughters of the American Revolution in her state. The word prosperity is used in its truest sense, for not only has the roll of the organization increased, until it numbers over six hundred, but better still perfect peace and unity dwells amongst our chapters.

The chapter whose home it at our state capitol, the Jane Randolph, is still presided over by Mrs. Thos. O. Towles, who each year is unanimously elected to succeed herself. Mrs. Towles, has planned the patriotic work and social entertainment. The chapter has had beautiful results. A colonial tea where the ladies, dressed in the costumes of long ago, dispensed hospitality to the 41st general assembly of the state of Missouri, was greatly enjoyed, as was the May-day fete given as a reward to the children who planted trees on Arbor day. This last proved a notable occasion. An address was delivered, and the children danced around the "May Pole." Two hundred trees have been planted during the year—one in the executive mansion yard, named for the Jane Randolph Chapter.

The Elizabeth Benton Chapter at Kansas City, with Mrs. John R. Walker acting regent, has a strong hold on the community. The alcove of the beautiful Kansas City library furnished by the members of this chapter with historic volumes, is a treasure highly prized.

The St. Joseph Chapter has elected Mrs. John J. McDonald as regent. The state regent and many of the Missouri Daughters were entertained during the past year by the hospitable Daughters of St. Joseph.

The Osage Chapter is still presided over by one of the choicest women in our state, Mrs. I. T. McCluney. May she and the chapter live long and prosper!

The state regent is a mother very proud of her Daughters, and can say naught but pleasant things of the Nancy Hunter Chapter, at the old French town of Cape Girardeau, with Mrs.

Judge Houck as its leader; of our youngest child at Hannibal, of which Miss Elizabeth Harrison is regent, called the Hannibal Chapter, and of the four chapters in St. Louis, where a majority of the Missouri Daughters dwell.

The St. Louis Chapter is really the parent of all the other chapters in the city of St. Louis. It has been blessed by having regents with the true catholic spirit who have helped their sister organizations and co-operated with them in the wisest of ways. During the past twelve months they have been more active than ever in the promotion of that love of liberty and country which our ancestors bequeathed to us.

Mrs. John Booth is serving a second term as regent of the St. Louis Chapter. Mrs. Edward De Wolf is still the regent of the Laclede, and Miss Delafield of the Hannah Arnett Chapters. while Mrs. Winthrop Chappell is at the head of the Jefferson Chapter.

The St. Louis Daughters are looking forward to and working for the event which will mark the centennial of the Louisiana Purchase. We beg that all our sister societies bear in mind that as Providence has placed us in the very heart of our continent, we are preparing a welcome for them in *our* hearts and home at the World's Fair of 1904, which will celebrate the purchase of the beautiful Mississippi Valley by the United States.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY H. L. SHIELDS,
Regent of Missouri.

REPORT OF THE STATE REGENT OF WASHINGTON.

Madam President and Members of the Eleventh Continental Congress: This third annual report is offered by the state regent of Washington with more pleasure than ever before, as increased interest is manifested in us throughout the estate, showing that previous years of conscientious work are at last bringing forth the fruit we all labor to obtain,—appreciation of our society.

We have a new chapter in Seattle, the "Lady Stirling," and several new members throughout the state, three from Hoquiam, two from Port Gamble, one from Whatcom, one from Fairhaven, and one from Everett. The state regent frequently now receives letters of inquiry as to how to become a Daughter of the American Revolution, the more gratifying, as it has never occurred until within the past year. In time, we hope for chapters in various places, as each member will now be more or less interested in forming chapters. This state is of such vast proportions that it is seldom we meet, but much is accomplished by letters.

The Mary Ball Chapter, of Tacoma (named for Washington's mother), numbering over 60 members, is the oldest in this state, and takes much pride in recording on its charter roll the name of Mrs. Addison G. Foster, now one of our honored vice-presidents general. The chapter is studying Colonial history, the history of its state, and of the Indians of the great Northwest. Some years ago they gave a drinking fountain to Tacoma and are now planning further embellishments for their pretty city.

The Rainier Chapter, of Seattle (named for the highest mountain peak about us), was the second chapter organized in this state, and now counts 62 members, with nine more papers still before the National Board. During the past year several entertainments have been given by one of the chapter members and a picnic by another member. The chapter gave a Colonial ball on the night of January 6th, 1902, when powder, patches and antique gowns took one back a hundred years or more, whilst gazing as the fair wearers tripped the "light fantastic." \$35 was sent from the net proceeds to Continental Hall fund. Some of the members gave to the Jacksonville relief fund, in response to Mrs. Eagan's touching appeal last summer, and at that same time, two of the chapters responded to the appeal from the Pohick Church committee. The state regent did her best in placing these appeals before all her chapters. Rainier Chapter rejoices in the possession of all the genealogical books issued by our National Board, and having no rooms of its own has purchased book shelves to hold them and for the present they are kindly housed by The Young Women's

Christian Association, which, being in the heart of the city, is easy of access. Lately this chapter has been presented with good photogravures of Stuart's George and Martha Washington by their newly elected regent.

The Virginia Dare Chapter, of Tacoma, was formally organized April 13th, 1900. (Virginia daughter of Ananias and Eleanor Dare was the first child of English parents born on the island of Roanoke August 18th, 1587. At that time her grandfather, John White, was governor of the colony. They were all members of Raleigh's colonists, who came over from England on the "Dragon," and through some mistake, were landed on Roanoke Island.) It was organized as a closed chapter, limited to twenty, and now numbers 18 members. It was thus organized that it might study American history in its own way, not practicable in a larger chapter. It meets every two weeks and has already read aloud and discussed Fiske's "Old Virginia and her neighbors." Last summer the state regent had the pleasure of personally presenting its charter.

The Esther Reed Chapter of Spokane, has been in existence nearly two years. (Esther de Beedt, born in London, 1746, in 1763 there met Joseph Reed, of America. In 1770 Mr. Reed again crossed to London, bringing his bride to live in Philadelphia. Both were ardent patriots. Esther Reed died in 1780.) This chapter during its first year purchased a large flag and presented its highly esteemed regent with the Daughters of the American Revolution emblem mounted on a breastpin. This past winter it gave a Colonial tea when many of its members wore old Colonial gowns and sent \$5.00 of the proceeds to the Continental Hall fund. It has 27 members who are studying Colonial history.

The Lady Sterling Chapter of Seattle, is as yet our youngest, having been only about six months in existence (Sarah, sister of Governor William Livingston, daughter of Philip Livingston, born in Albany, 1722, married Major General, the Earl of Stirling, loyal to our government.) This chapter started with 27 members, and now numbers 42, with eight more whose papers have not yet returned from Washington, D. C. The state regent had the pleasure of presenting their charter this winter.

Senator Foster, of our state, has been so kind as to send the state regent "for the use of the state," the three reports of the National Society, the last one being equal in size and contents to both the others combined. They grow more interesting as years progress and the illustrations improve in similar ratio.

On June 26th, 1902, we hope to have in Seattle a state meeting from all chapters and members in the state. Both of our Seattle chapters will do their best to entertain our guests, and we hope greatly that this re-union will tend to strengthen the Daughters of the American Revolution bonds and quicken us into gathering more Daughters under the Stars and Stripes of our beloved flag.

With gratitude to the National Board for their unfailing support and courtesy,

Respectfully submitted,

ELLEN D. BACON.

The whole series of colonial events was a continued and accumulating cause. The spirit was kindled in England; it went with Robinson's congregation to Holland; it landed with them at Plymouth; it was the basis of the first constitution of these sage and self-taught legislators; it never left them nor their descendants. It extended to the other colonies where it met with a kindred impulse, was nourished in every breast, and became rooted in the feelings of the whole people.—JARED SPARKS.

No age will come in which the American Revolution will appear less than it is—one of the greatest events in human history. No age will come, in which it will cease to be seen and felt, on either continent, that a mighty step, a great advance, not only in American affairs, but in human affairs, was made on the fourth of July, 1776.—DANIEL WEBSTER.

WORK OF THE CHAPTERS.

The Mary Clap Wooster Chapter (New Haven, Connecticut), celebrated another "Red Letter" day April fifteenth, when it had the pleasure of entertaining the president general, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks.

A luncheon was given for Mrs. Fairbanks by the chapter's regent, Mrs. William H. Moseley.

After the menu, Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, the state regent, with a graceful tribute to Mrs. Fairbanks, proposed the health of the president general. It was responded to with enthusiasm. Then Mrs. Otis Northrop, of the Millicent Porter Chapter, in fitting language, proposed the health of Mrs. William H. Moseley. Quiet was no sooner restored, than Mrs. T. Weed, of South Norwalk, rising, said, that the "Graces" generally included three, and proposed the health of our state regent, Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, which was met with enthusiasm. A reception followed the luncheon.

A short program was rendered before the reception. The Daughters of the American Revolution hymn, words by Mrs. Fanning, music by Mrs. George, both Connecticut musicians, "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," and "Hail Columbia" were rendered by the Mary Clap Wooster Glee Club, a club of fifteen members, and under the direction of Mrs. S. S. Thompson, a member of the chapter, and one of the state's leading sopranos. Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, the state regent, made a short address, in which she spoke of the historic memories of New Haven, and welcomed the president general, Mrs. Fairbanks, to its hospitality. Mrs. Fairbanks complimented the chapter on their city, and spoke of the Daughters of the American Revolution mission.—GRACE BROWN SALISBURY, *Historian*.

The Sarah Williams Danielson Chapter (Killingly, Connecticut), gave a colonial party February 21, at which about two hundred guests were present. The mantles of our loved and revered George and Lady Washington rested upon Mr. Timothy Parker, of Wauhegan, and Mrs. John F. Bennet, of Danielson, who, in a prettily decorated tent, welcomed their friends, their appropriate costumes giving them an added charm. Many of the guests were attired in quaint costumes, and the old-fashioned dances were thus made picturesque.

On April 17 the chapter opened their new rooms in the Keystone block and gave a reception to their friends. Mrs. Bidwell, of Dayville, and Mrs. Thayer, of Putnam, received their guests and gave them welcome. Piano and vocal solos, the piano duet and two readings made a half hour pass pleasantly and quickly. The two pleasant rooms, now the home of the Sarah Williams Danielson Chapter, are convenient and delightful, and we hope that they will be the scene of many a future social meeting.—MISS MARION D. CHOLLAR, *Historian*.

Chicago Chapter (Chicago, Illinois).—While the delegates to the National Congress were enjoying the sessions in Washington, the members at home were entertained on February 20th by Mrs. Mary Manning, of the Sherwood School, who took her audience on a delightful imaginary trolley ride among the historic places in and about Boston. Mrs. Lewis Campion sang several stirring war songs.

The program for the 14th of March concerned the historic places in Chicago, as illustrated by lantern slides, and a lecture on "The Beginnings of Chicago," by Professor Edwin Erle Sparks, of the University of Chicago. Miss Helen Parker gave two pleasing selections on the violin. The program was in charge of the chapter committee on historical places, monuments, and relics.

On March 20th a reception was given to the delegates just returned from the congress at Washington. They described the sessions and the entertainments so enthusiastically

ly that each one present wished to try the experience another year.

The last social and literary meeting under the present regime on April 3rd was pronounced one of the best of the year. A "home meeting" had been arranged, the program being given by members of the chapter. The chapter poet, Mrs. James H. Walker, read an original poem, "Then and Now," picturing the progress of the past century. Mrs. Laura Dayton Fessenden followed with an interesting paper on "The American Woman of Day-Before-Yesterday, Yesterday, and To-day." The home life of the girl of the Revolutionary time and of each succeeding period was charmingly portrayed. The paper included some verses dedicated to the Chicago Chapter regent, depicting the parting from the dear ones at home at the time of the Revolutionary and later wars. Mrs. Junius Hoag and Miss Effie Jack contributed piano duets to the program.

The study class had Mrs. A. F. Galt as leader for its February meeting. The discussion was on "The Policy of the Government in our Standing Army." Mrs. Frederick Gale led the March discussion on "The Foreigner as an American Citizen." Much interest was manifested by the members present who took part in the general talk after the reading of the papers prepared for the meetings.—KATHARINE COTTON SPARKS, *Historian*.

DeShon Chapter (Boone, Iowa) held the annual meeting April 1st, at the home of the regent, Mrs. G. E. Knowlton. After the reports of officers Mrs. Knowlton addressed the meeting. Throughout her remarks a spirit of loyalty and devotion to the good of the chapter was manifested.

After the election of officers, Mrs. Knowlton presented the chapter, on behalf of the ex-regents, with a gavel made of wood from the home of Washington. A social hour brought the afternoon to a close.—AUGUSTA DUDLEY C. PAINE, *Historian*.

Koussinoc Chapter (Augusta, Maine) has had a pleasant and profitable winter under the leadership of its efficient regent, Mrs. Emma Huntington Nason.

Its program has been "Historic Maine," embracing the following topics: "The Old Longfellow House in Portland;" "Monhegan and the Topham Colony;" "Fort Shirley, Fort Western and Fort Halifax on the Kennebec;" "Old Meeting Houses in Maine;" "The Pepperell Mansion at Kittery;" "Old Castine;" "Ancient Permaquid;" "Recent Novels relating to the Revolution."

On January 11 the state council met with Koussinoc Chapter, at the residence of Mrs. John F. Hill. After the address of welcome by Mrs. Emma H. Nason, a business meeting was held, at which reports of the work of the Maine chapters were read, together with reports of the various state committees, and officers for the coming year were elected.

On February 22, Mrs. Hill again opened her house to the chapter, and a colonial reception was held given for the purpose of raising money for a public fountain which shall serve the present, while commemorating the past. The fountain is to bear a tablet of bronze or marble on which shall be inscribed the names of the soldiers of the Revolution who are buried in Augusta. Mrs. Hill as Lady Washington, assisted by the Hon. L. C. Cornish as General Washington, received the guests in the stately fashion of the olden time. The members of the chapter were all in colonial costume, each representing some noted character of the period. The entertainment was a success.—HELEN W. FULLER.

Baltimore Chapter (Baltimore, Maryland) gave an afternoon tea and musicale April the 26th. The especially interesting portion of the program was the presentation to Mrs. A. Leo Knott, chapter regent, of the bill recently passed in Maryland to preserve the national flag and coat-of-arms of the United States from the desecrations of commercial uses. Mrs. G. W. Sadtler and Mrs. Wm. A. S. Beasley were the committee of the Baltimore Chapter who agitated the passage of the bill to which Mr. Wm. A. Beasley, member of the legislature from Baltimore, gave his hearty co-operation, introducing it into the house, Mr. Olin Bryan ably seconding him in the senate. Through the exertions of these gentle-

men the bill was passed and signed by the governor. Already fourteen states, including Maryland, have state laws to the same effect. The bill reads:

"The national flag or coat-of-arms of the United States, or any imitation or representation thereof, shall not be attached to or imprinted or represented upon any goods, wares or merchandise, or any advertisement of the same; and no goods, wares or merchandise, or any advertisement of the same shall be attached to the national flag or the coat-of-arms of the United States, and no such advertisement shall be imprinted thereon. Any person, firm or corporation violating the terms of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof before a court of competent jurisdiction of this state shall be fined not more than \$100 or imprisoned for 12 months, or both, and in the event that the violation be by corporation the penalty shall be inflicted upon the president or other chief officer. And it be further enacted that this act shall take effect from April the 30th, 1902."

Great credit is due Mrs. G. W. Sadtler and Mrs. Wm. A. S. Beasley, the committee appointed, for their interested perseverance in gaining the desired end, and the Baltimore Chapter is to be congratulated upon their well-earned success. Hitherto the sacred duty of protecting the national emblems from desecration has been an ambition of the few, now, backed by the law of the land, it becomes to-day, May 1st, 1902, a power that all must reverence and obey.—JULIA THRUSTON BOOKER, *Historian*.

The Prudence Wright Chapter (Pepperell, Massachusetts) held their annual meeting at their headquarters in the brick school house, April 19th. The reports of the officers were read, approved and placed on file. An able report of the Eleventh Continental Congress was sent by Mrs. Grace (Page) Greenhalgh, who represented the chapter at Washington. She also sent a scrap book of newspaper clippings, recording the work of the congress. Among the members present was the second "Real Daughter," Mrs. Hobart, who came over from Townsend.

The chapter was presented with two historic articles by Mr. E. M. Comery, a former townsman, but now an overseer at the Concord, Mass., reformatory, the first being a paper-cutter, Concord's souvenir for April 19th of this year, made

by the inmates at the reformatory, of wood from the Old First Parish Church, and prettily engraved. The second is the chapter's third gavel, which has the following history on the card that accompanied it:

"Historic Gavel.—The head of this gavel is made from a piece of the First Parish Church, Concord, Mass., where the first Provincial Congress, John Hancock, President, was held in the year 1774. Built 1712. Burned April 12, 1900.

The handle is made from a piece of the Old Powder House, where the powder was stored which caused the British to come out on the 19th of April, and who were repulsed at the Old North Bridge, one mile from the Powder House.

The dark wood, set in the head, is a piece of the sub-sill of the Old North Bridge, where first was fired the "shot heard round the world." Made by E. M. Comery."

LUCY BANCROFT PAGE, *Historian*.

Samuel Adams Chapter (Methuen, Massachusetts).—The chapter was organized in May, 1899. The interest has been steadily increasing, so that now we number nearly one hundred. A place where aged people past labor, having no one to care for or feel interest in them, can be welcomed and made comfortable in their declining years, is an object which appeals to every kind-hearted and right-minded person, therefore it was with pleasure that the chapter successfully carried out "An old time singin' meetin'," which added \$100 to the treasury of the Wood Home in Lawrence, in which Methuen has an interest, being represented on the boards of trustees and management. Who of us has not read or in old fashioned parlance, heard "declaimed," the stirring lines of Dr. Holmes, when it was proposed to break up the brave frigate *Constitution*, "Ay tear her tattered ensign down," so when in the early summer an appeal came to assist in her restoration, a wave of sympathy answered it, and this time a lawn party raised \$40.00 towards this cause. \$400,000, the sum required, is a great deal of money, but \$40 will help make the total. It has also been voted to place a memorial window in Continental Hall.

During the Revolutionary war Methuen furnished more than its quota of men, and never has failed faithfully to re-

spond to every emergency. It seemed, therefore, fitting that a committee should be chosen whose work should be the locating and marking of the graves of Revolutionary soldiers. There has also been placed in the hands of our townsman, Mr. E. F. Searles, the sum of \$100 to assist in the expense of marking the training field of the militia at Carleton's corner.

One year ago the famous Boston Tea Party was suitably celebrated and this will in future be the open meeting of the year, ensuring the permanent observance of this important historical event. In March the chapter was called upon to mourn the loss of its only "Real Daughter," Mrs. Julia B. Crofut, who died at an advanced age after winning the hearts of all the members by her quiet, pleasant ways, and her keen interest in the chapter. The chapter was sorrowfully glad to contribute \$10.00 towards the memorial fund for our lamented ex-governor, Roger Wolcott. When, in September, the news flashed over the country of the assassination of our beloved president, Wm. McKinley, nowhere was keener sorrow manifested than in this town and this chapter. A message of tender sympathy was sent to Mrs. McKinley. Recently the following reply has been received:

"Mrs. McKinley acknowledges with grateful appreciation the tender expressions of sympathy extended to her in her sorrow."

But the year has not been all work, nor all sorrow. We have had playtimes, two delightful outings. The first, August 8, when the chapter was entertained by Mrs. E. J. Castle at her summer home, Salisbury Beach. The second, September 4, when a trip was taken to Old Concord, where an interesting day was spent in an effort to live over, and realize the stirring scenes enacted on that historic spot. On November 23d our regent gave a pianola recital at her home, which was enjoyed.

Since the above was written a generous townsman has provided us with much needed headquarters, which are now being put in shape for our use.—MARY E. BEEDLE, *Historian*.

Sarah Bradlee-Fulton Chapter (Medford, Massachusetts).

—The chapter have occupied the Royall House (of historic interest) for a year, and kept it open to the public, receiving visitors from all parts of the country. They have issued a small pamphlet descriptive of the house and its occupants, and placed it on sale. They have contributed to the Roger Wolcott memorial fund; Continental Hall; Women's Relief Corps fair; had a course of morning talks by Miss Ellen Thompson, which were very successful. They have had various entertainments, such as "New England supper," "fair," whist party and a "Colonial tea" April 19th. The chapter has added many new names and all show an interest in the work. During the coming May, several chapters from out of town will visit them.—ELIZABETH A. CHANEY, *Historian*.

Otsiketa Chapter St. Clair, Michigan).—The April meeting of the chapter was celebrated as "Michigan Day," an annual event. As some of the oldest residents of Port Huron, St. Clair and Marine City had been invited to be the guests of the Daughters, an informal reception was held. After an hour of social intercourse the meeting was called to order by the regent, Mrs. (Emeline Jenks) B. F. Crampton.

Roll call was responded to with interesting facts concerning the history of Michigan. The regent then asked the guests to tell something of early life in St. Clair, or Palmer, as it was then called.

Mrs. Lucy K. Vance, a resident of St. Clair since 1830, spoke of the then prominent families, some of whom were represented at the meeting. Mrs. Sarah Jenks said when she came to St. Clair in 1853, manufacturing lumber was the leading industry. At this time religious services were held in the court house, which was also the lodging place for all new families until they had a home of their own. Mrs. S. B. Fairman spoke of the St. Clair Academy, which was a famed institution. Pupils came from Detroit and the surrounding country to attend it. Others told interesting local stories of bears and Indians.

At the close of this afternoon of patriotism and pioneer

reminiscences Miss Abba Crampton ably rendered Eugene Field's "Conversazione;" all sang "Michigan, My Michigan;" Miss Coppernoll read a paper upon "The Early Educational Advantages in Michigan."—NAN C. BRAKEMAN, *Historian*.

Jefferson Chapter (St. Louis, Missouri).—Though just entering upon its third year of existence, the Jefferson Chapter is the fourth largest in the state. Its organizer and first regent, Mrs. May Polk Winn received a unanimous vote of thanks from the chapter at its annual meeting. At this meeting Mrs. Winthrop G. Chappell was elected regent. In the name of the chapter, Mrs. Winthrop G. Chappell presented to Mrs. Winn, the retiring regent, the insignia of the Daughters of the American Revolution, appropriately engraved.

Death has claimed one of the chapter's beloved officers in the year. Mrs. Anna Lumpkin Force, wife of Houston T. Force, passed away in September. She was a charter member, a vice-regent, and an enthusiastic worker. Her daughter, Miss Anna Lumpkin Force, is now our efficient recording secretary.

The Jefferson Chapter's work has been preparatory, in the main, for larger things in the future. It has been much inspired by the talent and enthusiasm of one of its oldest members, Mrs. John M. Taylor, who is more than seventy years old, and yet who serves the chapter as registrar, never missing a meeting. The chapter is very much alive. Nearly all of its directory and several others of its membership subscribe for the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, which is of such value to every Daughter. The chapter has subscribed for the magazine for the year 1902 as a donation to the St. Louis public library. The files of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE for 1901 and the Lineage Books are kept at the home of the regent, and Mrs. Chappell has announced to the chapter that they are open to the inspection of the members.

The approaching centennial of the Louisiana Purchase of the United States is absorbing the thought and attention of Missouri Daughters, the Jefferson Chapter membership among them. As a preliminary to the celebration, the chap-

ter is studying the history of the Mississippi Valley and the men who assisted in its development.—MARY LOUISE DALTON, *Historian*.

Gouverneur Morris Chapter (Gouverneur, New York).—The January meeting of the chapter was held with Mrs. Hodgkin January 31, and as it was Gouverneur Morris day there was a large attendance. It was something of a coincidence that the day appointed for this meeting was the birthday of the man whose memory was thus honored.

The roll call was answered by quotations from Gouverneur Morris, and an interesting paper giving an account of his life and achievements was read by Mrs. Irving. A copy of his last will and testament was read by Mrs. Pike and presented to the chapter. A valued relic of Gouverneur Morris, owned by our townsman, Mr. Barnes, is an original grant of land for a cemetery at Combray, the name first given to Gouverneur. This paper, yellow with age and showing unmistakable evidence of its genuineness, was read by Mrs. Whitney.

Mrs. York presented the chapter with a copy of "The American Statesman," containing President Roosevelt's autograph.

February 21st, at the home of our regent, Mrs. E. N. Neary, the chapter celebrated the birthday of Washington. An excellent musical program of national airs was rendered. Our stately regent was attired in Colonial costume representing Lady Washington. Several of the young ladies presented in pantomime "An Old Maid's Tea Party." They were effectively dressed in Colonial costume and after the tea party danced the stately minuet. The company were furnished with paper hatchets and given a trial at cutting down a painted cherry tree. Prof. De Groat hit the spot most accurately and was given a George Washington pitcher as a souvenir.

The Daughters have come to be a definite part of the social and intellectual life of the town and their receptions have a value above anything else the community has to offer.—LUCY CHAPIN HAWLEY, *Historian*.

Knickerbocker Chapter (New York City).—The annual election of officers was the subject of interest at the last meeting of the Knickerbocker Chapter. Mrs. Frederick Hasbrouck was unanimously re-elected regent.

The historian's report told of charitable and patriotic work during the year, as well as of several enjoyable social affairs. The chapter will continue its meetings at The Nevada, and is planning to place another tablet to celebrate its next birthday.

On Saturday, April 19, being the 127th anniversary of the battles of Lexington and Concord, the Knickerbocker Chapter was entertained by the regent, Mrs. Frederick Hasbrouck. The chaplain, the Rev. J. Brownlee Voorhees, delivered a brief and felicitous address, referring especially to the seven men who laid down their lives on that memorable day.

A blue Vanderheyde plate was presented to the chapter by the regent for Mrs. George Perkins Lawton, former regent of the Saratoga Chapter. The plate bears a picture of the old Vanderheyde mansion, and it is interesting to note that some of the bricks and tiles of this old mansion were brought from Holland by ancestors of Mrs. Frederick Hasbrouck, and that some of the iron work of this historic building now forms a part of Washington Irving's house at Sunnyside.

A delightful musical program, rendered by Mrs. Ira B. Stewart and Mrs. Welsh, completed another of the enjoyable Lexington celebrations.—C. E. SUPLEE, *Secretary*.

Cincinnati Chapter (Cincinnati, Ohio).—A mass meeting was held on April 18th, of the members from the four districts of the "Neighborhood Patriotic Association," under the auspices of the Cincinnati Chapter. Patriotic songs were sung and the women were addressed by the Rev. Frank Nelson on the subject of "Good Government," after which they entertained the meeting by singing German and English songs. One of the women read an original poem entitled "The Red, White and Blue," which she dedicated to the Daughters of the American Revolution. The poem is given simply to show that one does not need to be born in America or to be finished in the use of the English tongue to love the flag

which means liberty to the oppressed of all the world. It also emphasizes the good work being done in this line by the chapter.

THE COLORS THREE WE ALL ADORE THE RED WHITE
AND THE BLUE.

The red is for the Blood that flowed from hearts as Brave and true
As ever beat in Mortal Breast they lived to Dare and do,
And saved for us the colors three that Yankees all adore,
That wave in many a foreign Clime and float from shore to shore.

The white is for the purity of cause so grand and just,
Sweet liberty, for which they Died and win they knew they must,
For god will always Prosper right no matter in what land,
So gave to us the victory Bright and lent his mighty hand.

The Blue Denotes the color of the clothes our heroes wore
When they fought to save the honor of the Colors we adore.
And never while our land shall last will nobler Deeds be done
Than by the Boys who wore the blue and our great victory won.

Loved and revered throughout our land are the red, white and
blue,
The pride of every Patriot heart which loyal is and true.
And while our fame and liberty shall reach from shore to shore,
With our lives we'll guard the honor of our flag for evermore.

Composed by Mrs. Emma Perry,
2013 Central Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.

On the 19th of April a mass meeting was held of the "Children of the Republic," a patriotic society which was started during the past year by the Cincinnati Chapter for the purpose of cultivating a love for their country and a knowledge of its history among the poorer children of the city. There were about a hundred children at this meeting, representing the five clubs of which the society now is composed. The boys presented an attractive appearance with their bright, interested faces, and each wore the button of the society, blue C and a red R on a white ground. The boys themselves made short reports of the work done during the winter in their respective clubs, which were encouraging and showed the deep interest taken.

Mr. Charles Benedict addressed the boys on the subject "What makes a good citizen;" Dr. Charles Frederic Goss on the subject "Why a good man makes a good citizen;" and Capt. Monfort on the subject "Why a good soldier makes a good citizen." The attention and interest of the boys were unflagging during these addresses.

The ladies having in charge the "Children of the Republic" are encouraged by the success of the winter's work.—MARY P. JENNEY, *Historian*.

Watauga Chapter (Memphis, Tennessee).—The regent of Watauga Chapter begs leave to submit the following annual report to Mrs. H. S. Chamberlain, state regent:

The current year has been marked by encouraging zeal and keen interest. "Our Navy, its past and present," was suggested by the chapter historian as a study, and upon this subject, so rich in material, several papers have been presented. The personnel of the chapter has kept up to the high standard of Watauga's charter membership and it has not been reduced during the year by death, resignation or transfer. There have been added to the roster the names of ten members, whose lineage is rich in Revolutionary blood.

In April, Watauga contributed her quota of labor and means, and participated in a reception in honor of our admirable and lamented president and his wife, during their visit to Memphis.

The 22d of February was celebrated. A strip of red, white and blue ribbon, bearing this message—

Watauga D: A. R.
Washington's Birthday, 1901.
Early Candle Light,

was sent to members of the sister chapters and a brilliant assemblage was the result. Our Mrs. Day, Watauga's registrar, as chairman of general arrangement committee, conceived and executed a beautiful program.

First a presentation, under calcium lights, of the National Daughters of the American Revolution seal; a demure and charming puritan maiden was the central figure seated at the

spinning wheel. A sweet young girl, Birdie Winchester Powel, in exquisite colonial dress, sung "The Rose of Allendale," a quaint old song sung by her grandmother to the spinnet; a member of the chapter gave "A toast to Washington's rear guard," original. The raising of the flag followed; a little boy in rich colonial dress, upholding the ensign, while "The Star-Spangled Banner," was sung. An address on the character of Washington by Hon. M. R. Patterson, M. C., closed this attractive program.—SUSAN W. SCALES, *Regent*.

JULY FOURTH, 1776.

Not yet was the fighting over and past—
Years more of trial and struggle must be—
But the nation's life was that day forecast,
And the peace and triumph of eighty-three
With earlier day must still be wed
When the Declaration first was read—

That day when the people resolved to be free,
And, resolving, knew that the thing was done,
What bootied the struggle yet to be
When the hearts of all men beat as one,
And hand clasped hand, and eyes met eyes,
And lives were ready to sacrifice?

The years since then have come and sped,
Till their record reaches a hundred and ten;
And the heroes of those old days are dead;
But their spirit lives in to-day's young men;
And never in vain would our country plead,
For sons that were ready to die at her need.

—LOUISE C. MOULTON, 1886.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE MAGAZINE COMMITTEE.

The Magazine Committee takes great pleasure in announcing that it offers a prize of \$60 for the best original story of Revolutionary times, to be competed for only by members of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. The MSS must be sent to the chairman of the Magazine Committee not later than September 25, 1902. The story must be about 8,000 words in length; it must be signed by a *nom de plume*, the real name and address of the writer being placed in a sealed envelope, accompanying the manuscript.

The accepted story will be published as a serial in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

ELLEN HALL CROSMAN,
Chairman.

ALTHEA RANDOLPH BEDLE,
ELLEN MASON COLTON,
ELIZABETH H. DELAFIELD,
FLORENCE GRAY ESTEV,
VALLEY VIRGINIA HENSHAW,
MARY R. B. KENDALL,
SARA T. KINNEY,
MARY A. LYONS,
RACHEL H. MELLON,
S. F. P. RICHARDS,
JULIA G. SCOTT,
HARRIET P. C. SIMPSON,
CATHERINE G. THOM,
Committee.

EDITOR'S NOTE BOOK.

THE MAGAZINE COMMITTEE offer a prize of sixty dollars for the best story of Revolutionary times submitted to them by September 25, 1902. The conditions and all information will be found in their announcement which appears on page 1061. It is believed that this proposition may aid in developing unexpected literary talent which many of the Daughters undoubtedly possess.

Ten years of study and delving among the archives of Revolutionary times have resulted in much knowledge of the times which made our nation. However, comparatively few stories, of the high order demanded relating to those days, have been submitted. The committee recognizing the importance of such contributions have wisely and generously invited competition which cannot fail to bring out the best efforts of many of the members.

The editor desires to express her personal thanks to the magazine committee, who in this, as well as in so many other ways, have devoted themselves to advancing the interests of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

The address of Mrs. J. Heron Crosman, the chairman of the magazine committee, is New Rochelle, New York.

In order to carry out the primary object of the society of the Children of the American Revolution, which is to inculcate love of country among the youth of the nation, the Board of Management of that society offer prizes for the best essays on patriotism. All information relating to this will be found in the Young People's Department.

Through the chances and changes of vanished years
Our thoughts go back to the olden time,
When hearts were thrilling with hopes and fears,
And the Fourth of July was made sublime
By the vow that an earnest people spoke
To free their land from the foreign yoke.

—LOUISE C. MOULTON, 1886.

GENEALOGICAL NOTES AND QUERIES

Ye who boast
In your free veins the blood of sires like these
Lose not their lineaments.

—Lydia H. Sigourney.

Contributors are requested to observe carefully the following regulations:

1. Write on only one side of the paper.
2. Give full name and address of the writer.
3. All proper names should be written with great plainness.
4. When possible give dates, and the places of residence of ancestors for whom the inquiry is made.
5. Enclose a two cent stamp for each query. When a personal answer on a doubtful point is desired send self-addressed envelope and extra stamp.

A special request is made for answers or partial answers to queries that the value of the department may be enhanced to all subscribers. All answers will be inserted as soon as received.

Queries will be given in the order of the dates of their reception.

*Mrs. Lydia Bolles Newcomb,
Genealogical Department, American Monthly Magazine,
New Haven, Connecticut.*

QUERIES.

164. (1) DAVIS.—Wanted the ancestry of Phineas Davis, born February 15, 1774, in Conn., died September 7, 1844, married, September 7, 1798, Sally Smith. They left Hartford, Conn., 1799, for Mexico, N. Y. Phineas had brothers, Enoch, John, William, Asa, Peter, Joseph, and sisters, Clarissa, Mary, Betsey.

(2) CALKINS.—Also the ancestry of Eliff Calkins, born May 13, 1775, died March 3, 1862. She married, April 10, 1792, John Clarke, who was born March 18, 1772, at Richmond, R. I. He lived in Broadalbin, Fulton Co., N. J., in 1805.—A. I. R.

165. OVERTON-WALKER.—I would like to obtain the Revolutionary record of Capt. James Overton, of Louisa Co., Va. He served with Washington in the early campaigns, and subsequently in the Revolutionary war. He married Mary Walker, only child of John Walker, of Bear Castle, Va.—M. O. D.

166. SLEMMONS.—Thomas Slemmons was a Scotch or Scotch-Irish emigrant, with his brothers, William and Robert. Thomas, Jr., was a Revolutionary soldier. His son, William, was born in Lancaster Co., Penn.; his son, John Buckner Slemmons, served in Congress 1876-78-80, and during that time had communications from some members of the same family, that are now lost. I desire very much to learn more of the family, and would like to correspond with those who descend from any branch of the Slemmons family.—M. S. D.

167. DAVIS.—John Davis was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and his brother, Ben. Abbott, was a drummer at the same time. They lived in or near Nashua or Hanover, N. H. I wish to learn the names of the children of John Davis. My great-grandfather was his fifth child, but as all the descendants have passed away, I cannot tell his Christian name. Can any one help me?

168. FUQUA—CLAYTON.—Wanted, the ancestry of John Fuqua, who married Lucy Clayton, both of Chesterfield Co., Virginia. Also the ancestry of Lucy Clayton.—J. H. F.

169. (1) PAGE—JOHNSON.—Samuel Page went to Cambridge in Capt. Nathan Hale's company, April, 1775, as shown by New Hampshire records. He married Sarah Johnson. Who were his parents, and the parents of his wife?

(2) VAN WAGENER.—Who were the parents of Tunis Van Wagener, born in New Jersey, December 25, 1754, died 1793? He married Mary Newkirk, who lived (probably) at Esopus. Their first child, Ann, married a Mr. Paffen (or Passon), of Albany. Their other four children, Jacob, Maria, Tunis and Romulus, born at Johnstown, N. Y., settled in Oswego Co., N. Y.—F. E. J.

170. TARR—STEVENS.—I am desirous of knowing the parentage of David Tarr, a Revolutionary soldier, born in Danvers, Mass., about 1760, was a pensioner, 1818, and of his wife, Abigail Stevens, born in Andover, Mass.—A. L. J.

171. (1) OWENS.—Wanted the ancestry and birthplace of Jesse Owens, a Revolutionary soldier from Dutchess county, N. Y.; also name of his wife.

(2) JUSTICE.—Ancestry of William Justice, a Revolutionary soldier from Kent county, Md. Also name of his wife or any information of the Justice family.

(3) DRAKE.—Ancestry and birthplace with dates, of Capt. John Drake, who served in the Revolution, from Westchester, N. Y.; also names of his wife and children.—M. L. F.

172. TOWNSEND-ALLING.—Information desired of the war record of Timothy Townsend, of New Haven. He married Hannah Alling of Conn., in 1779 or 1780. He died February 15, 1832, aged seventy-seven years.—J. R. B.



YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT



NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE Children of the American Revolution

In order to carry out the primary object of the society which is to stimulate love of country among the youth of the nation, the National Board of Management of the Children of the American Revolution at its regular meeting on May 8, 1902, having received a donation of money for some special purpose, voted to offer three prizes of \$20, \$10 and \$5 each for essays on patriotism. The committee to whom the arrangements were left earnestly request that all members eligible to compete will enter the contest. The rules of the competition are as follows:

1. Members of the Society of the Children of the American Revolution between the ages of thirteen and eighteen years shall be eligible to this competition.
2. The subject of the essay shall be Patriotism, and must contain at least fifteen hundred words and not more than two thousand.
3. Writing must be on one side of the sheet only and type-written if possible.
4. The essay must be signed with a *nom-de-plume* and age of the writer—the real name and address as well as the name of local society to be placed in a sealed envelope with the *nom-de-plume* only written on the outside.
5. These essays must be received by the chairman of the prize essay committee, Mrs. A. Howard Clark, The Concord, Washington, District of Columbia, not later than November 15th of this year. They will be submitted to three impartial judges.
6. The essay must be the work of the competitors only without the literary assistance of other persons.
7. The prizes shall be as follows: for first prize \$20, second \$10 and third \$5.

It is expected that the essays for which the prizes have been awarded will be read at the annual convention of February next and afterwards published. All requirements must be strictly adhered to or the work will not be considered.

MRS. A. HOWARD CLARK,

Chairman.

MRS. GEORGE W. STERNBERG,

Ex-Officio.

MRS. A. L. BARBER,

MRS. ROBERT I. FLEMING,

MRS. JAMES KNOX TAYLOR,

Committee.

RESPONSE TO THE ADDRESS OF MRS. GEORGE M. STERNBERG, PRESIDENT, FEBRUARY, 1902, BY MRS. BENJAMIN THOMPSON, STATE DIRECTOR, PENNSYLVANIA.

Madam President, Members of the National Board, Children of the American Revolution: A request from an officer of the National Society Children of the American Revolution is a command that must be loyally obeyed. I am not here by my own choice, but the command came, and it affords me sincere gratification to respond to the loyal and eloquent words of welcome with which we have been so graciously greeted.

The United States is now receiving a visit from Prince Henry. He comes to visit the greatest people and the greatest land sun ever shone on. Only a little over a century ago, Prince Henry's ancestor, Frederick, The Great, presented a sword to Washington, "From the oldest General in Europe to the greatest General in the world." Washington and his brave comrades have gone to their eternal reward, and Frederick in his wildest imagination could never have foreseen the marvelous development, and the large opportunities for the young people brought out by this century of ceaseless developments, which Prince Henry will here behold.

In the days of Frederick a narrow strip by the Atlantic bounded by the Alleghenies. In the time of Prince Henry not only from Hell Gate to the Golden Gate, but from Porto Rico to the Philippines! The sun never sets on our flag. Washington raised the Stars and Stripes over the *soldiers* of the American Revolution—McKinley *never* lowered it the world around over the Sons and the Daughters and the Children of the American Revolution; these have carried American commerce the world over; they have planted free schools on which the sun never sets; they have implanted in millions of human hearts the love of constitution, law, liberty and country; yet, nevertheless, a great sorrow rests on our hearts to-day as we think of Wm. McKinley, the noble president, who so benignly greeted us a year ago, who is no more with

us. He has been ruthlessly shot down by the hand of anarchy. It is for us Children of the American Revolution to take it as our patriotic duty to teach to every child the principles of law, order and love of country, so that such crimes cannot exist. Truth though eternal blooms anew for each generation, and must be taught to each boy and girl anew. It is not only our duty, but our high privilege to teach the patriotism of the fathers to the children until anarchy is impossible in America.

My young friends, last month we sent from dear old Independence Hall on a patriotic mission to Charleston the Liberty Bell. Every moment of its triumphal tour from the Quaker City to the exposition it was greeted with patriotic fervor. Everywhere the "Bell" train stopped this sacred relic of the Revolution was given a reverent welcome by young and old, thousands of hats were removed in its honor, and children came for miles around to place their chubby hands on the old Liberty Bell.

It was a silent messenger, but behold around us, living messengers who with their bell-like voices, and all the enthusiasm of youth can ring out in unceasing tones, the messages of law, liberty, love of country, and to the music of the Union echo back in increasing volume the glad chorus, the first notes on which were sounded by our noble ancestors over a century ago.

Nor are we without the highest national recognition in this inspiring work to which we all have pledged our best endeavors. The president of the United States, the lieutenant general of our army, the admiral of our navy all are honored members of our Society, and with thousands of our compatriots and fellow countrymen, they wish us God's speed in this high mission of advancing the lofty principles of our brave ancestors who

"By the rude bridge that arched the flood
Their flag to April's breeze unfurled,
And there the embattled farmers stood
And fired the shot heard round the world."

SPECIAL MEETING, FEBRUARY 20, 1902.

A special meeting of the National Board of Management, Children of the American Revolution, was held on Thursday, February 20, just before the opening of the convention.

Present, Mrs. Sternberg, national president, Mrs. Lothrop, honorary president, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Fleming, Mrs. Paul, Mrs. Weed, Mrs. Baird, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Catlin, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Hamlin, and Mrs. Benjamin.

Eleven application papers were read and accepted, and the recording secretary was instructed to cast the ballot for the election of those members, which was accordingly done.

The vice-president in charge of organization presented the following names for confirmation:

By Mrs. Weed, state director for Montana—Mrs. Welsh, president of Meriwether Lewis Society, Butte, Montana.

By Mrs. McGregor, state director for New Jersey—Mrs. C. M. Thomas, president of Nathan Hale Society, Bound Brook, New Jersey.

By Mrs. Kellogg, state director for Nebraska—Mrs. N. C. Phillips, president of a Society in Lincoln, Nebraska.

The national president presented the name of Miss Grace Bell Hosmer, as state director for New Hampshire. All of these names were accepted.

The recording secretary was instructed to reply, according to directions given her by the assembled Board, to a communication which she had received and which was read by her.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

CAROLYN GILBERT BENJAMIN.

SPECIAL MEETING, FEBRUARY 22, 1902.

A special meeting of the National Board of Management, Children of the American Revolution, was held on Saturday, February 22, immediately after the conclusion of the patriotic celebration at Columbia Theatre.

Present, Mrs. Sternberg, national president, Mrs. Lothrop, honorary president, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Hamlin, and Mrs. Benjamin.

A letter received by the recording secretary in answer to one sent by her, by direction of the Board was discussed, and Mrs. Hamlin moved that a reply, which she suggested, be sent in answer to this further communication. Seconded by Mrs. Lothrop and carried.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

CAROLYN GILBERT BENJAMIN.

SPECIAL MEETING, FEBRUARY 24, 1902.

A special meeting of the National Board of Management, Children of the American Revolution, was held at the residence of the national president, Mrs. George M. Sternberg, 1440 M street, at 7.30 p. m.

Present, Mrs. Sternberg, Mrs. Lothrop, Mrs. Fleming, Mrs. Catlin, Mrs. Hamlin, Mrs. Taylor, and Mrs. Weed. Prayer by the chaplain, Mrs. Teunis S. Hamlin.

The meeting was called especially to consider a communication received by the recording secretary, in regard to documents in possession of the corresponding secretary.

The treasurer was authorized to pay certain bills contracted by Miss Yeatman for the entertainment at the Columbia Theatre when approved by the president.

A vote of thanks was passed for General Luddington, quartermaster general U. S. army, for the loan of the flags used in decorating the Columbian Hall.

A rising vote of thanks was also given to the Rev. Teunis Hamlin, D. D., for the patriotic service conducted by him at the Church of the Covenant, Sunday afternoon, February 23.

Respectfully submitted,

HELEN HILL WEED,
Acting Secretary.

MARCH MEETING, 1902.

The regular monthly meeting of the National Board of Management, Children of the American Revolution, was held on Thursday, March 13, at ten o'clock, in the reception room of Columbian University.

Present: Mrs. Sternberg, national president; Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Paul, Mrs. Hatcher, Mrs. Baird, Mrs. Janin, and Mrs. Benjamin.

In the absence of the chaplain, the national president requested the members present to unite in saying the Lord's Prayer.

The recording secretary read the minutes of the regular meeting of February 13, the convention minutes of February 20 and 21, and special meetings held on February 20, 22, and 24, respectively, and after a few alterations it was moved and seconded that they all be accepted. Carried.

The reports of the vice-president in charge of organization, the corresponding secretary, and the treasurer were read and approved.

Thirteen application papers were read, and the recording secretary was instructed to cast the ballot for the election of these members, which was accordingly done, two of these being elected conditionally.

The vice-president in charge of organization presented the following name for confirmation:

Mrs. Robert Anderson McClellan, as state director for Alabama. Confirmed.

The resignation of Mrs. Samuel F. Lieb, state director for California and Miss Katherine Putnam, state director for Kansas, were accepted.

The national president presented the name of Mrs. John A. Larabee as state director for Kentucky, which name was confirmed.

The national president announced the resignation of Mrs. Charles H. Davis as national vice-president, which resignation was received and accepted with much regret, and the corresponding secretary was instructed to write a letter to Mrs. Davis, expressing the regrets of the

National Board of Management on her retirement from the National Board.

The corresponding secretary announced that she had given instruction to have the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE sent for the current month to the five societies in Vermont. She also announced that she had been notified that the George Washington Lafayette Society, of Montpelier, had disbanded.

Mrs. Benjamin moved that the corresponding secretary and the treasurer be empowered to purchase Daughters of the American Revolution directories for use in their respective offices. Seconded and carried.

Regarding a recommendation made by the treasurer, Mrs. Baird moved that the treasurer be instructed to add \$4.18 accrued interest in the savings bank to the Continental Hall fund, making an even \$100. Seconded and carried.

Mrs. Baird moved that a souvenir be presented to Miss Yeatman, in appreciation of her interest and efforts for the patriotic entertainment on February 22. Seconded and carried.

Mrs. Hatcher moved that \$25 be appropriated for the purchase of a souvenir for Miss Yeatman. Seconded and carried.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

CAROLYN GILBERT BENJAMIN

APRIL MEETING, 1902.

The regular monthly meeting of the National Board of Management, Children of the American Revolution, was held on Thursday, April 10, at ten o'clock in the reception room of Columbian University.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the chaplain, Mrs. Teunis S. Hamlin, after which the minutes of the previous meeting were read and accepted.

Twenty-five application papers for membership in the society were read and accepted.

Mrs. Slocumb, state director for Connecticut, asked as a personal privilege, as she had important business engagements in Connecticut, and expected to take the train at 11 a. m., that the usual order of business be suspended, and that she be allowed to make a verbal report of the situation of the societies of the Children of the American Revolution in her state, which was granted, and her report was interesting and instructive. She gave at much length the details of work now being done in Connecticut, and assured us of the continued and growing interest in our society. Few states had done so well, she said, in keeping up the interest of their societies, and by constant work they had

accomplished an astonishing amount of lasting reputation for the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution.

The resignation of Mrs. Charles Quarles, state director for Wisconsin, was accepted with much regret.

The meeting adjourned at 11.30 o'clock.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. HAMLIN,
Secretary Pro Tem.

FROM THE REPORT OF MRS. CUTHBERT HARRISON SLOCUM, STATE DIRECTOR OF CONNECTICUT.

THE THOMAS AVERY SOCIETY, of Eastern Point. President, Mrs. Anne Meech, Daughters of the American Revolution; vice-president, Mary Lucretia Avery, Children of the American Revolution. This society was the first organized in the state of Connecticut, June 15 1895, with a membership of 20 has through various causes at the present date, February 15, 1902, but 7 children remaining. Six of its original members have passed the age limit. Miss Mary Jane Avery, who has held the presidency of the society since 1897 retired this year in June, 1901, and the vice-president having married and moved away, the society held but three meetings prior to October 22nd, when its delegates met at the state director's residence to appoint Miss Anne Meech the new president; Miss Mary L. Avery, the vice-president, *then consented* to serve as "acting president" in Miss Meech's winter absences.

This society having a little money in its treasury after its generous donations towards the five hundred dollars pledged by Connecticut Children of the American Revolution, has renewed the tablet placed in 1896 on the Ebenezer Avery house in Groton village and the members have pledged themselves to place the name Ebenezer Avery also on the southwest corner of this old historic house.

This society assisted in decorating the Revolutionary graves on Memorial day, 1901, also participated in the dedication ceremonies at the Nathan Hale house in New London on Bunker Hill day.

They signed the memorial album for Queen Margherita of Italy, a patriotic repudiation of anarchism in America.

They met at the state regent's residence on September 11th to sign a memorial to President McKinley after the assassination; also joined with the Daughters of the American Revolution on September 19th for the McKinley memorial services which took place in the Baptist church on Groton Heights, and were represented by their vice-president at the meeting of the six local societies at Daisy Crest on October 22nd.

The society has been invited to meet with the Col. Wm. Ledyard society but to keep *intact* its organization, its finances and its patriotic work.

IN MEMORIAM

"Gone before
To that unknown and silent shore."

MRS. MARY HALL JORDAN, a lineal descendant of John Harris, the founder of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and widow of Francis Jordan, former secretary of the Commonwealth, entered into rest on the afternoon of April 8, 1902. She was first honorary state regent of Pennsylvania.

MRS. FRANKIE POND NORTON, Camden Chapter, New York, died suddenly, April 28, 1902, much beloved. She was descended from twelve heroes of the American Revolution.

MRS. KATE HUNTRESS DYER, Mary Washington Chapter, died in Washington, District of Columbia, February 26, 1902. She was descended from Christopher Huntress and James Chesley, patriots and officers of the Revolution. Loyal in every relation in life she is greatly mourned.

MRS. MARGARET VENNUM HEDGES, George Washington Chapter, Galveston, Texas, died in April, 1902. The chapter passed resolutions expressive of their deep sense of their loss.

MISS THYRZA C. WILLIAMS, Haddonfield Chapter, Haddonfield, New Jersey, died February 24, 1902.

CORDELIA P. BRADFIELD, Eschscholtzia Chapter, Los Angeles, California, died February, 1902. She was a valued member and her loss is deeply felt by the chapter.

MISS ANNA C. BATCHELLER, of Wallingford, Vermont, a member of the Jane McCrea Chapter, Fort Edward, entered into rest May 2nd, 1902.

MRS. LUCY YOUNG SWEET, charter member, Anne Brewster Fanning Chapter, Jewett City, Connecticut, passed away February 26, 1902.

MRS. MARY HELEN HUMPHREYS WADDELL, "Real Daughter," Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter, Portland, Maine, passed away in 1901, greatly mourned by her chapter. Their resolutions of regret show the great esteem in which she was held.



OFFICIAL.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY

OF THE

Daughters of the American Revolution

Headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

National Board of Management

1902.

President General.

MRS. CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS,

Indianapolis, Ind., and 1800 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D. C.

Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

MRS. MIRANDA BARNEY TULLOCH,

121 B Street, S. E., Washington, D. C.

Vice-Presidents General.

(Term of office expires 1903.)

MRS. WILLIAM LINDSAY, Kentucky,
"The Osborne," 205 W. 57th Street,
New York.

MRS. GEO. M. STERNBERG, U. S. A.,
1440 M Street, Washington, D. C.

MRS. CLARK WARING, South Carolina,
1428 Laurel Street, Columbia, S. C.

MRS. MATTHEW T. SCOTT, Illinois,
Bloomington, Ill.

MRS. A. A. KENDALL, Maine,
10 Henry Street, Portland, Me.

MRS. JAS. R. MELLON, Penna.,
400 North Negley Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

MRS. MOSES MOORHEAD GRANGER, O.,
Zanesville, Ohio.

MRS. FRANK WHEATON, D. C.,
2433 Columbia Road, Washington, D. C.

MRS. ADDISON G. FOSTER, Washington,
Tacoma, Washington.

'The Cairo' Wash., D. C. from December till June.
MRS. KATE KEARNEY HENRY, D. C.

2021 I Street,
Washington, D. C.

(Term of office expires 1904.)

- MRS. MARY A. HEPBURN SMITH, Conn., MRS. D. D. COLTON, California,
 Milford, Conn. 1617 Connecticut Ave, Washington, D. C.
 "The Cochran," Washington, D. C. MRS. ALTHEA RANDOLPH BEDLE, N. J.,
 MRS. WM. LEE LYONS, Kentucky, 112 Summit Ave, Jersey City Heights, N. J.
 1721 First Street, Louisville, Ky. MRS. HENRY E. BURNHAM, N. H.,
 MRS. S. B. C. MORGAN, Georgia, 1911 Elm Street, Manchester, N. H.
 Savannah, Georgia MRS. J. HERON CROSMAN, N. Y.,
 MRS. HARRIET P. SIMPSON, Mass., Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y.
 51 Babcock Street, Brookline, Mass. MRS. ELIZABETH CHEW WILLIAMS, Md.,
 Mrs. J. V. Quarles, Wisconsin, 407 W. Lanvale Street, Baltimore, Md.
 286 Juneau Ave, Milwaukee, Wis.

Chaplain General.

MRS. WILLIAM A. SMOOT, Virginia,
 317 N. Washington Street, Alexandria, Virginia.

Secretaries General.**Recording Secretary General.**

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 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Corresponding Secretary General.

MRS. ROBERT STOCKWELL HATCHER, Lafayette, Indiana.
 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Registrar General.

MRS. RUTH M. GRISWOLD PEALER,
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MRS. GERTRUDE B. DARWIN,
 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

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MISS SUSAN RIVIERE HETZEL,
 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Assistant Historian General.

MRS. GREEN CLAY GOODLOR,
 1103 16th Street, Washington, D. C.

Librarian General.

MISS JULIA TEN EYCK McBLAIR,
 2029 I Street and 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

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 Vice State Regent, MRS. J. H. BANKHEAD FAYETTE.
 Arizona, Mrs. WALTER TALBOT, 505 North 7th Avenue, Phoenix.
 Arkansas, Mrs. HELEN M. NORTON, 923 Scott Street, Little Rock.
 California, Mrs. JOHN F. SWIFT, 824 Valencia Street, San Francisco.
 Colorado, Mrs. CHARLES A. ELDREDGE, 18 Willamette Ave., Colorado
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 Colorado, Mrs. W. S. AMENT, 1445 Wash. Ave., Denver.
 Connecticut, . . . Mrs. SARA T. KINNEY, 46 Park Street, New Haven.
 Mrs. CLARA A. WARREN, Atlantic Hotel, Bridgeport.
 Delaware, Mrs. ELIZABETH CLARKE CHURCHMAN, Claymont, Dela-
 ware.
 District Columbia, Mrs. MARY S. LOCKWOOD, "The Columbia," Columbia
 Heights, Washington, D. C.
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 ington, D. C.

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- Minnesota, Mrs. FRANKLIN A. RISING, Winona.
Mrs. WILLIAM LIGGETT, 2201 Scudder Ave., St. Anthony
Park, St. Paul.
- Mississippi, Miss ALICE Q. LOVELL, Natchez, P. O. Box 214.
Mrs. MARY THOMPSON HOWE, Battle Hill, Jackson.
- Missouri, Mrs. GEORGE H. SHIELDS, 4426 Westminster Place, St. Louis.
Mrs. WALLACE DELAFIELD, 5028 Westminster Place, St. Louis.
- Montana, Mrs. WALTER S. TALLANT, 832 West Park Street, Butte.
Mrs. WALTER H. WEED, Butte and 2730 Columbia Road,
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- Nebraska, Mrs. LAURA B. POUND, 1632 L Street, Lincoln.
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Mrs. John WALTER JOHNSTON, 1819 Elm Street Manchestts.
- New Jersey, Miss E. ELLEN BATCHELLER, Somerville.
Miss EMMA SYDNEY HERBERT, Bound Brook.
- New York, Mrs. WILLIAM S. LITTLE, 188 Brunswick Street, Rochester.
Mrs. CHARLES H. TERRY, 540 Washington Ave., Brooklyn.
- New Mexico, Mrs. L. BRADFORD PRINCE, Santa Fe.
- North Carolina, Miss MARY LOVE STRINGFIELD, Waynesville.
- North Dakota, Mrs. SARAH B. LOUNSBERRY, Fargo.
- Ohio, Mrs. JOHN A. MURPHY, care Franklin Bannk, 3rd Street
Cincinnati.
- Ohio, Mrs. WILLIAM BROOKS MACCRACKIN, Lancaster.
- Oregon, Mrs. MARY PHELPS MONTGOMERY, 351 Seventh Street, Port
land.
- Pennsylvania, Miss SUSAN CARPENTER FRAZER, Lancaster.
Mrs. ABNER HOOPES, West Chester.
- Rhode Island, Mrs. CHARLES WARREN LIPPITT, 7 Young Orchard Avenue,
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Mrs. EDWARD L. JOHNSON, 158 Cross Street, Central Falls.
- South Carolina, Mrs. H. W. RICHARDSON, Columbia.
Mrs. GEORGE W. NICHOLLS, Spartanburg.
- South Dakota, Mrs. ANDREW J. KELLAR, Hot Springs.
- Tennessee, Mrs. H. S. CHAMBERLAIN, 237 E. Terrace, Chattanooga.
Mrs. J. M. HEAD, South Spruce Street, Nashville.
- Texas, Mrs. JOHN LANE HENRY, 513 Gaston Avenue, Dallas.
Mrs. SEABROOK SNYDER, 1416 Franklin Avenue, Houston.

AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Utah,	Mrs. MARGARET ELIZABETH WALLACE, 525 East 4th South Street, Salt Lake City.
Vermont,	Mrs. JULIUS JACOB ESTEY, Brattleboro. Mrs. M. A. B. STRANAHAN, St. Albans.
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Washington,	Mrs. GEORGE W. BACON, 512 Tenth Ave. South, Seattle.
West Virginia,	Miss VALLEY VIRGINIA HENSHAW, Hedgesville.
Wisconsin,	Mrs. THOMAS H. BROWN, 182 14th Street, Milwaukee.
Wyoming,	Mrs. WILLIAM A. RICHARDS, 2455 18th St., Washington, D. C. Mrs. F. W. MONDELL, New Castle, Wyoming, and 1402 21st St., Washington, D. C.

HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER.

Any woman is eligible for membership in the NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, who is of the age of eighteen years, and is descended from a patriot man or woman who aided in establishing American Independence, *provided the applicant is acceptable to the Society*. Family tradition alone in regard to the services of an ancestor, unaccompanied by proof will not be considered.

All persons duly qualified, who have been regularly admitted by the National Board of Management, shall be members of the *National Society*, but for purposes of convenience, they may be organized into local Chapters (those belonging to the National Society alone being known as members-at-large).

Application Blanks and Constitutions will be furnished on request by the State Regent of the State in which you reside, or by the "Corresponding Secretary General" at headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Applications should be made out in *duplicate*, one of which is kept on file at National Headquarters and one returned to file with a Chapter should one be joined.

The application must be *endorsed by at least one member of the Society*. The application, when properly filled out, should be directed to "Registrars General, D. A. R., Room 52, 902 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C."

The initiation fee is One Dollar; the annual dues are Two Dollars.

The sum (Three Dollars) should be sent by check or money order *never by cash*, to "Treasurer General, D. A. R., Washington, D. C."

No application will be considered until this fee is paid. If not accepted this amount will be returned.

At the April meeting of the National Board of Management, D. A. R., the following motion was unanimously passed:

"Resolved, That the following notice be inserted in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE: 'Chapters shall send to headquarters, D. A. R., 902 F Street, Washington, D. C., notice of deaths, resignations, marriages and all changes of addresses and list of officers.'

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

April 2, 1902.

The regular monthly meeting of the National Board of Management was held on Wednesday, April 2nd.

The meeting was called to order at 10.05 a. m. by the President General. After prayer by the Chaplain General, the roll-call was made by the Recording Secretary General.

Members present: Mrs. Miranda Barney Tulloch, Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters; Mrs. Addison G. Foster, Vice-President General, Washington State; Mrs. Mary A. Hepburn Smith, Vice-President General, Connecticut; Mrs. Harriet Simpson, Vice-President General, Massachusetts; Mrs. Joseph V. Quarles, Vice-President General, Wisconsin; Mrs. D. D. Colton, Vice-President General, California; Mrs. Althea Randolph Bedle, Vice-President General, New Jersey; Mrs. Henry E. Burnham, Vice-President General, New Hampshire; Mrs. J. Heron Crosman, Vice-President General, New York; Mrs. Frank Wheaton, Mrs. George M. Sternberg and Mrs. Kate K. Henry, Vice-Presidents General, District of Columbia; Mrs. William A. Smoot, Chaplain General; Mrs. Robert S. Hatcher, Corresponding Secretary General; Mrs. Ruth M. Griswold Pealer, Registrar General; Mrs. Gertrude B. Darwin, Treasurer General; Miss Susan Rivière Hetzel, Historian General; Mrs. Green Clay Goodloe, Assistant Historian General; Miss Julia Ten Eyck McBlair, Librarian General; Mrs. Eleanor S. Washington Howard, Recording Secretary General; of the State Regents: Mrs. William S. Little, New York; Mrs. Charles Warren Lippitt, Rhode Island; Mrs. Charles Eldredge, Colorado; Mrs. Julian Richards, Iowa; Mrs. J. Pembroke Thom, Maryland; Miss Susan Carpenter Frazer, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Thomas Lyons, Virginia; Mrs. William A. Richards, Wyoming; Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, District of Columbia, and of the State Vice-Regents: Mrs. K. H. Bankhead, Alabama; Mrs. Walter H. Weed, Montana; and Miss Emma Sydney Herbert, New Jersey.

The Recording Secretary General read the minutes of the previous meeting.

Mrs. Lockwood moved: "That we accept the minutes of the last meeting as far as we can legally." Motion carried.

The reports of officers followed.

REPORT OF THE RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL: Madam President and Members of the National Board of Management I have to report that all the committees appointed by the President General after the Eleventh Continental Congress have been notified, and answers have been received as follows:

Finance Committee.—Acceptances from Mrs. Sternberg, Chairman; Miss Hetzel, Mrs. Thom, Mrs. Churchman, Mrs. Simpson.

Auditing Committee.—Mrs. D. D. Colton, Chairman; Mrs. W. A. Richards, Mrs. Fowler and Mrs. Scott. Mrs. Hepburn Smith regrets that she will not be able to serve on this committee.

Committee on Lineage Book.—Miss Hetzel, Mrs. Morgan, Mrs. Darwin and Mrs. Bedle. The remaining members of the committee have not yet been heard from.

Committee on Smithsonian Report.—Miss E. Ellen Batcheller, Mrs. Churchman, Mrs. Hatcher and Mrs. Darwin. Mrs. Kinney wishes to thank the President General for the honor conferred in appointing her Chairman of this committee, which she regrets to be obliged to decline.

Printing Committee.—Mrs. Smoot, Chairman; Mrs. Eldredge, Mrs. Colton, Mrs. Wm. Lee Lyons and Mrs. Henry.

Committee on Prison Ships of the American Revolution.—Mrs. S. V. White, Chairman; Mrs. Crosman, Mrs. Bedle, Mrs. Avery, Mrs. Kinney, Mrs. Mellon, Miss Lovell, Mrs. Park, Mrs. Cunningham, Mrs. Tebault, Mrs. Kendall and Mrs. Clark Waring. Mrs. Granger declines.

Revolutionary Relics Committee.—Mrs. Lindsay, Chairman; Mrs. Waring, Mrs. Lounsbury, Mrs. Crosman, Mrs. Morgan Smith, Miss Batcheller, Mrs. L. Bradford Prince, Mrs. Little, Miss Henshaw and Miss Winslow.

Committee on Real Daughters.—Mrs. Pealer, Chairman; Mrs. Tulloch, Miss Hetzel, Mrs. Bacon and Mrs. Brown.

Magazine Committee.—Mrs. Crosman, Chairman; Mrs. Kinney, Mrs. Bedle, Mrs. Kendall, Mrs. Julian Richards, Mrs. Delafield, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Burnham and Mrs. Quarles declined.

Committee on Printing Constitution and By-Laws.—Mrs. Hatcher, Chairman; Miss Desha and Mrs. Smoot.

Committee to Prevent Desecration of United States Flag.—Mrs. Kempster, Chairman; Mrs. Payne, Mrs. Quarles, Mrs. Thomas B. Lyons, Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. Chittenden, Mrs. Rising, Mrs. Youland, Mrs. Murkland, Mrs. Tallant, Mrs. Lippitt, Mrs. Kendall and Mrs. Eagan.

Ways and Means Committee.—Mrs. Tulloch, Chairman; Mrs. Lockwood, Mrs. Sternberg, Mrs. Hatcher, Mrs. Darwin and Mrs. Thom.

Committee on Ancestral Bars.—Miss Hetzel, Chairman; Mrs. Kate K. Henry, Miss Henshaw and Mrs. Goodloe.

Committee on Supervision.—Mrs. Lockwood, Chairman; Mrs. Sternberg and Mrs. Hepburn Smith. Mrs. Thom will be unable to serve on this committee. Mrs. Thomas Lyons, Mrs. Simpson, Mrs. Mellon, Mrs. Colton.

Committee on National University.—Mrs. Walworth, Chairman; Miss McBlair, Mrs. Leland Stanford, Mrs. Mellon, Mrs. Knott, Mrs. Goodloe, Mrs. Shields, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Pound, Mrs. Tallant, Mrs. Morgan Smith, Mrs. Talbot, Mrs. Norton, Miss Stringfield, Miss Frazer, Mrs. John Lane Henry, Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. Chamberlain and Mrs. Kellar. Mrs. Lippitt regrets that she cannot serve on this committee.

Purchasing Committee.—Mrs. Pealer, Chairman; Mrs. W. A. Richards, Mrs. Wheaton and Mrs. Kate K. Henry. Mrs. Thom declines.

Committee to edit Congressional Proceedings.—Mrs. Avery, Chairman; Mrs. Hatcher, Mrs. Darwin, Mrs. Pealer and Mrs. Sternberg.

Franco-American Memorial Committee.—Mrs. Hatcher, Chairman; Mrs. Akers, Mrs. Cameron, Mrs. Kinney, Mrs. Darwin and Mrs. Manning.

Continental Hall.—All the members of this committee have accepted with the exception of Mrs. C. B. Harrison, Mrs. Mary Wright Wooten, Mrs. Verplanck, Mrs. Shepard, Mrs. John N. Carey and Mrs. Robert Fryer.

I have received letters from the following ladies regretting their inability to be present at the April meeting of the Board: Mrs. Thomas Brown, Mrs. Wm. Lee Lyons, Mrs. Morgan Smith, Mrs. John Lane Henry, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Chamberlain, Mrs. Talbot, Miss Stringfield, Mrs. Mellon.

Number of letters and postals written, 430.

I am happy to report that all certificates and application papers are signed and that the work of my desk is entirely up to date.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

ELEANOR S. WASHINGTON HOWARD,

Recording Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.

April 2, 1902.

Report accepted.

Mrs. Hatcher moved: "That the President General be requested to appoint a committee to draft and transmit resolutions of sympathy to Mrs. Julius J. Estey, of Vermont, and Mrs. James M. Fowler, of Indiana." Motion carried.

The President General stated that she was unavoidably called away but would be present at the afternoon session of the Board, and requested Mrs. Burnham to take the Chair.

Mrs. Burnham asked to be excused, and upon request of the President General, Mrs. Bedle took the Chair.

Reports of officers were resumed.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL: Applications presented, 530; applications verified awaiting dues, 50; applications examined but incomplete, 204; applications on file not examined, 75. Badge permits issued, 187; bar permits issued, 40. Members dropped, 2; resignations, 80; deaths, 70. Daughters of Revolutionary soldiers presented, 4.

Miss Hetzel moved that the resignations be accepted, and the announcements of the deaths be received with regret. Motion carried.

Upon motion, the report was accepted and the Recording Secretary General instructed to cast the ballot for the new applicants.

The Recording Secretary General announced that in accordance with

the instructions of the National Board of Management, the ballot had been cast for the applicants presented in the report of the Registrar General and they were hereby declared duly elected members of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Pealar requested all State Regents present to endeavor to impress upon applicants the importance of sending their applications complete, in order to avoid unnecessary correspondence.

Mrs. Pealar called the attention of the Board to some application papers that did not contain full data concerning the applicants and requested instructions of the Board in the verification of these papers.

Mrs. Henry moved that the papers be returned to the applicants, with the request that they send them back complete. Carried.

The Chair asked that the report of the officers be resumed.

REPORT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION OF CHAPTERS: Madam President and Ladies of the National Board of Management: The resignation of Mrs. Queenie B. Coke, of Russellville, Kentucky, and Miss Anna M. Chandler, of Marquette, Michigan, are presented for acceptance; and the expiration by limitation of the following regencies: Mrs. Jennie S. Putnam, Manistique, Michigan; Mrs. Sarah S. F. Sampson, Alvin Texas; Miss Annie E. Yocum, Angleton, Texas; Mrs. Imogene H. Field, Ripon, Wisconsin, and Mrs. Clara Rawson Dennett, Sheboygan, Wisconsin.

Through their respective State Regents the following Chapter Regents' appointments are presented for confirmation: Mrs. Margaret Redford Neal, Helena, Arkansas; Miss Jeanie Daviess Blackburn, Bowling Green, Kentucky; Mrs. Cynthia M. Brooke, Marquette, Michigan; Mrs. Ida M. Linton, Saginaw, Michigan; and Mrs. Frances L. Dunham, De Pere, Wisconsin; also the re-appointment of Mrs. Mary Strother Randolph, Frostburg, Maryland.

In accordance with the recommendation incorporated in the report of the Committee on the Monmouth, Illinois, controversy, which report was accepted with its recommendations by the Eleventh Continental Congress, two requests are presented for formal authority to organize Chapters at Monmouth, Illinois; one to be known as the "Mildred Warner Washington" Chapter and the other as the "Puritan and Cavalier" Chapter, both formerly known as the "Warren Chapter."

State Regents' commissions issued, 46; Chapter Regents' commissions issued, 1; Charter applications issued, 7; Charters in the hands of the engrosser, 8. Letters received, 113; letters written, 131.

The additions to, and corrections of, the Card Catalogue this month have exceeded those of previous months, owing to the fact that it includes the members and ancestors of members accepted at both Board meetings prior to the Congress, and all deaths, resignations, corrections, etc. up to date, which makes a total of about seventeen hundred cards for both Catalogues.

The time required for research in making the Ancestor cards must be considered. This is made necessary by the present exactions as to correct data. There are many discrepancies of names and dates, between the new and the old papers, which require careful research to reconcile, in order that the records may be accurate.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

MIRANDA BARNEY TULLOCH,
*Vice-President General in Charge of Organization
of Chapters, N. S. D. A. R.*

Upon motion this report was accepted.

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY for February and March, 1902: Madam President and Members of the National Board of Management: For the months of February and March I have the honor to report the following: Application blanks issued, 6,111; Constitutions, 498; Membership circulars, 492; Officers lists, 153; Model application blanks, 410; Circular on application blanks, 410; Caldwell circulars, 52.

Letters received, 91; letters written, 32.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

GEORGIA STOCKTON HATCHER,
Corresponding Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.

April 1, 1902.

CURATOR'S REPORT FOR FEBRUARY AND MARCH, 1902.

Postage on Application Blanks:

Amount on hand February 1,	\$1 16	
Amount received from Treasurer General,	20 00	
		\$21 16
Amount expended,		21 00
Balance on hand April 1,		\$ 16
Office expenses for February: *		
To paste,		\$ 25
" pads and pencils,		2 10
" large pads and blotters,		1 90
" pen holders,		75
" ice,		1 30
" toilet supplies,		1 00
" postal cards,		50
" 1 lb. twine,		30
" freight on Directories,		1 62
" messenger service, Congress,		4 45
Total,		\$14 17

Office expenses for March:	
To ice,	\$1 30
" towel service,	1 00
" postal cards,	50
" 3 boxes pens,	2 75
" 1 lb. cord,	30
" 1 doz. large blotters,	50
" 1 dozen type-writer erasers,	50
" 1 ream wrapping paper,	1 50
" tissue for mending papers,	25
" postage,	25
Total,	\$9 75
Amount received for articles sold:	
Rosettes,	\$13 20
Ribbon,	11 20
D. A. R. Reports,	27 05
Statute Book,	2 50
Lineage Books, Vol. I-14,	76 20
Directory,	54 50
Percentage on china sold,	2 66
Total,	\$187 31
Report accepted.	

REPORT OF THE HISTORIAN GENERAL: Madam President and Ladies of the National Board of Management: The 15th volume of the Lineage Book is progressing. Four hundred records have been edited and one hundred and fifty letters written to substantiate and complete these records.

The deaths of twelve "Real Daughters" have been reported during the month of March.

Lineage Books have been sent to thirty-five Chapters.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

SUSAN RIVIERE HETZEL,

Historian General, N. S. D. A. R.

April 1, 1902.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN GENERAL: Madam President and Ladies of the National Board of Management: I have the honor to report the following books and periodicals received since the last meeting of the Board:

Bound Volumes.—1. A Virginia Cavalier. By Mollie Elliot Seawell. N. Y., Harper & Bros., 1899. 349 pp. 12°. An entertaining account of the youth and early manhood of George Washington. From Mrs. John Murphy, State Regent of Ohio. 2. History of the Pennsylvania Hospital, 1751-1895. By Thomas G. Morton, assisted by Frank Woolbury.

Phila., 1895. viii, 595 pp. 8°. The gift of Mrs. Robert S. Hatcher. 3. Report of the Commissioner of Education for 1899-1900. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1901. Vol. 2, vii, 1367 pp. 8°. From the Commissioner of Education. 4. Directory of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Compiled by the order of the Tenth Continental Congress. Washington, 1901. 634 pp. 8°. The names and addresses of all the members of the Society are given, arranged alphabetically under States, together with lists of officers and chapters. 5. Revolutionary muster rolls. Vols. 2. 30 pp. 8°. This is made up of a number of miscellaneous muster rolls, gathered from various sources, typewritten and bound. 6. Columbus, Georgia, from its selection as a "trading town" in 1827 to its partial destruction by Wilson's raid in 1865. Part I., 1827-1846; Part II., 1846-1865. Compiled by John N. Martin. Columbus, Thos. Gilbert, 1874-1875. 176-194 pp. 12°. Our first Georgia town history, the gift of the George Walton Chapter, presented through its regent, Mrs. A. E. F. Dismukes. 7. A short narrative of the horrid massacre in Boston, perpetrated on the evening of the fifth day of March, 1770, by soldiers of the 29th Regiment, which, with the 14th Regiment, were then quartered there, with some observations on the state of things prior to that catastrophe. Printed by order of the town of Boston—1770. Republished with notes and illustrations by John Doggett, Jr. N. Y., 1849. 122 pp. pl. map. 8°. An interesting old volume containing the original official account of the Boston Massacre. The gift of Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, State Regent of Connecticut. 8. The ancestry of thirty-three Rhode Islanders, born in the 18th century; also twenty-seven charts of Roger Williams' descendants to the fifth generation. By John Osborn Austin. Albany, Joel Munsell's Sons, 1889. 139 pp. Folio. Presented through the Rhode Island State Regent, Mrs. Lippitt. 9. Memorial of Henry Wolcott, one of the first settlers of Windsor, Connecticut, and some of his descendants. By Samuel Wolcott. N. Y., A. D. Randolph & Co., 1881. xviii, 439 pp. Pl. fac. sim. Folio. From Mrs. Samuel Verplanck, of New York. 10. Champion Genealogy. A history of the descendants of Henry Champion, of Saybrook and Lyme, Connecticut, together with some account of other families of the name. By Francis Bacon Trowbridge. New Haven, 1891. xii(2) 560 pp. 8°. The gift of Mrs. Henry Champion. 11. The Storrs Family. Genealogical and other memoranda collected and compiled by Charles Storrs. N. Y. xv, 12-522 pp. Por fac. sim. 8°. From Mrs. Sara T. Kinney. 12. History of the Boykin Family. By Edward M. Boykin. Camden, 1876. 27 pp. 8°. Presented by Mrs. H. H. Parker. 13. A complete genealogy of the descendants of Matthew Smith, of East Haddam, Connecticut, with mention of his ancestors. 1637-1890. By Sophia Martin Smith. Rutland, Tuttle Co., 1890. 269 pp. 8°. Received from the author in exchange for Lineage Books. It is with great pleasure that I report the accession of these six excellent gene-

alogies. As much of the history of our country is necessarily connected with the history of the families, the importance of having such books in our library cannot be overestimated. The Champion, Storrs, Smith and Wolcott genealogies relate principally to Connecticut families; the Boykin to South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama; while the ancestry of thirty-three Rhode Islanders is an authority on early Rhode Island families. The history of the Boykin family, owing probably to its small size, has no index, but the others are well supplied with these most indispensable guides. 14. *Annals of Iowa*. Des Moines, 1901. 3rd series, Vol. 4. 8°. 15. *American Monthly Magazine*. Washington, 1901. Vol. 19. 8°. 16. *Bulletin New York Public Library*, N. Y. 1901. Vol. 5. 8°. 17. *Publications of the Southern History Association*. Washington, 1901. Vol. 5. 8°. 18. *Essex Antiquarian*, Salem. 1901. Vol. 5. 8°. 19. *Old Northwest Genealogical Quarterly*. Columbus, 1901. Vol. 4. 20. *New York Genealogical and Biographical Record*, N. Y. 1901. Vol. 32. 8°. 21. *Medford historical Register*. Medford, 1901. Vol. 4. 8°.

Unbound Volumes.—1. *Bibliography of monopolies and trusts in America, 1895-99*. By Fanny Borden. Albany, University of the State of New York, 1901. 34 pp. 8°. 2. *New York State Library Bulletin*, 67. 3. *Biography for young people*. By Bertha Evelyn Hyatt. Albany, University of the State of New York, 1901. 56 pp. 8°. 4. *New York State Library Bulletin* 68. 5. *Partial list of French government serials in American libraries*. Prepared by the A. L. A. committee on foreign documents. Albany, University of the State of New York, 1902. 68 pp. 8°. 6. *New York State Library Bulletin* 70. These three bibliographies were obtained in exchange with the New York State Library. 7. *First record book of the Sons of the Revolution in the State of Rhode Island, 1898*. 8°. Presented by the Rhode Island Daughters of the American Revolution through the State Regent, Mrs. Lippitt. 8. *Year Book of the Cincinnati Chapter, 1896*. 76 pp. 4°. From Mrs. John Murphy, Ohio State Regent. 9. *Third report of the Ohio Daughters of the American Revolution conference*. N. p. n. d. 128 pp. 8°. The gift of Mrs. J. O. Hodge. 10. *Year Book of the Illini Chapter, 1896-1901*. Ottawa, 1902. 19 pp. 12°. From Mrs. M. N. Armstrong. 11. *Year Book of the Samuel Ashley Chapter*. Claremont, 1902. Presented by the Chapter. 12. *Historic and patriotic Year Book of the Jane McCrear Chapter*. Glens Falls Publishing Co. n. d. 64 pp. 8°. From the Chapter. 13. *List of officers and committees, 1901-1902, of the Nassau Chapter*. From the Chapter. 14. *By-laws of the Old Dominion Chapter*. Richmond, 1892. 1 p. 16°. 15. *Report of the Chamberlain Association for 1901*. 50 pp. 12°. From the association, through Miss Abbie Chamberlain. 16. *Carpenter's Hall and its historic memories*. By Richard K. Betts. Revised edition. Philadelphia, Carpenters Bros., 1893. 36 pp. 16°. The gift of Mr. Charles Carlyle Darwin. 17. *Congressional banquet in honor of*

George Washington and the principles of Washington. Reported and published by William Hincks and F. H. Smith. Washington, 1852. 2-37 pp. 8°. From Mrs. A. E. F. Dismukes. 18. Mount Vernon, a poem by George T. Ward. N. p. n. d. 20 pp. 16°. Written at the request of the Florida Mount Vernon Association and published in aid of the Mount Vernon Fund. It is said that a large sum was realized from its sale. 19. By-laws, list of officers and membership roll of the Ruth Wyllys Chapter. 1902. 27 pp. 8°. Presented by the Chapter.

Periodicals.—1-2. True Republic, March and April. 3-4. Spirit of '76, January and February. 5-6. Bulletin of the New York Public Library, February and March. 7. Publications of the Southern History Association, January. 8. Avery Notes and Queries, February. 9. New England Historical and Genealogical Register, April. 10. Supplement to the New England Historical and Genealogical Register containing the proceedings of the New England Historical and Genealogical Society, January, 1902.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed)

JULIA T. E. McBLAIR,
Librarian General, N. S. D. A. R.

April 2, 1902.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE FOR THE ELEVENTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS: Madam President and Ladies of the National Board: I have the honor to report, in addition to my short report of February 24th, that I have received the following bills that have been paid by the treasurer by vouchers:

Moses' bill for ten tables, 60 chairs and 2 revolving chairs for week,	\$19 25
Hodges' bill for pencils, pads, pen and ink,	30 31
Chase's bill for broken furniture in theatre,	13 00
For 1,000 ballots,	4 75
For extra money paid 18 men at the theatre (\$3 each),	54 00

Total,	\$121 31
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Advanced for incidentals and small bills, Dr.

Tellers' supper at Ebbitt House,	\$10 00
Cab hire for Mrs. VanTrump,	1 25
Cab hire and stationery for Mrs. Julian Richards,	85
Front doorkeeper and messenger,	12 00
Theatre tickets for week,	5 50
Billposter for bulletin board,	10 00
Replacing key to ballot box,	50
Expressage for Daughters of the American Revolution Congress,	5 10

Total,	\$45 20
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Balance of \$50 advanced, returned to treasurer, 4 80

I thank the ladies, one and all, for their kindness to me in my new and untried duties.

I would like to suggest that the new contract with Mr. Chase be made differently in respect to more service, and also suggest that if the Society grows much larger, it might be necessary to engage the services of a private detective—a woman.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed)

MRS. W. A. RICHARDS,
Chairman House Committee.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE PRINTING COMMITTEE: The Printing Committee has the honor to submit the following report—

Material ordered since February by the Board:

Feb. 10th—500 remittance blanks for Treasurer General.

“ “ 1,000 “Mary Lee” application papers.

“ “ 1,000 circulars, Registrar General.

Feb. 13th—200 checks.

“ “ 1,000 amendments to constitution.

Feb. 14th—1,000 ballots.

March 24th—200 notification cards for Registrar General; also 500 postal cards.

“ “ 2 books of recognition pin permits of 100 each.

March 26th—2 Chapter receipt books.

“ “ 2,000 Chapter report blanks (2,000).

“ “ 1,000 officers lists.

April 1st—2,000 subscription blanks.

“ “ 1,000 circulars to regents, Business Manager, Magazine.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

B. MCG. SMOOT, *Chairman.*

April 2, 1902.

Report accepted.

Mrs. Pealer, Chairman of the Purchasing Committee, reported that as chairman of the committee she had signed a few bills but that there had been no occasion to call the committee together.

REPORT OF THE MAGAZINE COMMITTEE: Madam President and Members of the Board: The Magazine Committee met on April 2nd. The announcement by one of its members that she brought with her a pledge for fifty new subscriptions to the MAGAZINE from her State (New Jersey) was a joyful exhilaration with which to open the meeting of the new Daughters of the American Revolution year; and this tangible proof of growing interest in the MAGAZINE was followed by many hopeful plans and pleasant suggestions as to future work.

The new committee consists of thirteen members—a number so

closely associated with our nation's early history as to be interesting and significant to the Daughters who fondly treasure every detail of the times of our forefathers.

The thirteen members appointed on the new committee have, each and all, shown lively interest in the work; several were present at the meeting, while those living at a distance, and unable to be here, were represented by letters pledging their zeal, and offering valuable suggestions as to the method and line of work to be pursued this year in furtherance of the interest of the MAGAZINE, which is the result this committee earnestly hopes to aid.

A plan has been brought to its consideration, which, after due discussion, it now presents to the Board for approval. It is believed that an invigorating stimulant to literary effort (and eventually a benefit to the MAGAZINE itself) can be given by offering a prize for an original story to be published in the MAGAZINE. The members of the committee will take great pleasure in offering a prize of \$60 for the best original story of Revolutionary times to be competed for by members of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution. The details will be decided after the Board approves of the plan. The committee feels that new life and interest will be called out by this offer, and it desires to give the prize in money, rather than in the form of a medal, in order that the contestants may thus feel able to devote time and research, and to incur some expense (if necessary) in the preparation of their work, so as to achieve something which will be a pleasure to the readers of the MAGAZINE. Should this idea meet with favor from the Board, the committee will perfect the conditions for the competition as quickly as possible, in order that the announcement may soon be printed in the MAGAZINE, so that the contestants for the prize may avail themselves of the leisure of summer vacation.

The committee now submits the plan to the Board:

Madam President General, your new committee on the MAGAZINE begs to assure you of the loving care with which it wishes to do the work for which you appointed it. If its hopes run ahead of its possibilities; if practical methods show the enthusiasm to have been too ardent; if its ideals prove beyond reach—still will your committee endeavor to be faithful in season and out of season, never losing sight of the work you have entrusted to it—ever serving you with unswerving loyalty, and remembering that membership in the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, is of itself a pledge of belief in patriotism and a promise to foster and promote all that tends to develop it.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

ELLEN HALL CROSMAN, *Chairman.*

Mrs. Lockwood moved: "That the Board approves the recommendation of the Magazine Committee, which generously offers as a commit-

tee a prize of \$60 for the best Revolutionary story to be written for the AMERICAN MONTHLY." Motion carried."

Mrs. Lippitt moved that the details of the arrangement be left to the committee. Motion carried.

Mrs. Smoot moved that the report of the Magazine Committee be adopted. Motion carried.

At 12.45 p. m. it was moved and carried to adjourn until 2 o'clock.

Wednesday Afternoon, April 2nd.

The adjourned meeting was called to order at 2.15 p. m. by the President General.

The order of the day having been made for the report of the Committee on Supervision, the following report was presented:

Madam President and Ladies: It is sometimes well to stop and take our bearings, lest we get into too deep waters.

There have come some questions before the Board for adjustment since the meeting of Congress that for accuracy's sake we thought it expedient to throw out the lead and line in order that we should neither arrogate to ourselves powers that do not belong to us, nor fail in doing what is required of us.

The first thing in the Constitution struck by the plummet was that the "Board shall carry out the orderings of Congress" and again prescribe rules and regulations for its own government while in office," and do all things necessary for the prosperity and success of the Society.

In pursuance and following such rules, the Board has, from time to time, formed special committees in addition to the four standing committees, that the work of the various offices might be aided, and the will of Congress be fulfilled.

Among the special committees thus appointed by the Board was a Supervising Committee, a part of whose duty it is, to see that the rules governing the offices and the clerks are implicitly carried out.

The Curator each month puts into the hands of the Chairman of said committee a correct time list of the days, hours and minutes lost by each clerk. The committee here presents one of these time tables as, turned in by the Curator and wish particularly to call your attention to one fact,—that while every hour lost by a clerk, in all the time tables we have had, has been conscientiously noted, not once have we ever had one minute or one hour's record of the over time many of these clerks have worked, because not laid down as a part of the Curator's duty. We all know that there are times of the year when most of them are called upon to do extra work, and it is always freely and willingly done; and sometimes a slight recognition would at least be encouraging, when it is so easy to note if a clerk leaves the office some day fifteen minutes before the closing hour, even if it is for a visit to the printer, to see after work promised.

Another of the duties of the Supervising Committee is to see that the clerical service is sufficient for the work of each office, and that the work is not running behind, and that there is no superfluous clerical service and that whenever an advance of salary is proposed by resolution it shall be referred to the Committee on Supervision, "and that no action shall be taken thereon until the committee report to the Board." (Approved June 5, 1901.)

This brings us to the resolution passed by the Eleventh Continental Congress, that there shall be a genealogist, etc.

When that special committee of Congress gave its report on the recommendations of National Officers, and they were passed upon by Congress, it does not need us to tell you good parliamentarians that the committee died then and there; and the duty was left to the Board to carry out, as far as possible, the ordering of Congress.

Under the rules of the Board the Supervising Committee, as soon as possible, should have presented a plan to the Board in pursuance of the resolution of Congress, and it was somewhat of a surprise to find that the committee that had been appointed by Congress undertook to carry on the duties of the Board.

Miss Mickley, by a resolution of one of its members, was proposed as "genealogist and chief clerk," at nine hundred dollars per year, leaving eleven hundred dollars per year to be divided between two clerks, in place of \$1,440, heretofore paid them, and one clerk to be cut off:

Miss Mickley has declined the position of clerk, and to-day the office was as it was in the beginning. But the committee of Congress, under a misapprehension, having made their estimate on the expenses of eleven months, instead of a year, actually cut the salaries down forty dollars per year, instead of an increase of \$100.

In this dilemma the Supervising Committee have this to recommend: The Congress having made so happy a choice in their Registrar, Mrs. Pealer, who has proven herself so acceptable and efficient an officer, propose for genealogist Miss Eugenia Moncure, who has had years of experience in the office and one who has proven her fitness for the position and is universally considered one of the most correct and painstaking genealogists, she often having detected little errors that had escaped the keen eyes of older genealogists. By this arrangement the office has its genealogist and with its present Registrar is well equipped, and the salaries are to remain as heretofore, save the forty dollars which is short we are sure Congress will make up.

We wish also to report that we made application to the proper official of the Loan and Trust Building for a room on this floor, now vacant, for the long needed additional room for the Historian and Librarian, carrying out the orders of this Board of some months standing, the committee having waited for a room to be vacated. This room was once before occupied by the Historian and her clerks.

A letter was here read from the official of the Loan and Trust Building on the subject of the room applied for by the committee.

In answer to this communication your committee would recommend that we do not comply with the wishes of the Loan and Trust Building and rent two rooms from them, for the sake of securing the one needed. The committee feel that from the fact that we already occupy so much space on this floor, we should have some consideration.

If we find that it is out of the question for us to secure the space needed in this building, that steps be taken to secure quarters in some of the new buildings in process of erection, or already completed, when our present lease expires.

The committee also recommend that until better accommodations can be secured for the Librarian and Historian, that cards of "Silence" be conspicuously placed in this department, and that Miss Griggs, the Librarian's clerk, have the privilege of courteously seeing that this rule is carried out.

We also recommend that the Treasurer be allowed to have the required alterations made in her room whereby greater space will be given the working force in that room.

We respectfully submit this report.

(Signed)

MARY S. LOCKWOOD,

Chairman.

MARY A. HEPBURN SMITH.

Mrs. Lippitt moved that the report be accepted with its recommendations.

Mrs. Howard said: "Madam President, before we act on that motion, before you put that motion, I have a letter to read."

President General: "It has been moved and seconded, and is now open for discussion. The Recording Secretary General will read this letter."

Mrs. Howard read a letter from Mrs. Katharine S. McCartney, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., applying for the position of genealogist.

Miss Herbert, State Vice-Regent of New Jersey, also requested permission to read a communication bearing on this subject, which was granted.

Mrs. Lippitt's motion that the report of the Supervising Committee be accepted with its recommendations was put to the vote and carried.

Mrs. Lockwood, as Chairman of the Committee on Statute Book, made a short verbal report, and read to the Board the statutes as compiled for publication, asking the Board for a careful consideration of these statutes, *ad seriatim*, in order that those statutes not deemed necessary, or of only a transitory character, be eliminated from the list.

Mrs. Crosman was requested to take the Chair.

At the conclusion of the reading of the statutes as prepared for publication, the President General resumed the Chair.

A rising vote of thanks was tendered Mrs. Lockwood for her arduous work in the compilation of the statutes for publication.

The following committee was appointed by the President General to draft resolutions of condolence to be sent, on the part of the National Board, to Mrs. Estey, State Regent of Vermont, on the death of her husband: Mrs. Tulloch, Mrs. Crosman, Mrs. Addison G. Foster, Mrs. Hepburn-Smith and Mrs. Darwin; also the following committee to express the condolence of the National Board to Mrs. Fowler, State Regent of Indiana, on the death of her mother: Mrs. R. S. Hatcher, Mrs. Geo. M. Sternberg, Mrs. Julian Richards, Miss Hetzel and Mrs. William S. Little.

The report of the Treasurer General was read and upon motion accepted with thanks.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER GENERAL.

March 31, 1902—April 30, 1902.

CURRENT FUND—CASH RECEIPTS.

Amount on hand at last report,	\$18,725 80
Annual dues [chapter members, \$1,297, members-at-large, \$174] (\$1,530, less \$59 refunded),	\$1,471 00
Initiation fees (\$326, less \$5 refunded),	321 00
Blanks,	2 55

Actual current income of the month, 1,794 55

Total receipts, \$20,520 35

CURRENT FUND.—EXPENDITURES.

Office of President General.

Office supplies,	\$5 20
Clerical service,	30 00
	<hr/>
	35 20

Office of Corresponding Secretary General.

Office supplies,	\$2 10
Telegrams, expressage, &c.,	2 15
Postage,	7 25
60 printed parchments,	10 80
Making record book,	4 50
April salary of stenographer,	100 00
	<hr/>
	126 80

Office of Corresponding Secretary General.

Making record book,	\$4 50
Clerical service,	10 00
	<hr/>
	14 50

Office of Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

Messenger and office supplies,	\$ 55	
Postage,	1 50	
Making record book,	4 50	
Engrossing 33 commissions and 7 charters,	5 80	
Clerical service (2 clerks),	90 00	
	<hr/>	102 35

Office of Registrar General.

Messenger and office supplies,	\$5 10	
Postage,	2 55	
2,000 printed cards and 500 postals,	13 25	
Binding records,	13 50	
Making record book,	4 50	
Clerical service (3 clerks),	170 00	
	<hr/>	208 90

Office of Treasurer General.

Office supplies,	\$ 60	
Mimeographing 300 letters,	3 00	
2,000 report blanks printed,	8 50	
Rent of safe deposit box, 1 year,	5 00	
Moving safe and cleaning,	1 00	
44 days extra clerical service,	44 00	
Regular clerical service (3 clerks),	175 00	
	<hr/>	237 10

Office of Historian General.

Postage,	\$2 25	
Moving, cleaning and packing,	2 50	
	<hr/>	4 75

Office of Librarian General.

Moving and cleaning,	\$2 00	
Historical collections Conn. Hist. Soc., Vol. 8,	3 18	
Clerical service, indexing, 1 clerk,	60 00	
	<hr/>	65 18

Office in General.

Paper, pads, blotters and office supplies,	\$9 00	
Postage stamps and cards,	75	
4,000 stamped envelopes,	86 40	
Rent of telephone for April,	4 65	
Moving boxes, &c.,	5 00	
Curator's salary,	85 00	
	<hr/>	190 80
Rent for April, office and storerooms,		149 50

OFFICIAL.

1093

Lineage Book Account.

Freight,	\$5 82	
Moving books,	20	
Clerical service,	50 00	
Compiler's salary,	80 00	
		136 02

Magazine Expenses

Postal cards and stamps,	\$17 50	
Stationery,	4 74	
Plates,	14 84	
Publishing April number,	520 23	
Salary of Editor,	83 33	
Salary of Business Manager,	75 00	
		715 64

Certificate Account.

Expressage,	\$5 19	
Engrossing 141 certificates,	14 10	
Postage on certificates,	30 00	
	49 29	
Less 1 certificate renewed,	1 00	
		48 29

Directory Account.

Freight on the directories,	1 82
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Postage.

On application blanks,	\$10 00	
For State Regent of Florida,	5 00	
" " " " Missouri,	5 00	
" " " " Nebraska,	1 51	
		21 51
Stationery for State Regent of Nebraska,		60

Eleventh Continental Congress.

Repayment of damages in theater,	\$13 00	
Extra clerical service (10 clerks),	100 00	
3,826 badges,	245 14	
Typewriting for Committee on Warren Chapter, Ill.,	1 50	
	359 64	
Less refund of House Committee,	4 80	
		354 84

Twelfth Continental Congress.

Envelopes for sending out amendment,	1 37
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Smithsonian Report Account.

Expressage (4th report),	\$ 25
82 hours clerical service (4th report),	20 50
	<hr/>
	20 75
Less receipts from sales (2d report),	50
	<hr/>
	20 25

Total expenditure of current fund for the month,...	\$2,435 42
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Balance, April 30:

In Metropolitan Bank,	\$765 02
In Washington Loan & Trust Co.,...	17,319 91
	<hr/>
	\$18,c84 93

FORT CRAILO FUND.

As previously reported,	\$49 01
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PERMANENT FUND.—RECEIPTS.

Cash balance in bank at last report,	\$36,765 56
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Charter Fees.

El Paso Chapter, <i>Texas</i> ,	\$5 00
Gen. Richard Montgomery Chapter, <i>New York</i> ,	5 00
Lady Sterling Chapter, <i>Washington</i> ,	5 00
Mildred Warner Washington Chapter, <i>Illinois</i> ,...	5 00
Ruth Heald Chapter, <i>Maine</i> ,	5 00

Life Memberships.

Columbia Chapter, <i>District of Columbia</i> , Mrs.	
Sarah J. Sands Croissant,	\$12 50
Continental Chapter, <i>District of Columbia</i> , Mrs.	
Martha E. Burcky,	12 50
Continental Chapter, <i>District of Columbia</i> , Mrs.	
Miss Jennie L. Burcky,	12 50
Continental Chapter, <i>District of Columbia</i> , Miss	
Ada G. Sorg,	12 50
Esther Marion Chapter, <i>South Carolina</i> , Mrs.	
Videau M. L. Beckwith,	12 50
Mary Weed Marion Chapter, <i>New York</i> , Miss	
Ruth Haulenbeck,	12 50
Susanna Hart Shelby Chapter, <i>Kentucky</i> , Mrs.	
Margaret S. Haggin,	12 50
Interest on permanent investments,	157 50

Continental Hall Contributions.

Abigail Adams Chapter, <i>Iowa</i> ,	\$5 00
Elsa Cilley Chapter, <i>New Hampshire</i> ,	5 00
Dorothy Quincy Chapter, <i>Illinois</i> ,	5 00
Mount Vernon Chapter, <i>Virginia</i> ,	1 00
Pulaski Chapter, <i>Georgia</i> ,	5 00
Thankful Hubbard Chapter, <i>Texas</i> ,	10 00
Tidioute Chapter, <i>Pennsylvania</i> ,	10 00
Washington County Chapter, <i>Pennsylvania</i> ,	10 00
Watertown Chapter, <i>New York</i> ,	15 00
Witness Tree Chapter, <i>Pennsylvania</i> ,	25 00
Mrs. Eleanor Conover, of Freeloze Baldwin Stowe Chapter, <i>Connecticut</i> ,	10 00
Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, of Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter, <i>Indiana</i> ,	100 00
Mrs. S. V. White, of Fort Greene Chapter, <i>New York</i> ,	50 00

Total increase of the fund for the month, 521 00

Total cash of permanent fund, April 30, 1902, \$37,286 56

Permanent investments, as previously reported, face
value, 68,000 00

Total permanent assets, April 30, 1902, \$105,285 56

Respectfully submitted,

GERTRUDE B. DARWIN,
Treasurer General.

May 7, 1902.

Upon suggestion of the President General this was made a rising vote of thanks.

The report of the Finance Committee was read and upon motion accepted.

At 6 p. m. it was moved and carried to adjourn until Thursday at 10 a. m.

THURSDAY, *April 3rd*, 1902.

The adjourned meeting was opened at ten o'clock a. m. by the President General, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks.

After prayer by the Chaplain General, the Recording Secretary General read the motions of the previous day, which were approved.

Mrs. Smoot moved: That we tender the Sons of the American

Revolution a reception during their stay in Washington, and that a committee be appointed to make preliminary inquiries in regard to the same. Signed, B. McG. Smoot. Seconded by Julia T. E. McBlair. Motion carried.

The following report was read by Mrs. Hatcher:

Madam President: We, the undersigned members of the committee appointed to edit the proceedings of the Congress, have the honor to report that, in the absence of the chairman of the committee, Mrs. Elroy M. Avery, we have compared the minutes of Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday with the original motions and resolutions, but have not yet completed the minutes of Saturday.

According to the instructions received from the chairman, we have forwarded the proceedings of the first three days to the publishers, and the rest will be sent as soon as requested.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed)

GEORGIA STOCKTON HATCHER,
GERTRUDE B. DARWIN,
RUTH M. G. PEALER,
MARTHA L. STERNBERG.

April 2, 1902.

Mrs. Lippitt moved that this report be accepted. Motion carried.

Mrs. Lockwood asked for instructions in regard to printing the statutes prepared for compilation,—desiring to know the form under which these are to be issued.

Mrs. Weed moved: "That all the statutes now in force be printed under one cover." Motion carried.

Instructions were requested regarding the adjustment of the rooms.

Miss McBlair moved: "That the rooms 57 and 58 be rented; one to be occupied by the Historian General and the Corresponding Secretary General, and that the other room be used for storage, instead of the present store room, which shall be given up." Motion carried.

Mrs. Lockwood moved: "That the motion obliging the signature of the State Regent to the application papers of members-at-large be rescinded, as it is in contradiction to the Constitution." Motion carried.

Mrs. Lippitt moved that the Report of the Committee to print Constitution and By-laws be made a special order for 4 p. m. Motion carried.

Mrs. Lockwood moved: "That the clause in the statutes affecting the presence of any one in the Board room not a member, be waived, in order that Miss Desha, a member of the Committee on Constitution and By-laws, may be present at the meeting." Seconded by Mrs. Darwin. Motion carried.

At one o'clock it was moved and carried to adjourn until 2.15 p. m.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, *April 3rd.*

The adjourned meeting was called to order at 2.20 p. m. by the Recording Secretary General, who announced that the President General could not be present at this time, and requested that nominations for the Chair be made.

Mrs. Henry nominated Mrs. Hepburn-Smith, who was elected to the Chair.

Miss Hetzel announced to the Board the death of Mrs. Warren, ex-State Regent of Wyoming, and moved that resolutions of condolence be sent Senator Warren on the death of his wife, the late State Regent. Seconded by Mrs. Quarles and Mrs. Harriet Richards. Motion carried.

Mrs. Henry moved that the three clerks, namely, the Railroad Committee's clerk and the two Credential Committee clerks, be paid \$10 apiece for extra service during the 11th Congress.

Seconded by Mrs. Howard.

Mrs. Henry offered the following amendment to her motion: "I amend the motion by substitution, to give each clerk ten dollars for extra time given during the 11th Continental Congress."

Seconded by Mrs. Tulloch. Motion carried, as amended.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PREPARING CONSTITUTION FOR PUBLICATION: To the Members of the National Board of Management, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, Ladies: The committee appointed by the President General to prepare the Constitution for the printer, have the honor to report that the Constitution is ready, with the exception of the following points:

Art. IV, Sec. 1. Are both the words "consecutively" and "successively" used, or does "successively" take the place of "consecutively?" (See Mrs. McCartney's amendment.)

Art. VI, which relates to the National Board was amended to include State Vice-Regents; but Art. V, Sec. 2, which relates to the Continental Congress was not so amended. We have no power to amend the Articles which were not amended in the Congress, but the Credential Committee should be empowered to recognize State Vice-Regents in the absence from the Congress of the State Regents, subject to the approval of Congress.

Art. VIII of the Constitution was amended by the substitution of "22nd day of March" for "22nd of February" for payment of dues; but Art. X of the By-laws still has "22nd of February."

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

GEORGIA STOCKTON HATCHER, *Chairman*,
B. MCG. SMOOT,
MARY DESHA.

April 2, 1902.

The report was acted on item by item, as it was read, and approved and all necessary instructions given by the Board. Report accepted.

Mrs. Colton moved: "That the charges for additional application blanks and transfer cards be discontinued." Seconded by Mrs. Crosmann and Mrs. Sternberg. Motion carried.

Mrs. Lippitt moved: "That the Historian General's clerks engaged in compiling the Lineage Book, move, with their respective desks and belongings, from the Library to the room provided for them, with as little delay as possible, in order to relieve the Library and give more space for the books and the work of the Librarian's office." Motion carried.

Mrs. Julian Richards moved: "That the minutes of each day's proceedings be read and approved by the Board at the end of each day's business in order to facilitate their early publication in the magazine." Seconded by Mrs. Addison G. Foster.

The motion was put by the Chair. The vote appearing doubtful, the Chair called for a rising vote. A division was called.

Nine voting in favor; seventeen adversely. Motion lost.

Mrs. Darwin moved that a foot-note to Article X, Section 2, of the By-laws be inserted in the printed copies of the Constitution, showing that the date of payment of dues was changed from February 22nd to March 22nd by the Eleventh Congress. Motion carried.

Mrs. Darwin moved "that the Committee on preparing the new edition of the Constitution and By-laws be authorized to order five thousand copies printed." Seconded by Mrs. Tulloch. Motion carried.

Mrs. Hatcher moved: "That the Franco-American Memorial Committee be printed with the other committees on the Officers Lists." Motion carried.

At 5.30 p. m. it was moved and carried to take a recess until 8 o'clock p. m.

THURSDAY EVENING, *April 3rd, 1902.*

The adjourned meeting was called to order at 8.15 p. m. by the President General, Mrs. Chas. W. Fairbanks.

Mrs. Weed moved: "That the Corresponding Secretary General be instructed to invite the Chapter Regents of the District to co-operate with the National Board in giving a reception to the Sons of the American Revolution during their annual convention."

Seconded by Miss Herbert. Motion carried.

Mrs. Darwin announced the death of Mr. Rodney B. Smith, the brother of Mrs. Lockwood, State Regent of the District.

Mrs. Crosmann moved that the Board express its sympathy for the Regent of the District in this bereavement. All present arose.

It was ordered that a message of condolence be sent Mrs. Lockwood.

The President General appointed the following committee to send an expression of sympathy from the National Board to Senator Warren, on the death of Mrs. Warren, a former State Regent of Wyoming: Mrs. Richards, Mrs. Quarles and Miss Hetzel.

REPORT OF THE BUSINESS MANAGER OF THE MAGAZINE: AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, per Board of Management, Daughters of the American Revolution, in account with Lilian Lockwood, Business Manager.

RECEIPTS.

February 1st to March 31st, 1902.

Subscription, as per vouchers and Cash Register,	\$451 15
Sale of extra copies,	15 65
Cuts, paid for,	7 50
Advertisement (balance),	1 00

Total amount, delivered to Treasurer General, \$475 30

OFFICE EXPENSES.

February 1st to March 31st, 1902.

To mailing extra copies, 2nd class matter, as per vouchers,	\$4 30
To postage, 2 months,	4 00
To freight and cartage, 2 months, Feb. and March nos.,	1 92
To expressage,	40
To 2 Falcon files,	1 00
To telegram to Harrisburg,	25
	<hr/>
	\$11 87

Bills presented to Treasurer General for payment:

Printer's bill, February numbers, including postage,	\$250 89
Printer's bill, March numbers, including postage,	249 78
Salary, Editor, 2 months,	166 66
Salary, Business Manager, 2 months,	150 00
Auditings,	10 00
Quarterly payment, Genealogical department, ordered by Congress,	25 00
National Engraving Co.,	22 85
Postage, Editor,	5 00
McGill & Wallace, printing 2,000 subscription blanks,	4 75
Office expenses as per itemized account rendered and attached,	11 87

\$896 80

The contract with our present publisher expires with the June number. It has always been the custom to solicit bids from several print-

ers from this and other cities that we may be sure of getting the best terms.

It will be necessary for me to prepare the specifications and secure bids this month, for your consideration at the next meeting. If any member of the Board has in mind a firm which she would like to have given the privilege of bidding, I shall be glad to send the specifications if I may have the address at once.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

LILIAN LOCKWOOD.

Report accepted.

Mrs. Weed moved: "That the members of the National Board of Management wear the official ribbon in a uniform manner,—over the right shoulder and under the left arm." Motion carried.

The Recording Secretary General read a letter from Miss Elizabeth Bryant Johnston, proposing certain plans in regard to making a permanent thing of the celebration of General Washington's wedding day throughout the Daughters of the American Revolution Chapters, and combining with this a sale of china, etc., for the benefit of Continental Hall fund.

Mrs. Hatcher moved: "That the suggestions made by Miss Johnston in reference to china be favorably considered by the Board, and that the President General appoint a committee of five ladies to take charge of the matter." Motion carried.

It was moved, at 9.45 p. m., to adjourn until the first Wednesday in May.

Respectfully submitted,

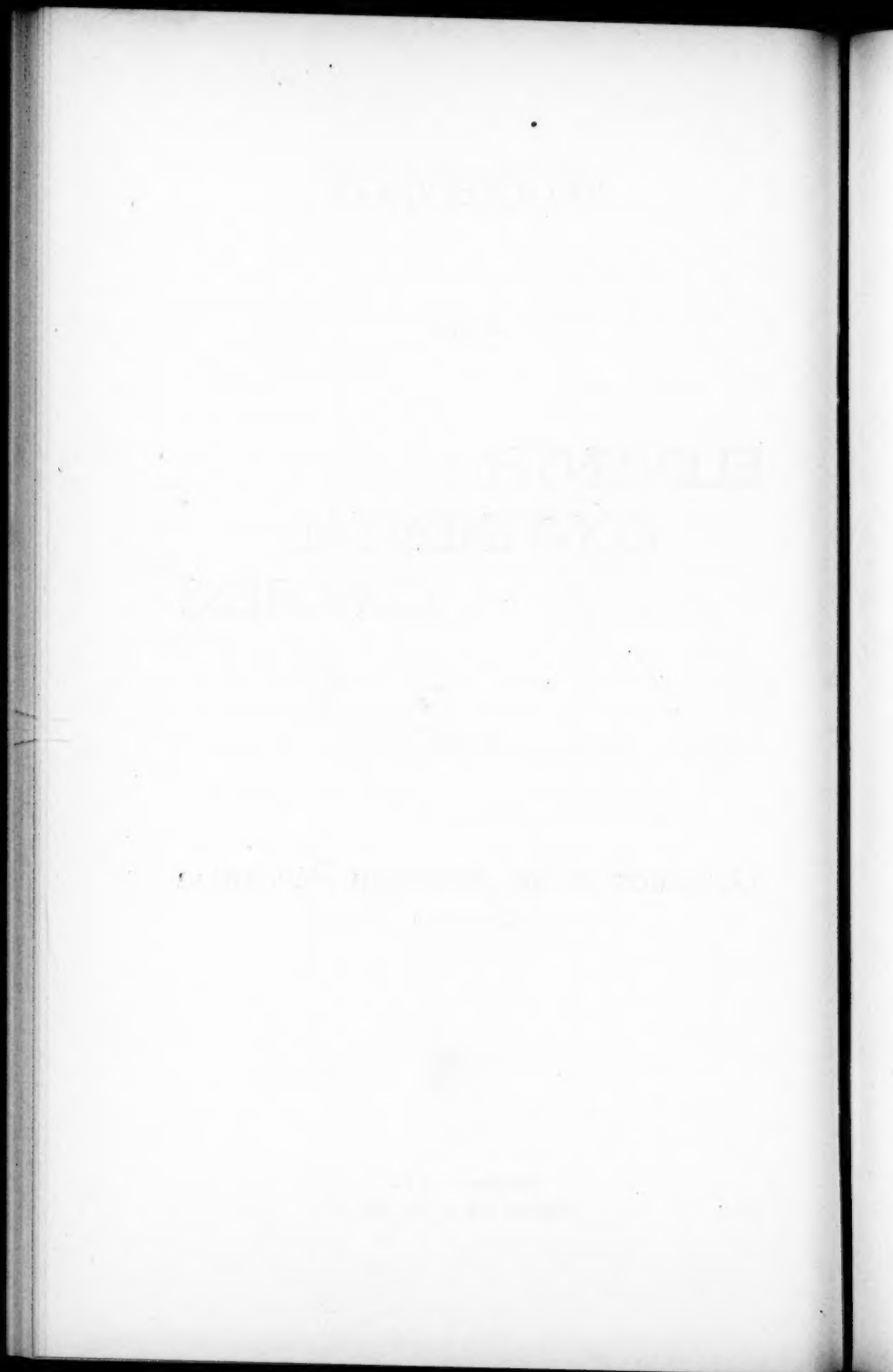
ELEANOR S. WASHINGTON HOWARD,

Report accepted.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
ELEVENTH
CONTINENTAL
CONGRESS

OF THE
Daughters of the American Revolution
(Concluded)

Washington, D. C.
February 17th to 22d, 1902.



PROCEEDINGS OF THE ELEVENTH CONTINENTAL
CONGRESS OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION (Concluded.)

THURSDAY MORNING SESSION, FEBRUARY 20, 1902.

The congress was called to order at 10.10 a. m. by the president general, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will the congress kindly be seated? The hour for meeting has arrived. The Chair requests delegates to take their seats. The congress will please unite in prayer with the chaplain general.

Prayer by the chaplain general as follows:

O Lord God, our Heavenly Father, Who hast promised to hear the petitions of those who ask of Thee in Thy Son's name, incline Thine ear we beseech Thee to the prayers of Thy servants, who now call upon Thy name. Further us in our efforts to foster true patriotism in this our land and that love of country so ennobling to a people. Grant us Thy Holy Spirit to have a right judgment in all things, and thinking only that which is good, may we be enabled at all times to perform the same. Bless, we pray Thee, the president of these United States, and all others in authority. Extend Thy goodness to our whole native land. Pity the sorrows and relieve the necessities of those who look to Thee, and may we, and Thy whole people at length be gathered together as one fold under one shepherd. These and all other mercies we ask in the name of Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

The congress joined with the chaplain general in repeating the Lord's Prayer.

Mr. PERCY FOSTER. We will sing "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," three verses.

"My Country, 'Tis of Thee" was sung by the entire congress standing.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Madam President, I call for the reading of the minutes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There has been a call for the reading

of the minutes, Madam Recording Secretary General. The official reader will present to the congress the recording secretary general's minutes, the minutes of Wednesday.

The official reader proceeded to read the minutes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The official reader says it is very hard for her to read while the chairs are being opened and closed. Will you kindly take seats wherever you may be, and remain quiet during the reading of the minutes?

The official reader proceeded with the further reading of the minutes.

Mrs. PARKER. There is so much talking that we cannot hear.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests that there be quiet in the rear of the house. Delegates cannot hear the minutes read. Kindly take seats wherever you can find them, but do not make so much noise. Proceed, Madam Reader.

Miss MICKLEY. I rise to a question of privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. State your question.

Miss MICKLEY. I ask to be allowed to read my report before the nomination of officers.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You cannot interrupt the reading of the minutes.

Miss MICKLEY. I beg your pardon. I thought the official reader had finished.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The official reader has not concluded the reading of the minutes.

The official reader then concluded the reading of the minutes.

Mrs. DRAPER. I rise to a question of privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. State your question.

Mrs. DRAPER. I request the President General to ask one of the pages to stand at the door and notify all ladies who wish to indulge in conversation to go outside into the lobby. It is impossible to hear one word the reader says.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If the Chair hears no objection this request of Mrs. Draper of the District will be granted. (After a pause.) The Chair hears no objection to the request. Was it understood?

SEVERAL MEMBERS. Yes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Then there will be one of the pages stationed at the door to inform ladies who are indulging in conversation that the congress has decreed that they must stand outside if they wish to talk. Madam Chairman of the House Committee, see that one of your pages stands at the door. Proceed with your reading, Madam Reader. Will the house kindly come to order. The Chair requests those delegates who have not yet found their seats to remain standing quietly until the reading of the minutes has been finished. Will those delegates in the back of the room kindly remain standing and refrain from conversation. Now, Madam Reader, you may proceed.

Mrs. WEED. The name of Mrs. Buell, one of the tellers on the negative, I think, has been omitted from the list. Am I correct in that?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Kindly send that up to the desk.

Mrs. WARREN. I would like to say that in the minutes the name of Anna Warner Bailey is written "Anna Warren Bailey," and the members of that chapter would like to have it recorded as it should be, Anna Warner Bailey.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will you kindly send that correction to the stage?

Miss BATCHELLER. The minutes state we adjourned; was it not a recess?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes, is that your correction, Miss Miller?

Miss MILLER. Yes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The recording secretary general wishes to state that it is *Warner*.

OFFICIAL READER. I beg your pardon; that is my mistake. It is printed right.

Miss MICKLEY. Madam President General—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Before recognizing the registrar general the Chair wishes to request a vote on the adoption of the minutes. All those in favor of the adoption of the minutes will say "aye," those opposed "no." The "ayes" seem to have it, the "ayes" have it, and it is so ordered.

Miss MILLER. Madam President General, are we not to have read the minutes of last night?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. (To the official reader.) Have you not read the minutes of last night? The reader says she has read all that were handed to her. Will the recording secretary general furnish the minutes of last night? The Chair had not observed that last night's minutes had not been read.

OFFICIAL READER. The recording secretary general requests me to state that these minutes are merely outline minutes of the evening session, as it was impossible to get them in full.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will ask the congress to preserve perfect quiet. There is so much confusion here.

The official reader then read the minutes of the evening session.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Now, kindly read the motions. Listen to the motions of last night.

OFFICIAL READER. Yes, Madam President. (Interrupted.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Please preserve order in the house so that we can hear the motions of last evening read. The Chair will request of the vice-president general from Georgia if she wishes to hear her whole paper read.

OFFICIAL READER. These are Mrs. Weed's.

Mrs. MORGAN. Thanks, Madam President, later.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I beg your pardon. I was under the impression that they belonged to the vice-president general from Georgia.

Official reader continues reading motions.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the report of the recording secretary general. Are there any corrections of last evening's report of the minutes and motions? The Chair hears none. All those in favor of accepting this report will signify by saying "aye;" those opposed "no." The "ayes" seem to have it, the "ayes have it, and the report is accepted.

Miss MICKLEY. The registrar general requests as a matter of privilege—

Mrs. HOWARD. May I state that these corrections are written?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The recording secretary general wishes to say that these matters for correction from various members of the congress were simply misunderstandings of them. The Chair desires to say that she extends the privilege

to Miss Mickley, our registrar general, to read her report. The Chair would say, with very much regret, that we are to be deprived of the services of our registrar general who has discharged with such great exactness and splendid fidelity all her duties; but she feels that now her private interests are such that she cannot devote all her services to the society. She desires now to read her report as registrar general. If there is no objection it will be so ordered. The Chair hears no objection. Proceed Miss Mickley.

Madam President and Ladies of the Eleventh Continental Congress: I have the honor to present my report of a year's service as a registrar general. 3,814 members have been added to our rolls; 49 of them actual daughters of Revolutionary soldiers. We have obtained the military record of thousands of soldiers. 2,649 certificates of membership have been issued; and 1,600 permits for the insignia. 70 permits for ancestral bars; and more than 500 additional lines of descent have been approved and verified; in which work the society holds in equal honor the service of a private soldier, sailor, "Minute Man," teamster, officer, committee man, or signer of the Declaration of Independence; for our nation was built up by patriots from the rank and file, as well as by the governing powers. [Applause.]
(Interrupted.)

A MEMBER. Madam President, I call for order. We cannot hear a word of what the registrar general is reading. I am a registrar and am very much interested.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests that there shall be perfect order in the house, so that every one may hear this report of our registrar general.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. May I suggest that no pages be allowed to bring notes down here and talk to the ladies while the reports are being read? It is very confusing.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The pages are requested not to bring notes to the members of the congress during the reading of this report.

Mrs. DAY. You called attention to two special points that I did not catch.

Miss MICKLEY. Shall I read them over?

Mrs. DAY. If you please.

Mrs. OGDEN. Pennsylvania would like to have it read again.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests that conversation

will cease in all parts of the house, and that the registrar general will kindly stand about the middle of this stage and read as loudly as she can. The delegates from Pennsylvania cannot hear. The Chair requests that all conversation will cease for any purpose whatever.

Mrs. OGDEN. The registrar general should observe particularly—

Miss MICKLEY. I do not know what two points you refer to? I want Pennsylvania to hear.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests that all persons desiring to ask questions of the registrar general will kindly make a note of the points upon which they desire information and send them up; when the registrar general finishes her report she will be very happy to answer any and all questions.

Miss Mickley continued the reading of her report:

We have 395 descendants of 42 signers of the Declaration of Independence, and have in preparation a reference list of their children, as also of the brigadier generals of the Revolution, which will greatly assist in verifying the lineage of applicants entering on those lines, and the value of which will be apparent to every chapter registrar, as well as every genealogist. It is a small beginning of a systematic record, the result of which can now only be obtained by referring to the scattered records of many other applicants; for the standing and permanency of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution stands on unquestioned patriotic service, and unimpeachable descent.

To your registrar general you confide this trust, and hold her responsible for its faithful execution; and in the discharge of my duties, I have endeavored to meet, without fear or favor, the requirements of the constitution; and every applicant proposing to enter under service not already recorded, has been required to furnish complete papers giving essential data.

The three clerks, whose business it is to receive, record and refer the applications, prepare the duplicate papers, send out the permits for insignia and ancestral bars, and typewrite thousands of postals and letters, in transacting the essential business of the office. The work on the supplemental, or additional applications alone, is enough to keep one person busy. One good piece of work during the past year is the first number of the index to these additional papers. The eight bound volumes have been indexed. Four more are ready for binding, and as fast as bound they will be added to the index. These additional are of greater value than at first seems possible. They radiate sometimes eight or ten lineal lines, and mean time and

experience, in the genealogical part of the registrar's work; each line having to be considered separately. In reference to application papers, I would suggest a slight but important addition to the formula of the blanks: that the applicant be required not only to sign, but to sign with her full name, in each space for that purpose. The frequent use of the husband's initials in place of such signature, is not only confusing, where members are catalogued under their own names, with the husband's name bracketed under, but is inconsistent with the dignity of a woman's society.

I have prepared during the year a guide application, to help applicants and registrars. And I had hoped to arrange for the filing of the application papers while awaiting binding; but there has been no place in the registrar general's cramped quarters to place such files, and the work is much hampered on this account.

The official examination and certification of about 4,000 lineages, their verification, correction, acceptance, or rejection, and the consequent correspondence, as it now stands, falls personally upon the registrar general. An amount of labor which, the society will see, is sufficient to occupy the entire time of one person.

The duties of registrar general should be made consistent with the dignity of a national officer. She should be relieved of this mass of burdensome work now involved. A resolution was offered and considered two years ago, recognizing the necessity of the employment of a genealogist, but the then registrar general was willing and able to undertake the examination and verification, and to give her time entirely to this work. Our society has grown to such numbers that the authenticity of the records has become of vital importance. This point, rigorously enforced, will make it a reliable bureau of reference, and a permanent institution.

Another item to which I beg to call the attention of this congress, is the proper limit of the Revolutionary period. It may be assumed that it ended with the treaty of peace; but when shall your registrar assume that it commenced? With the declaration? with the first shot fired at Lexington? or prior? It is the wish of the National Society to include every patriot, from the beginning to the end of the Revolutionary movement, and I think it may safely be assumed that the first act in resistance to the oppressive measures of Great Britain was when the colonies refused to comply with the stamp act, and mobbed the stamp act officers. [Applause.] I recommend therefore, a resolution to the effect—that for the purpose of the society, the Revolutionary period shall be held to extend from the resistance to the stamp act, (1765) to the treaty of Independence, (1795). [Applause.]

In closing, I wish to pay tribute to the surviving daughters of some of these patriots. Women who are old; many as dependent as children. Their patriotic desire is to be enrolled as members of this

society; and we make these records closely following an application for pension to the United States Government, that they may be a reliable and clear source of information for such applications. We have felt it incumbent on the society, as a point of honor, that this be done, and they be enrolled as honorary members.

It is with regret that I feel the necessity of resigning as registrar general. A due consideration of my private interests renders it impossible for me longer to devote the time, which I have found indispensable to a proper discharge of the duties of the office, as now arranged; duties which cannot be transferred to the routine clerk, but must be met by personal examination.

My thanks are due to the members of the National Board for kindly consideration in all the perplexities of the past year; and to the willing and efficient service of the office force; in which respect I congratulate the incoming registrar general on the material which she will find ready to her hand, in her department.

Respectfully submitted,

MINNIE FOGEL MICKLEY.

[Applause.]

Mrs. McLEAN. May I say a word in regard to the report? May I avail myself of this privilege highly to commend the suggestion that our birthday should start with the resistance to the Stamp Act, suggested by the registrar general, 1765, and extend, as she suggests, to the treaty of independence, 1795? I mention this because there has been some discussion as to whether or not the dates would run as far back as 1765. The date the Stamp Act was first declared illegal should be the date which we Daughters of the American Revolution should consider as our birthday.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are there any questions to ask the registrar general?

Mrs. McLEAN. I beg pardon, I had not quite finished. I merely want to call attention to what is simply a verbal omission in the report. The registrar states that the work was so heavy upon her in accepting or rejecting papers. Of course, she meant in looking over the papers. The National Board accepts or rejects.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Miss Mickley wishes to answer the correction of Mrs. McLean, of New York. Will you kindly do so?

Miss HETZEL. Madam President—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will recognize Miss Hetzel in one moment.

Miss MICKLEY. This is what I said. I find a due consideration of my private interests renders it impossible for me longer to devote the time which I have found indispensable to a proper discharge of the duties of the office as now arranged. I did not mean to impress the congress otherwise.

Mrs. McLEAN. That was not the clause I referred to.

Miss HETZEL. When I first became registrar general—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests perfect order on the floor. You can then hear the speakers.

Miss HETZEL. The treaty of peace was in 1783. I considered that so many heroes of the Indian wars were in that way cut out and unnoticed—those of the states of Tennessee and Kentucky, the early heroes of that time—that I made a recommendation that the period should be extended to 1787, which was accepted.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Miss Harvey, of Pennsylvania, is recognized. The Chair wishes the congress to give attention to Miss Harvey.

Miss HARVEY. I should like to call attention to the Non-Importation Act of 1765. Many historians consider that act the real beginning of the Revolutionary War. It was the protest against the Stamp Act. In old Independence Hall, Philadelphia, is the list of names of the signers of this act. It is called the "First Roll of Honor." Some of these signers afterwards turned Tories, but these are all known. The other signers deserve remembrance. The date, 1765, when the Non-Importation Act was signed, was an exceedingly important event.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Miss Mickley desires to answer Miss Harvey.

Miss MICKLEY. My reason has been this, a quotation from Lossing's History: "Writs of Assistance. The matter was brought before a general court held in Boston, when James Otis, advocate general, coming out boldly on the side of the people, exclaimed, 'To my dying day I will oppose with all the powers and faculties God has given me all such instruments of slavery on the one hand and villainy on the other.' 'Then

and there,' said John Adams, who was present, 'the trumpet of the Revolution was sounded, 1765.'" "Chief Justice Jay was sent as envoy extraordinary to England. He negotiated a treaty which was ratified by the senate 1795, after the most violent opposition."

MISS MILLER. Madam President General, I want to have the pleasure of seconding Mrs. McLean's motion that the time of service of ancestors should date from the signing of the protest against the Stamp Act, viz: 1765.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A suggestion of the registrar general.

MISS MILLER. I beg pardon. It was her motion that I wanted accepted.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. McLean made no motion. She simply coincided with the registrar general.

MISS BATCHELLER. Madam President General, it is now almost a quarter past eleven. Can we not have the order of the day, the nomination and election of the vice-presidents general?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will you defer for one moment. The Chair has permitted Miss Miller to have the floor, and she may have it for a moment. Kindly wait for one moment.

MISS MILLER. As a descendant of one of the generals, Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, who drew up the first written protest against British tyranny known as the "Westmoreland protest" against the stamp act in 1765, I want us to adopt the suggestion. He and his brother, Francis Lightfoot Lee, were signers of the Declaration of Independence, and were the only two brothers who signed that act.

Mrs. PARK. Is it out of order to propose the acceptance of the admirable report of the registrar general?

A MEMBER. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that the admirable report of the registrar general be accepted. All those in favor of accepting the report will say "aye;" those opposed "no." The report is accepted.

Mrs. DRAPER. Did not that report contain a recommendation?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes, with recommendations.

Mrs. DRAPER. In courtesy to the committee appointed by the

Chair to consider recommendations of national officers I move an amendment to that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. State your amendment.

Mrs. DRAPER. By inserting the words, "without recommendations." Then the recommendations would go to the committee to be reported at the proper time.

A MEMBER. I second that motion.

Mrs. TULLOCH. I rise to a question of privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question of privilege?

Mrs. TULLOCH. It is necessary for the vice-president general in charge of organization to have the names of the state regents and the state vice-regents sent to her to be corrected. If you will send them in writing to this box where I shall sit all the time, with their addresses, then they can be properly recorded. Does the congress understand that it is necessary for the vice-president general to have these names of the state regents and state vice-regents in writing with their addresses?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The congress has heard the amendment of Mrs. Draper in reference to accepting the registrar general's report without the recommendations. All in favor of this amendment will signify by saying "aye." Those opposed "no." The Chair does not consider it a vote. Those in favor please signify by saying "aye." Those opposed "no."

Miss AVERY. I think the motion—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair is unable to hear owing to the continuous buzz of conversation.

Miss AVERY. The amendment is not perfectly understood as to its bearing upon the motion. Will Mrs. Draper state its bearing upon the motion?

Mrs. DRAPER. Five or six years ago it was decided by this congress that the president general appoint a committee of state regents to consider all recommendations embodied in the reports of national officers. That committee has been appointed this year, as all previous years, and will report in due course of time. It seems to me extremely discourteous to the state regents if the president general should appoint the committee of state regents and here accept a recommendation before it has been presented to them to see whether they wish to accept it, or to bring it to this body with their disapproval. If it is

referred to them it will come back to us in course of time for discussion, but not at the present time.

MISS DESHA. Instead of saying "without recommendation" would it not be better to say that it be referred to the committee?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. These remarks have just been made by Mrs. Draper.

MRS. LINDSAY. Miss Mickley has served us faithfully and if Mrs. Draper will frame her motion—

MISS DESHA. Instead of saying "without recommendation," which sounds as if you did not approve the recommendation, say you accept the report and refer the recommendation to the committee.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Madam Vice-President of Kentucky, your remarks were not heard on the opposite side. Will you kindly come to the platform?

MRS. WILES. A question of privilege while this lady is walking towards the platform.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. She is not walking towards the platform. She is trying to make her speech. Proceed, Madam.

MRS. LINDSAY. I simply agree with Miss Desha.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will endeavor to repeat the remarks of the vice-president general. She thought it was a discourtesy—Oh, I don't remember them. Say them over again please. [Laughter.] The Chair will be greatly obliged if every speaker hereafter will come forward and take the top step of this platform. Then your sister delegates can hear. They cannot unless you do.

MRS. LINDSAY. I simply wish to agree with Miss Desha. Miss Mickley has served us faithfully and well, and I only wish that Mrs. Draper would frame her amendment differently. I think she is perfectly willing to do that.

MRS. DRAPER. May I have the privilege of reading this and referring the recommendations to the committee appointed for that purpose?

MRS. WILES. A question of privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is the question?

MRS. WILES. We thought that Mrs. Tulloch gave some sort

of a notice from the stage, and we heard nothing but "state regents." Will she kindly re-state it so that we may all hear.

Mrs. TULLOCH. It was that you send nominations for state and vice-state regents to the vice-president general in charge of organization with their addresses, in order that she may have them properly recorded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Wiles, did you hear?

Mrs. WILES. I did.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I hope that all heard this request. Madam Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, give your request to the reader. They request the reader to give it to them.

OFFICIAL READER. The request of Mrs. Tulloch is that you send the nominations of the state regents whom you have elected and your vice-state regents with their addresses to her.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Have you now heard this recommendation of the vice-president general in charge of the organization of chapters? Did you get it?

SEVERAL MEMBERS. Yes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Draper, we are ready for your amendment. Read the amendment if you will kindly do so. It has not reached the reader.

Mrs. VAN SANT. I rise to a question of privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question?

Mrs. VAN SANT. As a representative of the Daughters of Minnesota, I have a few words I should like to say.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Has it any bearing on these amendments?

Mrs. VAN SANT. No, it has not.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Then I fear it is not in order. We will wait for another time. Proceed with the amendment.

OFFICIAL READER. Mrs. Draper's amendment is: "I move to amend by adding, referring the recommendation to the committee appointed for that purpose. Mrs. Draper."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard this amendment of Mrs. Draper. All in favor of accepting it will signify by saying "aye." Those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is accepted. The motion is now upon the report of the registrar general. It is now "without recommendations," is it not?

OFFICIAL READER. "Recommendations referred to the committee."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is upon the adoption of the report and to refer the report when adopted to the committee on recommendations of national officers. All in favor of accepting this motion will signify by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" have it. The report is accepted.

Mrs. VAN SANT. I rise to a question of privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. State it.

Mrs. VAN SANT. I have a few words I would like to say of interest I think to the congress, and the whole country—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is a special order before the house to elect officers. It has been suggested that the names of your candidates be sent up in writing to be read from the platform. Does it meet your approval?

A MEMBER. I object.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is an objection—it does not meet approval.

Mrs. SHERMAN. Is it in order to make a motion at this time?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is.

Mrs. SHERMAN. I move "that all nominating and seconding speeches be limited to three minutes each."

A MEMBER. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that all nominating and seconding speeches be limited to three minutes. Are you ready for the question? All those in favor will signify by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" seem to have it. The "ayes" have it, and the motion is carried. The Chair will call Mrs. Helmuth to the stage to time the speakers. It has been called to the attention of the Chair that the announcements have not been read. Will the house give its attention? The Chair wishes to have the announcements read.

Mrs. TERRY. Mrs. Helmuth is not in the house.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Terry, won't you take her place?

Mrs. HOLCOMB. Madam President, may I move that all ladies who are engaged in conversation in this neighborhood retire to the lobby. We have not been able to hear for a long time.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair does not like to ask any member to retire to the lobby. She kindly asks the ladies to refrain from conversation. The Chair wishes to read an announcement to the congress and hopes they will give their attention. Mr. Kaufman, of South Carolina, bears a letter of invitation to the president general and ladies of the American Revolution to visit the exposition at Charleston, South Carolina, and wishes to present it at such place and hour as may be fixed upon. The Chair wishes to know if it is the pleasure of the congress to receive Mr. Kaufman, of South Carolina, and receive the kind invitation which he desires to present to the president general and ladies of the society to attend this exposition.

Mrs. KNOTT. I move that he be received after this election.

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that he be received. I wish to say that he cannot be here immediately, as he is at the Raleigh hotel, but it can be made a special order if you wish.

Mrs. KNOTT. At three o'clock this afternoon.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is stated that the hour be three o'clock this afternoon. If there is no objection it will be so ordered. The Chair requests the recording secretary general to write a note to Mr. Kaufman to invite him to appear here at three o'clock this afternoon, and he will be received. Kindly send up your motion in writing. The recording secretary general wishes to receive it. Who made the motion? The Chair does not remember.

Mrs. KNOTT. Mrs. Knott, of Maryland.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Knott send your motion to the stage. There was a suggestion made yesterday to dispense with the reading of the announcements immediately after the minutes. Do you wish to dispense with the order made yesterday to dispense with the reading of the announcements?

A MEMBER. I move that we dispense with them.

Mrs. THOMAS. I move that we have the usual announcements. How many are there?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The recording secretary general as-

tures the Chair that there are some very important ones. There are one dozen.

OFFICIAL READER:

February 19th, 1902.

Mrs. Eleanor Washington Howard,

Recording Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.

My Dear Mrs. Howard:

I thank you for your message informing me officially of the cordial greetings from the Eleventh Continental Congress, carried unanimously by rising vote. I hope the Eleventh Continental Congress will be the most successful the organization has ever known.

With cordial greetings and best wishes,

Faithfully yours,

M. MARGARETTA MANNING,
Honorary President General.

Committee on ceremonies in memory of General Nathaniel Greene in Savannah, Georgia: Mrs. Charles Warren Lippitt, Rhode Island; Mrs. S. V. White, Fort Greene Chapter, Brooklyn; Mrs. Charles H. Terry; Mrs. A. Leo Knott, of Maryland, and Mrs. Charles M. Keeny, of California.

A MEMBER. Let us have the regular order.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A request has come to the Chair that we proceed with the regular order of the day.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair takes this occasion to present to you one of our founders, Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth. [Applause.] We may now proceed with the election.

Mrs. SCOTT. Madam President—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will recognize Miss Vanderpoel, of New York.

Miss VANDERPOEL. I have the honor to place in nomination as vice-president general Mrs. J. Heron Crosman, of the Mary Washington Chapter of New York. Mrs. Crosman has for the last two years attended every meeting of the Board.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I second that nomination.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Burrows, of Michigan.

Mrs. BURROWS. It is my privilege and pleasure to second the nomination of Mrs. Crosman as vice-president general.

She has been tried and has proven most efficient in service, wise in counsel, loyal in discriminating, and has shown very deep interest in your work; and last if not least, faithful in her attendance upon the Board; and these considerations we should not hold lightly, for the office of vice-president general is not an honorary office to be given out of compliment or sentiment. Your Board needs their counsel and encouragement and their presence at its meetings. Mrs. Crosman has had two years of service, and has been present at every single board meeting. Not only that, but she has come here to every committee meeting from her home on the Hudson, and certainly such a record cannot be surpassed. I ask for her the unanimous vote of this house. [Applause.]

Mrs. MURPHY. Ladies, I have the honor to second the nomination of Mrs. Crosman, of New York, with the unanimous vote of Ohio. I also wish to place in nomination as the endorsed candidate of Ohio, Mrs. O. J. Hodge, of Cleveland. [Applause.]

Mrs. SCOTT. I have the honor to nominate for vice-president general of Ohio, Mrs. Jay O. Moss. She has already served this congress faithfully one term, and in view of her faithful services, her ability and willingness to attend meetings of the Board regularly we think she is entitled to the courtesy and honor of a second term. [Applause.]

Mrs. PARK. I wish to second that nomination.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will recognize the state regent of Delaware.

Mrs. CHURCHMAN. As state regent of Delaware I have the honor to heartily endorse Mrs. J. Heron Crosman. Delaware casts a small but unanimous vote for Mrs. Crosman. We know her of old. No member of the Board has served more acceptably or faithfully than Mrs. J. Heron Crosman, of New York. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will recognize Mrs. Boynton, of Tennessee.

Mrs. BOYNTON. Madam President General and members of the Eleventh Continental Congress, I have the honor to place in nomination the name of Mrs. C. B. Bryan, of Memphis.

[Applause.] She is honest, conscientious, able, faithful and a hard worker. I can say no more than that. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests that conversation will cease. Mrs. Kinney, state regent of Connecticut, is recognized.

MRS. KINNEY. Madam President General and members of the Eleventh Continental Congress, last June the National Board of Management unanimously elected Mrs. Mary Hepburn Smith, of Connecticut, to the office of vice-president general to fill the vacancy caused by the lamented death of Mrs. Person Cheney, of New Hampshire. The term of office to which Mrs. Cheney was originally entitled closes with this congress, and it is a pleasure to me to heartily commend Mrs. Smith to the courtesy of this house, and to ask that she now be formally elected to the office by this Eleventh Continental Congress. For five years Mrs. Smith was the regent of one of Connecticut's energetic and most enterprising chapters, and her residence in Washington during the winter months makes it possible for her to be present at all Board meetings, and faithfully to fulfill all the duties of a vice-president general. Her large hearted interest in Continental Hall is well known not only in Connecticut but elsewhere. She is the unanimous choice of the Connecticut delegation, and I therefore take special satisfaction in nominating her for the office of vice-president general. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to say here that you must hand the names of your candidates and those whom you second to Mrs. Richards, chairman of the house committee, in order that they may be placed on the bulletin board.

MISS LAUGHTON. Massachusetts nominates as her candidate for vice-president general Mrs. Harriet P. Simpson, of Boston. Mrs. Simpson is a woman of ability and unbounded enthusiasm in the work of the organization and pledges herself to support the state regent and attend the meetings of the Board and to keep Massachusetts in touch with the National Society. Massachusetts respectfully begs the co-operation of the members of this congress in the election of her candidate.

MISS GIFFEN. I have the honor to nominate Miss Elizabeth Chew Williams, of Maryland, as one of the vice-presidents

general of the society. A Marylander has not held such an office for years. This state which contributed so largely in 1775 in making possible the society of the Daughters of the American Revolution would be glad to see in 1902 one of her Daughters a vice-president of this organization. Miss Williams is the candidate not only of one chapter, but she is the unanimous choice of her state. She has appeared before congress twice as a most able chapter regent, and therefore has proven her efficiency for office. Her residence in a neighboring city like Baltimore with her inclination and leisure to attend the meetings assures us of her attendance upon all the Board meetings that may be called. Her great-great-grandfather was the first chaplain to open prayer in the first congress held in the capitol at Washington, so the nomination of Miss Williams should be of historical interest to you all, and I trust of personal interest.

Mrs. KNOTT. I second the nomination of Miss Williams, of Maryland.

Mrs. McLEAN. I second the nomination of Miss Williams, of Maryland, with pleasure.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Fowler, of Indiana.

Mrs. FOWLER. What we need—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair desires perfect order in the house. She wishes those who wish to nominate officers to keep silence, and set us all a good example.

Mrs. FOWLER. What we need for vice-presidents general on this Board of ours are women of ability and women who can and will give their time and energy to every Board meeting. For this reason and many others Indiana with one voice seconds the nomination of Mrs. J. Heron Crosman, of New York, Mrs. Hodge, of Ohio, and Mrs. Smith of Connecticut.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair desires that the seconds will be kept back until the nominations for officers have been made.

Mrs. PARK. Madam President General and members of the Eleventh Continental Congress, I have the honor and pleasure of presenting to you the name of Mrs. S. B. C. Morgan, of Georgia. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair desires that applause may cease no matter how merited it may be. She does not wish to hear it at present. Go on with your speech, Mrs. Park.

Mrs. PARK. It is a name not unknown to this congress, and members of this society. It is not necessary for me to eulogize her ability or eloquence, her courage or her courtesy. [Applause.] This nomination comes with the unanimous and enthusiastic endorsement of the Georgia delegation.

Mrs. WEED. I rise to a question of privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. State your question of privilege.

Mrs. WEED. Should not the names be written upon the blackboard in the order in which they are nominated? The name of Mrs. Hodge, of Ohio, was the second name. It is omitted entirely from the blackboard.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to state that it has been requested, and it was so stated by the Chair, that the names of your candidates should be sent up to be placed there. It is stated that the name of Mrs. Hodge, of Ohio, should have been placed second. No doubt it is so, but her nominator did not send up her name. The Chair does not remember at all who have made nominations, so please let no one be offended.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I would like to mention one thing, and that is that we cannot get the names up there because there is no way of sending them up.

Mrs. ABBOTT. Madam President and members of the Eleventh Congress, I have the honor and pleasure of placing in nomination for the office of vice-president general, the name of Mrs. Henry W. Burnham, of New Hampshire. She is the wife of the senator from New Hampshire, and will therefore be a resident of Washington. She will be able to attend all the Board meetings, and we feel that this is a strong point in favor of our candidate. She has been active in Daughters of the American Revolution work for years, and she is able to fill any office to which you may elect her. I am proud to be able to say that New Hampshire unanimously and cordially endorses the name of Mrs. Henry W. Burnham.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The state regent of Ohio is recognized.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Madam President—

Mrs. MURPHY. I rise to a question of privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The state regent of Ohio has requested a question of privilege. Please state your question.

Mrs. MURPHY. I wish to request the attention of the ladies for a moment to make an explanation. I was the second person who nominated and endorsed as candidate from Ohio, Mrs. O. J. Hodge, of Cleveland. By some mistake it was not handed in at the proper time, and her name has not been placed in the right place. She is the Ohio candidate, and I am glad to state she is unanimously endorsed as candidate by the entire delegation of Ohio. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The state regent of New Jersey is recognized.

Miss BATCHELLER. New Jersey desires unanimously to present to you for vice-president general Mrs. Althea Randolph Bedle. She is the widow of a former governor of the state, and judge of the Supreme Court. She has been president of the Colonial Dames of New Jersey. She is active in many societies, both patriotic and charitable. She is a lady of leisure and of culture and able to attend the Board meetings, and would in every way adorn any position in which the member of this congress may place her. I therefore ask for the unanimous election of Mrs. Joseph, or rather, Mrs. Althea R. Bedle, of New Jersey.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I wish to put in nomination the name of Mrs. Scott, the wife of Senator Scott, of West Virginia. She likewise lives here so many months in the year that she can attend the Board meetings and she will always be a working member. I want to say a word for Senator Scott, too. If the Daughters of the American Revolution have a friend, it is Senator Scott. [Applause.] I therefore earnestly urge you to vote for Mrs. N. B. Scott.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes the vice-president general from Kentucky.

Mrs. LINDSAY. I wish to nominate Mrs. Belle Clay Lyons, of Louisville, Kentucky, for vice-president general. She has served faithfully year after year, first as a delegate, then as a state regent, and all of you understand the amount of hard work the state regents do for our society. What more fitting

than for you to honor these faithful women? More than this, Mrs. Lyons is a capable, intelligent woman, thoroughly prepared for any position. Such women are necessary on your Board of Management. [Applause.]

(The accepted minutes state that Mrs. Lyons was seconded also by the Indiana delegation and by Mrs. Page, state regent of Virginia. But the stenographer's record does not show this.)

Mrs. HORTON. Madam President General and members of this Eleventh Continental Congress, I have the honor to nominate Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, [applause] a representative woman of New York state, for the office of vice-president general, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes the state regent of Virginia.

Mrs. PAGE. I wish to nominate Mrs. Albert Tuttle for vice-president general from Virginia. She has served faithfully on the Board and her work should commend her to you. I therefore ask your votes for Mrs. Tuttle.

(The accepted minutes state that Mrs. Tuttle was also seconded by Vermont and the District of Columbia. The stenographer's record does not show this.)

Mrs. VANVLIET. Madam President General and delegates of the Eleventh Continental Congress, I desire to place in nomination for the office of vice-president general the name of Mrs. Elizabeth J. Camp, of Connecticut, a lineal descendant of Elder Brewster and Rodger Ludlow, and one of Connecticut's thoroughly competent and capable women.

(The accepted minutes state that Mrs. Camp was seconded by Mrs. Chittenden, of Michigan and Mrs. R. G. Foster, of Washington. But the stenographer's record does not show this.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes the state regent of California.

Mrs. SWIFT. Madam President and ladies of the Eleventh Continental Congress, I wish to nominate in behalf of California for vice-president general Mrs. D. D. Colton, who lives here in Washington, and has promised to serve and attend all

the board meetings. She has already been a vice-president general from California, and some years ago I had the honor of placing her in nomination. I beg your recognition of this lady. I also wish to endorse Mrs. J. Heron Crosman, of New York.

Mrs. McKenna. Madam President and members of the Eleventh Continental Congress, it gives me great pleasure to place before you in re-nomination the name of Mrs. William Parker Jewett, who has served you ably and well. Her efficiency, strength and fidelity are known to you all. I wish and hope for a hearty vote and co-operation.

Mrs. Day. Madam President General, I notice an error on the board. It is the name of Mrs. Charles Bailey Bryan, of Tennessee. They have it Mrs. Clara Bryan.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The official reader states that these names are not always written clearly, and that accounts for the mistakes.

OFFICIAL READER. Ladies will please write the names clearly.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Charles Bailey Bryan is the correct name of the candidate.

Mrs. Yates. Ladies of the Eleventh Continental Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution, my state, Wisconsin, gives me the honor to put in nomination the name of the wife of our senator, Mrs. J. V. Quarles. In the absence of our state regent it gives me great pleasure to do this, and to endorse most heartily the candidacy of Mrs. Quarles which has come to her as a request from an adjoining state. Mrs. Quarles is a charter member of our chapter, and was one of its officers. She resigned simply to come and take up her residence in Washington. As the wife of our senator she will be able to be here during her full term and attend all the meetings of the Board, in which, as a woman of strong common sense, she will be a valuable member. I represent Mrs. Brown who has not been able to be here.

Mrs. Delafield. I wish to nominate Mrs. John R. Walker, of Missouri. She has been a resident member of Kansas City, a representative Missouri woman and is in Washington a great deal.

Mrs. BARNEY. Madam President General and members of this Eleventh Continental Congress, in the absence of our state regent, I am here to ask for Colorado for the first time a place upon the National Board. [Applause.] It is my honor to place in nomination the name of Mrs. Ella P. Stearns, a Virginian by birth and Coloradian by adoption. Like all the rest of us, she had to come from somewhere, and we are from Maine to Texas taken from our mother chapters to start anew; not to oppose the mothers, but to imitate their example. I hope you will heartily endorse the nomination.

Miss HETZEL. I second the nomination of Mrs. Stearns.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will the Congress please come to order. There is a nomination to be placed before you.

Mrs. HOPKINS. I have the pleasure to nominate Mrs. Robert H. Wiles, of Illinois for vice-president general. I will state my reason in a few words. I understand that there are those on this floor who are not delegates, who are working among the delegates to prejudice on personal grounds—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is out of order. The Chair refuses to listen to any such remarks. Proceed with your nomination.

Mrs. HOPKINS. She has served from delegate to state regent, and as an executive officer has filled her place with honor, and therefore I hope that you may give her your votes.

Mrs. WILES. I rise to a question of privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. State your question.

Mrs. WILES. I wish to decline this nomination. Ladies, I wish you all to understand that I did not know this nomination was to be made, as the lady who has just spoken had not consulted me on the subject. Every one who has consulted me on the subject has been told that under no circumstances would I be a candidate. I am not a candidate and my name will not be placed upon the bulletin board. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are there any further nominations for vice-president general?

Mrs. BARKALOW. I desire to present the name of Mrs. Elsie de Cou Troup, of Omaha, Nebraska, for vice-president general. She has been unanimously endorsed by the chapters of our state.

(Mrs. Elsie de Cou Troup nominated for vice-president general by Mrs. Sidney D. Barkalow, *not* Mrs. S. R. Barkalow.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are you through with your nominations? If so, seconds will now be in order.

Miss HARVEY. I desire to nominate Mrs. Frank Reader, wife of General Reader, of Pennsylvania. She is a lady of great worth, and will be able to attend all the meetings.

(The nomination of Mrs. Reader was afterwards withdrawn, as stated in the accepted minutes.)

A MEMBER. Did we not amend the constitution to limit the term of office?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I think you did. Are any of those candidates ineligible under that rule?

Mrs. DRAPER. Madam President,

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Draper of the District is recognized. Any one who has had two terms is ineligible.

Mrs. DRAPER. There is no one who is ineligible. I have been waiting for an opportunity to see if some one was. [Laughter and applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is no one ineligible. I will now listen to seconds.

Mrs. DEERE. I second the nomination of our next door neighbor, Mrs. Quarles, of Wisconsin.

Mrs. PARK. I rise to a question of privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. State your question.

Mrs. PARK. I understand that it has been circulated on the floor of the house that the candidate for vice-president general nominated by Georgia, Mrs. S. B. C. Morgan, is not eligible for re-election. That is a mistake. Mrs. Morgan has served but one term. I wish it distinctly understood that I inquired of the National Board if she was eligible before any nomination was made.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair is glad to state that it has been stated upon good authority that no one upon this bulletin board is ineligible. Proceed with your seconds.

Mrs. YOULANDS. It gives me great honor as well as pleasure to second the nomination of Mrs. J. Heron Crosman, of New York.

Mrs. WEED. The Daughters of the American Revolution

membership of Montana is by far too small to ever permit us to hope for a representative on the National Board. But in common with all the far northwestern states we are very glad to repose our interest in the hands of Mrs. Quarles, of Wisconsin. We hope you will give us a representative from the far northwest.

Mrs. WARING. Ladies of the congress, I also desire to second the nomination of Mrs. J. Heron Crosman, of New York. With discouragement for none, let me say that none has proven herself more faithful to the interests of this society. During her term she has not missed one Board or committee meeting and that statement ought to be an invitation to elect her upon this floor.

Mrs. EAGAN. I second the nomination of Mrs. J. Heron Crosman, and I hope I am not out of order. If it is not unprecedented to second the nomination of two or three others I would like to do so, because I do not wish to come back the second time. Therefore I want to second Mrs. Morgan, of Georgia, Mrs. Quarles, of Wisconsin, Mrs. Moss, of Ohio, Miss Williams, of Maryland, and Mrs. Bryan, of Tennessee.

Mrs. KNOTT. I wish to second the nomination of Miss Elizabeth Chew Williams, of Maryland. Maryland has not had a representative in this office for seven years. Miss Williams has been a member of this society for eight years, and is a very faithful member. She is a descendant of the Chew family of Maryland, a name well known to history.

Mrs. GOODLOE. It gives me pleasure to second the nomination of Mrs. Belle Clay Lyons, of Kentucky, and Mrs. John R. Walker of Missouri.

Mrs. PAGE. The unanimous choice of Connecticut is Mrs. J. Hepburn Smith, and Virginia wishes heartily to endorse her nomination, also that of Mrs. Stearns, of Colorado.

Miss TEMPLE. I rise to second the nomination of Mrs. Charles Bryan, of Tennessee. Tennessee has been a faithful state in the organization, and we hope to have your hearty support in the election of Mrs. Bryan to one of the highest places within your gift to-day. [Applause.]

Mrs. KEIM. I second the nomination of Mrs. Burnham, of

New Hampshire most heartily, of Miss Williams, of Maryland, and Mrs. Lyons, of Kentucky.

Mrs. LAWTON. Massachusetts is pleased to second the nomination of Mrs. Morgan, of Georgia.

Mrs. BATE. I wish to second the nomination of Mrs. Lyons. She is a most efficient and faithful woman.

Mrs. McLEAN. We all desire to second the nomination of Mrs. Lyons, of Kentucky.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests those ladies standing on the steps to go down on the floor. All those who do not go down will not be recognized by the Chair.

Mrs. SPERRY. Connecticut wishes to second the nomination of Mrs. Morgan, of Georgia.

Miss DESHA. In presenting Mrs. Lyons, of Kentucky, we are presenting one of the finest women. I also second Mrs. Burnham, of New Hampshire.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I fear that you are not giving any attention whatever to these seconds. It is the right of these seconds to be heard.

Mrs. DELAFIELD. I second the nomination of Mrs. Quarles, of Wisconsin.

Mrs. RICHARDS, of Iowa. It gives Iowa great pleasure to second the nomination of Mrs. Joseph B. Quarles, of Wisconsin. She is from Milwaukee. Milwaukee is already made famous, and we wish to add to her lustre by having Mrs. Quarles a member here. I also wish to second the nomination of Mrs. J. Heron Crosman, of New York, Mrs. Bryan, of Tennessee, Mrs. Morgan, of Georgia, Mrs. Jewett, of Minnesota, also Mrs. Simpson, of Massachusetts.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The state regent of Michigan is recognized.

Mrs. CHITTENDEN. I wish to second the nomination of Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, of New York.

Mrs. CAMP. I wish to second the nomination of Mrs. O. J. Hodge, of Ohio, and Mrs. Tuttle, of Virginia.

Mrs. MARY SAWYER FOOTE THOMAS. Madam President, I wish to second the nomination of Mrs. Morgan, vice-president general from Georgia, and of Mrs. J. Heron Crosman, of New York. I deem it a very great honor so to do.

Miss MINOT. I take pleasure in seconding the nomination of Mrs. Crosman, of New York, for vice-president general.

Mrs. HENRY. I wish to second the nomination of Miss Elizabeth Chew Williams, of Maryland, also the nomination of Mrs. Colton, of California, Mrs. J. Hepburn Smith, of Connecticut, and Mrs. Lyons, of Kentucky. They will all make admirable officers.

Mrs. THOMPSON. I desire to second the nomination of Mrs. Moss, of Ohio, and Mrs. Crosman, of New York.

Mrs. KINGSLEY. I wish to second the nomination of Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, who is endorsed by the whole state of New York.

Mrs. SMITH. Alabama wishes to heartily endorse and second the nomination of Mrs. Morgan, of Georgia, Mrs. Crosman, of New York, Mrs. Bryan, of Tennessee, and Mrs. Quarles, of Wisconsin.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The state regent of Ohio is recognized.

Mrs. MURPHY. I wish very heartily to second the nomination of Mrs. C. B. Bryan, of Tennessee. [Applause.]

Mrs. SCOTT. I wish most heartily to second the nomination of Mrs. Morgan, of Georgia, Mrs. Walker, of Missouri, Mrs. Lyons, of Kentucky, and Mrs. Bryan, of Tennessee.

Miss VINING. I wish to second the nomination of Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, an extraordinary woman in every way; Mrs. Bryan, of Tennessee, who spends her summers in Massachusetts; and Mrs. Morgan, of Georgia.

(The accepted minutes state that Mrs. Walker's nomination was also endorsed by Mrs. Hugh Nelson Page, state regent of Virginia. But the stenographer's record does not show it.)

Miss DESHA. I desire to second the nomination of Mrs. Lyons, of Kentucky, Mrs. Crosman, of New York, Mrs. Morgan, of Georgia, Mrs. Bryan, of Tennessee, and Mrs. Hodge, of Ohio.

Mrs. CHAMBERLAIN. Tennessee wishes to second the nomination of Mrs. Helmuth.

Mrs. LOUNSBERRY. I wish to second the nomination of Mrs. Crosman.

Mrs. MORRIS. I second the nomination of Mrs. Jewett, of

Minnesota, Mrs. Tuttle, of Virginia, Mrs. Crosman, of New York, and Mrs. Lyons, of Kentucky.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Minnesota is very kind. She takes all the candidates in.

Mrs. SAGE. Georgia takes great pleasure in seconding the nomination of Mrs. Simpson, of Massachusetts, and Mrs. Smith of Connecticut.

Mrs. THOMPSON. I wish to second the nomination of a most valuable member of the Board, Mrs. Jewett, of Minnesota. Minnesota also takes great pleasure in seconding the nomination of Mrs. Quarles, of Wisconsin.

Mrs. EVERETT. I wish to second the nomination of Mrs. Elsie de Cou Troup, of Nebraska, and Mrs. J. Heron Crosman, of New York.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Coleman, of Chicago.

Mrs. COLEMAN. I wish to second the nomination of Mrs. Crosman, of New York, Mrs. Morgan, of Georgia, Mrs. Lyons, of Kentucky, and Mrs. Tuttle, of Virginia.

Mrs. BURROWS. I wish to second the nomination of Mrs. J. O. Moss, of Ohio.

Mrs. BARTHOLOMEW. I wish to second the nomination of Mrs. Smith, of Connecticut, Mrs. Lyons, of Kentucky, Mrs. Simpson of Massachusetts, Mrs. Bryan, of Tennessee, and Mrs. Morgan, of Georgia.

Mrs. MINOT. Let us proceed with the election of national officers.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair must say that there is liberty of speech in this congress, and that she will allow you all to second your candidates.

Mrs. VANVLIET. I desire to second the nomination of Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, of New York.

Mrs. STOCKING. The District of Columbia seconds the nomination of Mrs. Crosman, of New York unanimously.

Mrs. WAPLES. I wish to second the nomination of Mrs. Bedle, of New Jersey. Delaware has already seconded unanimously Mrs. Crosman's nomination.

Mrs. WILES. I wish to second the nomination of Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, of New York, whose abilities and cour-

tesies I have known for ten years. I also wish to second the nomination of Mrs. Simpson, of Massachusetts, and Mrs. Morgan, of Georgia. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to state that the nominations are not formally closed, and if any one has yet a nomination of a vice-president general she has a right to put it in nomination.

(The accepted minutes state that Mrs. Simpson's nomination was seconded by Mrs. Park, of Georgia, and Mrs. Estey, of Vermont. But the stenographer's record does not show this.)

Mrs. DRAPER. As I have not spoken before and some of these ladies have, may I have the floor next?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will have to recognize three or four before she gets to you. The congress will please preserve order. The Chair will not allow business to proceed unless you are quiet.

Mrs. LYONS. Kentucky with one voice wishes to second the nomination of Mrs. Park, of Georgia.

Mrs. KINNEY. I wish to second the nomination of Mrs. Tuttle, of Virginia, and Mrs. Bedle, of New Jersey.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. We find that Mrs. Scott is a Colonial Dame and not a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, but soon will be. We therefore withdraw her name, and second the nomination of Mrs. Crosman; also Mrs. Colton, of California. They have been good workers on our Board, and we all know what their work will be.

Miss BATCHELLER. I am here now for the second time, and second the nomination of Mrs. Smith, of Connecticut as vice-president general.

Mrs. BURROWS. I simply want to endorse very heartily the nomination of Mrs. Quarles, of Wisconsin, Mrs. Morgan, of Georgia, and Mrs. Moss, of Ohio.

(The approved minutes state that Miss Batcheller also seconded Miss Williams, of Maryland. But the stenographer's record does not show it.)

Mrs. JONES. Georgia wishes to second the nomination of Mrs. Bedle, of New Jersey.

Mrs. SYLVANUS REED. I have the honor to nominate as vice-

president general Miss Mary Isabella Forsyth, of New York. [Applause.]

Mrs. VERPLANCK. I wish to second the nomination of Miss Forsyth.

Mrs. DRAPER. As a New Hampshire woman I have the honor and the privilege of seconding the nomination of Mrs. Burnham, of New Hampshire, and also the privilege of stating that Mrs. Tulloch, the vice-president general in charge of organization of chapters, also a New Hampshire woman, seconds her nomination. I also wish to second the nominations of Mrs. Morgan, of Georgia, who is not ineligible and whom we all want, and Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, of New York.

Mrs. MOOREHEAD. I move that nominations be closed, and we proceed to the election of the vice-presidents general.

Mrs. LINDSAY. I second the nomination of Mrs. Smith, of Connecticut, Mrs. Moss, of Ohio, Mrs. Morgan, of Georgia, and Mrs. Quarles, of Wisconsin.

Mrs. FINCH. It is my pleasure and privilege to second Miss Williams, of Maryland, and Mrs. Bedle, of New Jersey.

Mrs. McLEAN. I will not attempt to make a seconding speech for Mrs. Morgan, of Georgia. It would simply mean to gild refined gold. I simply desire to second the nomination of Mrs. Morgan, of Georgia. I also desire to second the nomination of Miss Williams, from "Maryland, My Maryland."

Mrs. LIPPITT. Rhode Island unanimously endorses the choice, the unanimous choice, of Connecticut, Mrs. J. Hepburn Smith; also Miss Mary Isabella Forsyth, of New York.

Mrs. ADAMS. I wish to second the nomination of Mrs. O. J. Hodge, of Ohio.

Mrs. BOYNTON. The state regent of Tennessee wishes me to announce for her, as she thought her voice would not reach, that Tennessee seconds the nomination of Mrs. Morgan, of Georgia, Mrs. Quarles, of Wisconsin, Mrs. Moss, of Ohio, Mrs. Helmuth of New York, Mrs. Lyons, of Kentucky, and Mrs. Bryan, of Tennessee.

Mrs. MURKLAND. I wish heartily to endorse the nominations of Mrs. Henry Burnham, of New Hampshire, and Mrs. J. Hep-Smith, of Connecticut.

Mrs. BARUCH. It is my privilege to second the nomination of

Miss Isabella Forsyth, of New York state as your vice-president general. Her good work in this society is well known, and such a woman in the executive office will certainly add lustre to the society.

MISS TEMPLE. I wish to rise here, and second the nomination of Miss Forsyth, of New York, and Mrs. Colton, of California, two of our old and faithful workers; also that of Mrs. Lyons, of Kentucky, who has been one of the most faithful southern representatives ever attending this congress. [Applause.]

MISS FREEMAN. I move that the nominations be now closed.

MISS HETZEL. I wish to second the nomination of Mrs. Ella C. Stearns, of Colorado. Her name is not on the board for what reason I cannot tell. I also wish to second the nomination of Mrs. Colton, of California, and Mrs. Bedle, of New Jersey.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to announce that nominations are now closed. The Chair announces that the seconds may be read which the reader has in her possession.

Mrs. BARNEY. A question of information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question?

Mrs. BARNEY. Does that exclude Mrs. Stearns because her name is not on the board.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. No, it does not.

Mrs. BARNEY. There are a great many more names which are not in their regular places.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to state that she understands that we are to have another bulletin board on which all the names of the candidates will appear.

MISS MILLER. I have been asked to present the question as to whether or not one is obliged to write ten names on her ballot.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You are not obliged to, unless you wish to vote for the whole ten vice-presidents general. You have the privilege of voting for all the ten vice-presidents general, if you choose.

MISS MILLER. I am simply asking for information.

MISS JOHNSTON. When shall it be proper to nominate hon-

orary vice-presidents general? At this moment? I ask it as a question of privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. No; it would not be in order at present. We are not through yet with reading the seconds which have been sent up to the stage. Presently the Chair will find the pleasure of the house in the matter. The official reader will proceed to read the announcements of the seconds.

OFFICIAL READER. Mrs. Charles Terry seconds the nomination of Mrs. Helmuth, of New York; Mrs. Kate Kearney Henry seconds the nomination of Mrs. Jay Osborne Moss; California seconds the nomination of Mrs. Burnham, Mrs. Bedle, Mrs. Morgan, Mrs. Crosman, Mrs. Stearns, Mrs. Quarles and Mrs. Moss; Mrs. Mary Sawyer Thomas seconds the nominations of Mrs. Crosman and Mrs. Morgan; Miss Brown, representing the regent of the Saratoga Chapter of New York, seconds the nomination of Mrs. Crosman, and begs leave to state that Mrs. Crosman is one of the national officers living at a distance who never fails to travel to Washington to attend all Board meetings. This is unusual, and she hopes that so faithful an officer will be elected.

Knickerbocker, New York, Mrs. Hasbrock seconds Mrs. Crosman, of New York, for vice-president, and also Mrs. Smith, of New Haven, Connecticut; Maine seconds Mrs. J. Heron Crosman, of New York; Mrs. Toof seconds the nomination of Mrs. Elizabeth James Camp, of Memphis, Tennessee; Virginia nominates Mrs. Hugh Nelson Page for vice-president general, Mrs. M. Z. Herndon, Mount Vernon chapter, Virginia; Virginia withdraws Mrs. Hugh Page's name as vice-president general; Mrs. Chas. H. Pinney, of Connecticut, seconds Mrs. Morgan, of Georgia; Mrs. Pinney, of Derby, Connecticut, seconds Mrs. Camp; Mrs. Lyons, of Kentucky, seconded by Mrs. John Carey, of Indiana; Mrs. J. Heron Crosman seconded by Mrs. Sylvanus Reed; will the official reader please second the nomination of Mrs. Elizabeth Chew, Williams, of Maryland, for West Virginia, Valley V. Henshaw, state regent; Mrs. I. Pembroke Thom, state regent of Maryland, seconds the nomination of Miss Elizabeth Chew Williams, of Maryland, Mrs. Colton, of California, Mrs. Smith, of Connecticut, and Mrs. Lyons, of Kentucky.

(The accepted minutes state that Mrs. Quarles was also seconded by Mrs. Coleman, of Illinois. But the stenographer's record does not show it.)

Mrs. SWIFT. California seconds the nomination of Mrs. Colton. I have had a great deal of trouble with that name, and I would like to get it where it belongs. It has not been read by the official reader.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Did you send it to the stage?

Mrs. SWIFT. Yes.

OFFICIAL READER. I read every one in my hand, but I will gladly say that Mrs. Colton is endorsed by California.

Mrs. FOWLER. Madam President, I wish to make a correction.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Fowler, of Indiana, wishes to correct a mistake.

Mrs. FOWLER. Ladies, it seems that Indiana was out of order in making the second too soon, and our state wishes to get into order and second Mrs. Crosman, of New York, and Mrs. Hodge, of Ohio, and Mrs. Smith, of Connecticut.

OFFICIAL READER. Mrs. Finch, of Virginia, seconds Miss Williams, of Maryland, and Mrs. Bedle, of New Jersey.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to announce that if it is the will of the Congress their ballots may be written before recess, and then after luncheon you may go on with the count. It rests entirely with you. Do you wish to write your ballots before or after recess?

SEVERAL MEMBERS. Before.

Mrs. KENDALL. I move that this congress write its ballots at this time before taking recess. Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that this congress do write its ballots before recess. All in favor of this motion will signify by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The Chair wishes to know if you understood the motion.

SEVERAL MEMBERS. Yes, yes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That you are to write your ballots before recess?

SEVERAL MEMBERS. Yes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is so ordered. The official reader has some further announcements and seconds to read. Is it the will of the Congress that they listen to them?

SEVERAL MEMBERS. No.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All those in favor of listening to the announcement of the seconds will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "noes" have it, and the motion is lost.

Mrs. BURROWS. I wish to make an inquiry. As the names of all the candidates do not appear upon the bulletin board we cannot proceed to write our ballots until they do. Would it not be wiser to take a recess while they are doing that? For that reason I move we take a recess until two o'clock this afternoon.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been called to the attention of the Chair that all the names of candidates are not yet inscribed and it is stated that you cannot write your ballots unless you have all the names before you from which to take your choice. The Chair wishes to inquire what Miss Yardley inquired of her a moment ago? Miss Yardley made an inquiry of the Chair.

Miss YARDLEY. You have answered my question.

Mrs. BURROWS. Inasmuch as it will take some time for them to get the names all ready for us, I move a recess until two o'clock this afternoon. It is now half past twelve or later. Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Kendall, of Maine, wishes to withdraw her motion to write the names before recess. Will the house grant her this permission?

SEVERAL MEMBERS. Yes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Those not desiring to grant this permission will signify by saying "no;" those who wish to grant the permission will say "aye." The Chair thinks, Madam, you may withdraw your motion.

Mrs. WARD. The registrar general has resigned. There is no one nominated in her place. May they not all be nominated at the same time?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is stated that no one has been nominated to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of our registrar general. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Burrows.

Mrs. BURROWS. I move that we now take a recess until 2.30 o'clock this afternoon.

A MEMBER. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair before putting this motion before the house will call the attention of the delegates to the fact that they have not nominated a successor to Miss Mickley, who has resigned her office as registrar general.

Mrs. BURROWS. It is impossible to make it now, and I would prefer to take a recess.

Miss MILLER. If we take a recess from now until after half past two, will not that make a very short afternoon reception in view of the very courteous invitation of our president general for four o'clock?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Your hostess will change the hour from five o'clock to seven to accommodate the congress.

Miss MILLER. One other point. We have invited this gentleman from South Carolina to be here at three.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. He will have the privilege of appearing.

Miss MILLER. Then you approve of this motion?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If it is the pleasure of the congress to now nominate the registrar general the Chair will now entertain nominations.

Mrs. WARREN. I rise to a question of information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. State the question.

Mrs. WARREN. Was not the registrar general elected last year for a term of two years, and if she resigns isn't her place filled for the rest of the time by the National Board?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That can be done, if the congress so desires.

Mrs. WARREN. I supposed that that was in the by-laws.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair thinks it better it should be done by the congress. It is the desire of the Chair that it should be done by the congress. The National Society has its right to elect its own officers and the Chair wishes that carried out if possible.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Whether they want to or not.

Mrs. BURROWS. Is my motion before the house? Is it in order?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Your motion is perfectly in order. The question is whether we shall nominate a registrar general or not. It is your privilege to do so just as soon as you desire.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I have a name to propose for registrar general. It is that of Mrs. Pealer, of the District, whom we all know here, and who does conscientious work. She has plenty of time. She has good ancestry if that counts for anything. She came from Connecticut. She represents Steuben county, New York, and is a resident of the city of Washington. But what I want to say is that she is a conscientious worker and one who never gets ruffled, and that goes a great way. I therefore put in nomination the name of Mrs. Pealer, who I think has the support of the District of Columbia, and we hope will have the support of this congress because of her worth.

Mrs. MARSH, regent of Continental Chapter, District of Columbia. I desire to second the nomination of Mrs. Ruth M. G. Pealer for registrar general.

A MEMBER. I second that nomination.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The nomination of Mrs. Pealer, of the District of Columbia, for registrar general has been presented and seconded and it will appear upon the bulletin board.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. She was a Miss Griswold, of Connecticut. That is enough to say.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is a motion to leave this nomination to the National Board.

OFFICIAL READER. Mrs. Warren, vice regent of Connecticut, seconded by Mrs. Seeley, of Connecticut, moves that the position of registrar general be filled by vote of the National Board for the remainder of the present term.

Mrs. McLEAN. As the Continental Congress is now in session it seems wiser that the body should exercise its prerogative to elect its own national officers. Therefore, I second the nomination of Mrs. Pealer for registrar general.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are there any further nominations for the office of registrar general.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I move that nominations close for registrar general.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. McCartney, will you please send

your motion to the recording secretary general? The Chair recognizes Mrs. McLEAN, of New York.

Mrs. McLEAN. I move that the recording secretary general be empowered to cast the unanimous ballot for the registrar general.

Mrs. WARREN. Will my motion be acted upon? I have no feeling about the matter. I only did it to facilitate business. It has been seconded.

Mrs. MORGAN. I simply wish to know the name of the lady suggested for registrar general.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Ruth M. Griswold Pealer, of the District of Columbia.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Is not this an office to be filled by the Board?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It might be filled by the Board, but as the Chair has heretofore announced she thinks it is the proper thing, the congress being now in session, to fill the place without waiting for the Board.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. It is a biennial election according to the by-laws.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. She is right in that.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is the duty and the privilege of the congress to fill this office because it is now in session. If the congress were not in session, and our registrar general had resigned, it would be the prerogative of the Board to fill the office under the by-laws relating to officers of the Board. But as it is, in the opinion of the Chair, it belongs to this congress. [Applause.]

Mrs. WARREN. On account of the ruling from the Chair, I withdraw my motion.

(This was found among the written motions of this day but does not appear in the minutes.)

Mrs. HOOPES. Might there be a request made of the delegates that they do all their electioneering during our recess which is to take place in a few moments so that when we come into congress this afternoon we may have quiet.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is a consummation devoutly to be wished.

Mrs. DRAPER. May I ask for information? When are nom-

inations for editor and business manager of the magazine in order? According to the program it should be now.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If it is so stated upon the program, now is the time that nominations for these offices are in order.

Miss JOHNSTON. I ask the privilege of nominating the honorary vice-presidents general.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This is not the year when we are allowed to elect honorary vice-presidents general. The Chair wishes to say to you that there is no place left upon this blank for such election, and the Chair suggests that you kindly keep your nomination until after this business is finished, and in the evening we will attend to that. Does that meet your pleasure? The Chair wishes the official reader to read the communication which has been sent up to the Chair. There is a motion before the house. The motion to submit this to the National Board of Management for its decision is now withdrawn. It has not yet been put to the house or given to the house by the Chair. Therefore, it may be withdrawn without any further ceremony. There is a motion before the house to take a recess until half past two.

Mrs. WARD. May I make a nomination for registrar general?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes.

Mrs. WARD. I nominate Mrs. Draper, of the District.

Mrs. DRAPER. One of the regulations on the program is that no one should nominate a person unless she is willing to serve. Mrs. Draper is not willing to serve.

Mrs. BURROWS. Is my motion in order?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is a motion to take a recess until two thirty o'clock this afternoon. All those in favor of the motion will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." A recess will now be taken. (12.50 p. m.)

AFTERNOON SESSION, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1902.

The congress was called to order at 2.40 p. m. by the president general, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The congress will please come to order. Will the delegates kindly be seated? The Chair asks the courtesy of the house for a moment. The Chair wishes to ap-

point a committee to meet Mr. Kaufman, of South Carolina, at the door and escort him to the stage. She appoints Mrs. Richardson, state regent of South Carolina, Mrs. Clark Waring, vice-president general of South Carolina, and Mrs. Francis Nash of South Carolina, to meet him and bring him to the stage when he arrives at the hour of three. It will now be in order for you to nominate the editor and business manager of the magazine, if you have nominated your candidates for registrar general. Was there more than one candidate offered? The Chair is informed that there are two candidates. The Chair wishes to inquire of the recording secretary general, was there more than one candidate?

Mrs. HOWARD. Only one so far as I have heard.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Was there more than one candidate for the office of registrar general?

Mrs. HOWARD. Only one, Mrs. Pealer, of the District.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Pealer of the District. Are any others desired by the house? Are they any other candidates desired for the office of registrar general?

Mrs. LEE. I wish the house would keep quiet. We cannot hear a word.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to know if there are any other candidates than Mrs. Pealer of the District? Will you please nominate your editor for the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE?

Mrs. MORGAN. I would like to offer the name of our present editor, Mrs. Avery, of Ohio. Georgia would like it.

A MEMBER. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that our present editor, Mrs. Avery, of Ohio, be re-nominated for editor of the magazine.

Mrs. MORGAN. I would like to have a unanimous vote for Mrs. Avery, for she deserves it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Morgan says she requests a unanimous vote for Mrs. Avery as editor of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Mrs. WARD. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The nomination of a business manager for the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE is now in order.

Miss MILLER. I should like to nominate Miss Lilian Lockwood as the business manager of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Mrs. LINDSAY. I should like to second that.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that we nominate Miss Lilian Lockwood as the business manager of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE to succeed herself.

Mrs. HENRY. I should like that nomination to be made unanimous.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will request that it be made so unless there is a demand for some other nominee.

Mrs. MORGAN. I rise to a question of information. Is the list now closed with the name of Mrs. Avery for editor of the magazine?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The list has been closed, because there was no other name offered. The lists are closed for nominations.

Mrs. STERNBERG. I move that the recording secretary general cast the ballot for Mrs. Pealer for registrar general.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there a second to that motion?

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that the recording secretary general cast the ballot for the election of registrar general. All in favor of this motion will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" seem to have it, the "ayes" have it, and it is so ordered.

Mrs. WILES. Madam President, I want to ask if the Chair would consider it in order where there is only one candidate for an office to move that the recording secretary general cast the ballot for her, if there is no objection?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Roberts says it may be done if there is no objection.

Mrs. WILES. If there is no objection, I make the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion has already been made.

Mrs. WILES. That the recording secretary general cast the ballot?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes; and it has been unanimously carried.

Mrs. WILES. Then I will make the same motion for the editor of the magazine.

Mrs. BURROWS. I am told that some one has made inquiry if they can vote for more than ten vice-presidents general. I think a little instruction on that subject would be good.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There are only ten vice-presidents general to be voted for to-day.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. We have no ballots. The pages have the ballot blanks, and have not distributed them.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will direct that they be distributed.

Mrs. KINNEY. I rise to a question of privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question of privilege?

Mrs. KINNEY. Delegates to the Continental Congress, on Monday of this week the Connecticut delegation met and elected its state regent, its vice-state regent, and voted unanimously to support Mrs. Hepburn Smith for vice-president general. After her name had been placed upon the bulletin board another Connecticut lady was nominated for the same office. Of course this second nomination is perfectly legitimate—any delegate is at liberty to nominate any other Daughter for a national office—but in behalf of a member of the Connecticut delegation who bears the same name as that of the lady last placed in nomination, I am asked to say that the delegate is anxious to have it understood that she is not a candidate for any office, and she wishes to be relieved of the imputation that she is allowing the use of her name in opposition to that of the lady who is the unanimous choice of the delegation, and for whom she intends to vote. I will only add that if the members of this congress desire to honor Connecticut, we shall be pleased to have them cast their votes for Mrs. Hepburn Smith.

[Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests that applause be dispensed with in order to facilitate business. The Chair asks that favor of the house. The Chair has the very great pleasure to present to the congress Mr. A. C. Kaufman, of South Carolina who brings us an invitation to attend the South Carolina and West Indian Exposition, which will be read by the official reader. [Applause.]

The official reader reads the following invitation:

SOUTH CAROLINA SOCIETY, SONS OF THE REVOLUTION,
CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 15th, 1902.

To Mrs. Charles M. Fairbanks, President General, and the Daughters of the American Revolution:

LADIES: We have the honor in coöperation with the South Carolina Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution to request your presence on an excursion around the harbor of Charleston on Friday, February 28th, and trust that you will find it convenient to accept the same.

With the highest respect and esteem we ask leave to subscribe ourselves—

Committee South Carolina Society, Sons of the Revolution.

A. C. KAUFMAN,
Chairman.

ZIMMERMAN DAVIS,
J. R. READ,
WILSON G. HARVEY,
FRANK E. TAYLOR,
JAMES G. HOLMES,
WM. HENY PARKER, JR.,
C. S. GADSDEN,
President.

Mrs. LEE. I move that the members of the Eleventh Continental Congress accept Mr. Kaufman's kind invitation with a rising vote of thanks.

A MEMBER. Motion seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that this congress receive the delightful invitation with a vote of thanks.

Mrs. PAGE. I move that it be a rising vote.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved that the same be done by a rising vote.

The motion was carried by a rising vote.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mr. Kaufman will speak a few words.

Mr. KAUFMAN. Ladies, I am a very modest man, and therefore, if I blush you will know the reason why. Judging from the complexion of my hair you may think, or you may rather be deceived in my age, but I wish to say to you that the color of my hair is the product of early piety rather than the fruit of old age. Now, I have come six hundred miles in the name

of the Sons of the Revolution of South Carolina to extend to this body of very distinguished women, the most brilliant audience I have ever faced in my life [great applause], and the greatest honor I have ever had conferred upon me in facing such an audience—to ask you in the name of the distinguished body of Sons of the Revolution of South Carolina to accept the invitation which we have extended to you to-day, and to thank you for so courteously accepting the invitation. There was one mistake made in the engrossing of that invitation. It was Friday, February 28th. We proposed to take you out on the United States revenue cutter "Forward." We found after this invitation was written that it was pay day, and it would be impossible to get the cutter on that day. Consequently, we have been compelled unavoidably to postpone the excursion until Saturday, March 1st, which date we hope will be perfectly agreeable to you. I am not going to make any long speech, for I remember once a gentleman fell in love with a very beautiful girl, she rejected him; and when some of her friends asked her the reason why, she said it took him too long to get to the point [laughter]; he tired her out before he proposed. Now I wish you ladies to accept this invitation, and not reject it and therefore I will say no more. All that I would say in conclusion is "come and join us," and I think we will do good unto you. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair is ready for any motion.

Mrs. ROOME. Some of the members of the congress desire a statement from the Chair as to whether more than ten names on the ballot will invalidate it, and whether they must put on the ballot also the state of the candidate.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will answer that by saying that the names of more than ten candidates for vice-president general will invalidate your ballot, and it is not necessary to place the state upon your ballot. Do you all understand?

Mrs. BURROWS. Must not the name be written in full as it appears on the bulletin board?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If it is written so that it cannot be mistaken there is no need; but inasmuch as the names in full are upon the bulletin board it will perhaps be best for you to be right about that?

Miss MILLER. Many have also inquired as to whether having less than ten names will invalidate the ballot.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You may vote for as few as you please or as many as you please so that you do not exceed ten in number.

Miss MILLER. I had the pleasure of nominating Miss Lilian Lockwood for the business manager of the magazine.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests order. We cannot hear. She recognizes Miss Miller, of the District.

Miss MILLER. I stated that I nominated Miss Lilian Lockwood for business manager of the magazine. It is the only name in nomination, and therefore I would like to make the motion that the secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for Miss Lilian Lockwood.

Mrs. HENRY. I must say that I forstalled the vice-regent of my chapter by having already done that myself.

Miss MILLER. I beg your pardon.

Mrs. MORGAN. Is it necessary to put the candidate's initials on the ballot, or will her name and state be all that is required.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is not absolutely necessary to give her initials. The Chair would suggest that you simply give the lady's last name. The Chair will recognize Miss Desha, of Kentucky. It has been moved and seconded that the vote—

Miss MILLER. That the recording secretary general be instructed to cast the ballot for Miss Lilian Lockwood.

OFFICIAL READER. It is moved by Miss Miller that the recording secretary general be instructed to cast the vote for Miss Lilian Lockwood for business manager of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, which was seconded by Mrs. Henry.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If the Chair hears no objection it will be so ordered. Is there any objection to this motion?

A MEMBER. Please state the motion again. We cannot hear a word that is said.

OFFICIAL READER. Miss Miller, of the District, moves that the recording secretary general be instructed to cast the ballot in this congress for Miss Lilian Lockwood for business manager of the magazine, and seconded by Mrs. Henry.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All those in favor of that motion will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." It is so or-

dered, and the recording secretary general will cast the ballot.

Mrs. DRAPER. I wish to record my protest against what the state regent of Connecticut said in regard to vice-presidents general or candidates whose names have been placed upon the board. We are voting for national vice-presidents general, and not for vice-presidents general from states. There can only be twenty elected, and there are forty-four states.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Henry, of the District of Columbia.

Mrs. HENRY. I move that the recording secretary general cast the ballot for the editor of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, Mrs. Avery.

Mrs. PARK. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that the recording secretary general be instructed to cast the ballot for the editor of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. The recording secretary general states that she has already cast that vote. The Chair desires to know the sentiment of the house upon the number of tellers they wish to count the votes. How many tellers do you wish?

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. The same as last year.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is stated by some that that is rather too many. Suppose you take twenty.

A MEMBER. That is enough.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes the congress to nominate its tellers. You may nominate twenty tellers from the floor.

Mrs. CROSMAN. I nominate Mrs. Julian Richards, of Iowa.

Mrs. MORGAN. I nominate Mrs. Sage, of Atlanta, Georgia.

Mrs. DAY. I nominate Mrs. Campbell, of Tennessee.

A MEMBER. I nominate Miss Cloud, of Kentucky.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair suggests to the house that they can nominate alternates if they please, and then the voters will not be taken from the floor.

A MEMBER. I nominate Miss Mary Towne.

Mrs. HENRY. I wish to nominate Miss Miller, of the District.

Mrs. KENDALL. I wish to nominate Mrs. J. H. Barnes, of Maine.

Mrs. YAGER. I nominate Mrs. Darlington, of Ohio.

A MEMBER. I nominate Miss Snyder, of Pennsylvania.

Mrs. COLEMAN. I nominate Mrs. Frank L. Gordon, of Illinois.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair refuses to entertain any further nominations until there is silence in the House.

Miss MILLER. May I ask if the alternates are to be accepted?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes; the nomination that Mrs. Coleman made; what was your nomination?

Mrs. COLEMAN. Mrs. Frank L. Gordon, of Illinois.

Mrs. BENEDICT. I wish to nominate Miss Joslyn, of Massachusetts, as alternate.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair does not wish any alternates named until the tellers are nominated.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. We nominated a teller and not an alternate.

A MEMBER. I rise to a question of information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. State your question of information.

A MEMBER. Was the recording secretary general instructed to cast a vote for registrar general, editor and business manager of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, and if so, shall I write in the names?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is not necessary. The recording secretary general is requested to cast the ballot for those three officers.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. We understood you suggested that we choose these tellers from alternates. I think that is what we ought to do.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is the pleasure of the house.

Miss MILLER. My name has been put in nomination for one of the tellers, but I would rather have it withdrawn and have it substituted by one of the alternates if you please from my chapter. I would suggest the name of Miss Wadsworth, of the District of Columbia.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will recognize Mrs. Moss, of Ohio.

Mrs. MOSS. I want to put in nomination the name of Mrs. T. M. Sloane, of Ohio.

A MEMBER. A question of information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question?

Mrs. BENEDICT. We understand that we can nominate for tellers alternates which would not take the delegates from the floor. That is the reason I offered my alternate.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is perfectly correct you did so.

Miss BATCHELLER. I nominate Mrs. Julia B. Winans, of New Jersey.

Mrs. WARREN. I would like to nominate Mrs. Sadie E. Routh, of Connecticut.

Mrs. KENT. A question of information. Will the three names invalidate the ballot, the three names for registrar general, editor and business manager?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You need not put them on your paper at all. You do not vote for them.

Mrs. KENT. But it does invalidate the ballots? So many have done it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It will not invalidate your ballot. The Chair awaits the nomination of other names for tellers.

Miss BATCHELLER. Has the floor been cleared of all who are not delegates?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair does not know. There should be no one on the floor except those entitled to vote. The floor of this house is reserved for the delegates of the congress, the vice-presidents general and the national officers. It is not intended for visitors at all. Any visitors upon the floor will please retire to either of the galleries, whichever they choose. They cannot remain upon the floor.

A MEMBER. I nominate Mrs. Frederick Street, of Connecticut.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There are six more nominations to be made. Are there any more nominations?

Mrs. STERNBERG. Will the reader state that no one should be on the floor except delegates?

OFFICIAL READER. The Chair requests me to state again that no one but voters will be allowed on this floor. The ladies all

know who the voters are, members of the National Board, state regents, chapter regents, and delegates.

A MEMBER. Is there another teller to be nominated?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There are six more.

A MEMBER. I nominate Mrs. Stevens of New Hampshire.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There are five more tellers to be nominated.

Mrs. SMITH, of Alabama. I nominate Mrs. R. H. Clark, of Mobile, Alabama.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will listen to other nominations.

A MEMBER. I nominate Mrs. Van Trump as a teller. She was a teller two years ago.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There are three more tellers to be nominated.

Mrs. THUMMEL. I would like to nominate Miss Richards, of the District of Columbia.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to say to the lady that Miss Janet Richards is to be appointed a teller to inspect the ballots as they come up. She cannot act as teller, as she has to remain upon the stage in the performance of her duty. Give us three more names.

Mrs. RICHARDSON. I nominate Miss Mary Lyles, of South Carolina.

Mrs. WARD. Are the tellers all nominated?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. No; there are two more.

Mrs. WARD. I nominate Mrs. Charles Kingsley, of Bath, N. Y.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. One more teller is needed to fill out the quota of tellers.

Mrs. TERRY. I nominate Mrs. John Abbott Titcomb as alternate.

The official reader repeated the list of teller to the congress.

Tellers.—Mrs. Richards, of Iowa; Mrs. Sage, of Georgia; Mrs. Campbell, of Tennessee; Miss Cloud, of Kentucky; Mrs. Barnes of Maine; Mrs. Darlington, of Ohio; Miss Snyder, of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Gordon, of Illinois; Miss Joslyn, of Massachusetts; Miss Marie Wadsworth, of District of Colum-

bia; Mrs. Sloane, of Ohio; Mrs. Winans, of New Jersey; Mrs. Routh, of Connecticut; Mrs. Hughes, of Kentucky; Mrs. Stevens, of New Hampshire; Mrs. Clarke, of Alabama; Miss Van Trump, of Delaware; Miss Lyles, of South Carolina; Mrs. Kingsley, of New York; Mrs. Titcomb, of New York.

(The name of Mrs. Chase was afterwards substituted for that of Mrs. Stevens, of New Hampshire.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the names of the tellers read by the official reader. All those in favor of appointing those tellers will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." It is so ordered. If you wish to appoint alternates you may do so.

SEVERAL MEMBERS. Oh, no, no.

MISS BATCHELLER. I rise to a question of information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Some delegates not hearing that the registrar general, the editor of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE and the business manager of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE were elected by the casting of the ballot by the recording secretary general, have written their names on their ballots. Will that invalidate those ballots?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That will do no harm. Miss Richards is the chairman of the tellers. Will she please call her committee together and bring them here?

MRS. MORGAN. Question of information. Do not the tellers have the right and privilege of casting a vote?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The tellers who are delegates will have the right to cast a vote.

MRS. MORGAN. I was asked the question. I only wanted it for information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is one vacancy on the committee of tellers, Mrs. Street, I think is the name. You will please nominate some one to take her place upon the committee of tellers. Please do so quickly.

A MEMBER. I nominate Mrs. Hughes, of Kentucky.

MISS BATCHELLER. Will it be out of order to have a notice read now?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. No; but they are busy voting now.

MISS BATCHELLER. While they are writing their ballots I will hand it up, and have it read the first chance you get.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The regent of New Hampshire would like to change her nomination of a teller because her nominee has not yet arrived in the city.

Mrs. MURKLAND. I would like to substitute Miss Chase.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. For what name?

Mrs. MURKLAND. For Mrs. Stevens, who cannot be here to-night.

The official reader again announced the tellers.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair rules that you may begin this time at the end of the alphabet and go up to A instead of beginning with A and going down to Z.

OFFICIAL READER. In calling the roll I am instructed to say that as I call the states do not rise as a body, but come in chapters, as I call your chapter, so that each chapter delegation can come together. In that way you can be checked off more rapidly.

The official reader then reads the names of the national officers, and then the voters from the credential list by states.

During the roll call Mrs. Sternberg took the Chair.

Mrs. HOWARD. Shall the recording secretary general cast the ballot for the three officers at this time?

OFFICIAL READER. The recording secretary general will now, as decided by the body, cast the ballot for the registrar general, the editor and business manager of the magazine.

Mrs. DRAPER. Is it in order to move that when this ballot is finished we do take a recess until eight o'clock this evening?

PRESIDING OFFICER. That is not in order. It is out of order, and you can only do that by unanimous consent from the house.

Mrs. DRAPER. Then I ask the unanimous consent that when the ballot is over this house do take a recess until eight o'clock this evening.

A MEMBER. I second that motion.

PRESIDING OFFICER. It takes unanimous consent for this. It is moved and seconded that when the voting is closed we take a recess until eight o'clock this evening. There will be nothing more transacted this afternoon, except the casting of these ballots. All in favor of that motion will signify by saying "aye;" all opposed, "no." It is so ordered.

OFFICIAL READER. Another important statement. The Chair requests me to say that as ladies from the Indiana delegation are to receive this afternoon with Mrs. Fairbanks, and are anxious to go early, will you accord the courtesy of the house to Indiana to vote next?

SEVERAL MEMBERS. Yes, yes.

Mrs. FOWLER. Ladies, we thank you.

Reader continues roll call. Interrupted.

Mrs. MORGAN. As the delegates vote, can not they be allowed to leave the building?

PRESIDING OFFICER. That was the intention of the motion. When they have voted they may go. May I have perfect quiet to make a statement? Connecticut would very much like the unanimous consent of the house to be allowed to vote now. They have accepted an invitation from the wife of their senator and the ladies have promised to receive with her. Is unanimous consent given?

Mrs. THUMMEL. The Iowa delegation has been waiting the same way, but has refused to ask to be accorded that privilege.

PRESIDING OFFICER. If there is no objection Iowa will be accorded the same privilege.

Mrs. THOM. Maryland would like to have the same privilege.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. The District of Columbia would like to have the same privilege.

Reader continues roll call.

The voting was then concluded.

PRESIDING OFFICER. A motion is now in order to take a recess.

Mrs. RICHARDS. I move that the house now take a recess.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there anybody in the house who has not voted?

Mrs. TULLOCH. No one is who entitled to vote according to our records.

Mrs. RICHARDS. I move the house take a recess until eight o'clock this evening.

Seconded by Mrs. R. H. Clark and Mrs. Winans.

PRESIDING OFFICER. All in favor of taking a recess will please say 'aye;' those opposed, 'no.' The 'ayes' seem to

have it. The "ayes" have it. I will announce that the polls are now closed. (5.40 p. m.)

THURSDAY EVENING SESSION, FEBRUARY 20, 1902.

The congress was called to order at 8.30 p. m. by the president general, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The congress will kindly come to order. Delegates will please take their seats. The official reader will state the announcement which she has.

OFFICIAL READER. This is from the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 18, 1902.

To the Daughters of the American Revolution, Madam President and Ladies: In compliance with a resolution, passed at the regular meeting, Monday evening, February 17, 1902, "The Women's Bindery Union, Local No. 42, International Brotherhood of Book Binders," representing a membership of one thousand women, extends its greetings to the "Daughters of the American Revolution."

KATE V. SMOOT,
President.

ANNA G. BURKE,
Rec. Sec.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If the Chair hears no objection the recording secretary general may answer this letter from the Women's Bookbinding Association. Is the treasurer general present? Her report comes next.

Mrs. DARWIN. Is the chairman of the auditing committee present?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will inquire. Is the chairman of the auditing committee present?

Mrs. DARWIN. If not, I prefer not to read the report until she is here.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. She is not present.

Mrs. DARWIN. It will be impossible for the congress to accept my report in advance of the report of the chairman of the auditing committee.

Mrs. STERNBERG. I move that greetings be sent these people.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Thank you. The Chair has ordered

that a suitable letter be sent them by the recording secretary general.

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair agrees that a letter to be agreed to by the congress should be sent to the Women's National Bookbinding Association by the recording secretary general. Will the delegates please be seated as the congress is in session. We are about to listen to the report of the treasurer general. The Chair requests order. The Chair will request the delegates in the back of the house to come forward and take these vacant seats, and they can hear all that is going on.

Miss MILLER. Might the visitors in the upper gallery be allowed to come down to the lower gallery?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been requested that the visitors in the upper gallery be allowed to take seats here in the lower one. The Chair so recommends. They will have a better place to hear. Now if the delegates will take this occasion to be seated the Chair will be greatly obliged.

REPORT OF TREASURER GENERAL.

(February 11, 1901-January 31, 1902.)

GROSS RECEIPTS—CASH.

Account of Current Fund,	\$44,056 07
Account of Permanent or Continental Hall Fund,	24,190 57
Account of Fort Crailo Fund,	49 01
Total gross receipts,	\$68,295 65
Gross expenditures,	31,460 97
	<hr/>
Cash balance in bank, Jan. 31, 1902,	\$36,834 68
Account of Current Fund,	\$12,595 10
Account of Permanent or Continental Hall Fund,	24,190 57
Account of Fort Crailo Fund,	49 01
	<hr/>
	\$36,834 68

In addition to the above balances, there are investments in U. S. Bonds as follows:

Current investment, at face value, \$10,000, at cost price, \$10,552 50
 Permanent investment, at face value, \$58,000, at cost price, 63,478 89

ELEVENTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS—FOURTH DAY. 1157

Total investment, at face value, \$68,000, at cost price, 74,031 39

The details of the above account, itemized and reduced to a net basis, are as follows:

CURRENT FUND.

Balance in bank Feb. 11, 1901,	\$15,800 72
Less amount voted to permanent Fund by 10th Congress,	6,000 00
	<hr/> \$9,800 72

RECEIPTS.

Annual dues (\$26,485, less \$864 refunded)	\$25,621 00
Blanks (\$27.21, less \$0.50 refunded),	26 71
Current interest,	468 92
Initiation fees (\$3,759, less \$89 refunded),	3,670 00
Outstanding liabilities of former Treasurer General, unpaid after three years, transferred to my account by Metropolitan Bank,	13 00
Statute book sales,	1 75
Stationery commission from Caldwell & Co.,	59 35
Actual current income of the year,	<hr/> 29,860 73

Total Current Fund,\$39,661 45

EXPENSES.

Office of President General.

Postage stamps,	\$20 00
Stationery,	94 00
Office expenses, files, record book, etc.,.....	13 93
	<hr/> \$127 02

Office of Recording Secretary General.

Postage stamps,	\$31 50
Stationery,	46 79
Office expenses, seals, cards, telegrams, etc	181 44
Clerical service (one clerk and some extra service),	1,117 76
...	<hr/> 1,377 57

Office of Corresponding Secretary General.

Postage stamps,	\$3 00
Stationery,	25 10
Office expenses, blanks, constitutions, etc.,	357 55
Clerical service(part of one clerk's time),	150 00
	<hr/> 535 65

Office of Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

Postage stamps,	\$10 75	
Stationery,	27 16	
Office expenses, catalogue case, parchment, etc.,..	206 33	
Clerical service (2 clerks),	810 25	
		<hr/> 1,054 49

Office of Treasurer General.

Postage stamps,*	\$1 60	
Stationery,	59 90	
Office expenses, blanks, cards, mimeographing, etc	422 70	
Clerical service (3 clerks),	1,768 83	
		<hr/> 2,253 03

Office of Registrar General.

Postage stamps,	\$25 31	
Stationery,	23 44	
Office expenses, blanks, cards, circulars, permits, etc.,	277 97	
Clerical service (3 clerks),	1,899 96	
		<hr/> 2,226 68

Office of Historian General.

Postage stamps,	\$2 00	
Stationery,	9 32	
Office expenses,	1 30	
		<hr/> 12 62

Office of Librarian General.

Postage stamps,	\$2 95	
Stationery,	19 00	
Office expenses, books, binding, card catalogue, etc.,	116 78	
Clerical service (indexer),	570 00	
		<hr/> 708 73

State Regent Account.

Postage stamps,	\$321 70	
Stationery,	98 69	
		<hr/> 420 39

Certificate Account.

4,000 certificates and expressage,	\$272 56	
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* The remaining postage of this office is found in the account of stamped envelopes of which 13,450 were used during the year.

ELEVENTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS—FOURTH DAY. 1159

Engrossing 3,731 certificates,	373 10	
Postage on certificates,	240 00	
	<hr/>	
	\$885 66	
Less receipts from renewed certificates,	7 00	
	<hr/>	878 66

General Office Account.

Office expenses, cards, telegrams, repairs, messengers, &c.,	\$361 86	
Postage stamps,	24 44	
Stationery,	42 70	
Clerical service (Curator),	925 00	
	<hr/>	1,354 00

Real Daughter Account.

Spoons for 59 Real Daughters,	\$140 40	
Support and burial of a Real Daughter,	52 00	
	<hr/>	192 40

Directory Account.

Postage stamps, expressage, &c.,	\$38 58	
Office supplies,	71 00	
Commission to two advertising agents,	109 41	
Compiling,	1,122 70	
Rent of typewriters,	67 50	
Proof reading,	311 00	
Publishing 1,000 copies,	1,078 60	
	<hr/>	\$2,798 79
Less receipts from advertisements \$286.00 and sales \$31.50,	318 50	
	<hr/>	2,480 29

Smithsonian Report Account.

Photographs and plates for 3rd report,	\$31 00	
Typewriting paper, expressage, &c., for 3rd report,	7 45	
Typewriting 3rd report,	65 00	
Purchase of 100 copies, 3rd report,	85 00	
Typewriting circulars for 4th report,	9 15	
Postage and stationery for 4th report,	16 16	
	<hr/>	\$213 95
Less receipts from sales of 2nd and 3rd reports,	43 58	
	<hr/>	170 37

Lineage Book Account.

Postage stamps,	\$42 50	
Expressage and supplies,	17 24	
Office expenses, &c.,	26 25	
Plates,	16 00	
Salaries of compiler and clerk,	1,418 00	
Publishing volumes XIII and XIV,	1,112 00	
	<hr/>	
	\$2,631 99	
Less receipts from sales,	181 30	
	<hr/>	2,450 69

Magazine Account.

Auditing accounts of Business Manager,	\$40 00	
Copyrighting (2 years),	12 00	
Cash register,	7 50	
Binding 1 volume,	1 25	
Editor's salary (11 months),	916 67	
Editor's postage,	25 00	
Genealogical department,	50 00	
Business Manager's salary (11 months),	800 00	
Office expenses of magazine,	87 11	
Plates,	86 84	
Publishing 11 numbers,	4,013 54	
Postal cards, circulars, &c.,	40 50	
Stationery,	27 50	
	<hr/>	
	\$6,106 11	
Less receipts from subscriptions, &c.,	2,795 12	
	<hr/>	3,310 99

Tenth Continental Congress.

Rent of Opera House,	\$2,800 00	
Official Reader,	100 00	
Two Parliamentarians,	175 00	
Programs,	123 00	
Badges,	188 34	
Spoons for 39 pages and Official Reader,	60 00	
Decorating Opera House, plants and flags,	98 00	
Amendments, circulars, ballots, tickets, cards, &c.,	162 50	
House committee expenses,	70 50	
Credential committee expenses, less \$4.23 refunded	75 52	
Precentor and quartette,	65 00	
Marine Band expenses,	30 00	
Paper for bulletin board,	16 38	
Paper, ink, pads, pencils, &c.,	29 39	

ELEVENTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS—FOURTH DAY. 1161

Expense of letters,	15	30
Replacing broken flower stand,	35	00
Light, attendants, music, rugs, invitations, decorations and incidentals for reception,	335	25
Stenographic report of proceedings,	435	00
Editing committee expenses,	5	00
Extra clerical service and typewriting,	99	00
Engrossing resolutions of congress,	107	60
Rent of table, chairs and platform,	23	00
		<hr/>
Preliminary expenses Eleventh Continental Congress,	5,038	78
Rent of offices, 902 F Street (11 months),	99	14
Official ribbon purchase (\$27.00, less \$11.39 received from sales,	1,644	50
		<hr/>
28,000 stamped envelopes,	15	61
Postage on application blanks,	604	80
Stationery for Franco-American Memorial committee,	106	82
		<hr/>
		2 21

Total net expenditure of Current Fund for the year
(11 months), \$27,066 35

Balance of Current Fund, January 31, 1902:

In Metropolitan Bank, \$737 97

In Washington Loan and Trust Company, 11,857 13

\$12,595 10

To which add bonds of current investment, face value, .. 10,000 00

* Total Assets of Current Fund, January 31, 1902, .. \$22,595 10

FORT CRAILO FUND.

Balance at last report, \$48 05

Interest accrued, 96

Total, \$49 01

PERMANENT OR CONTINENTAL HALL FUND.

Cash balance February 11, 1901, \$6,828 24

Amount voted by Tenth Congress from Current
to Permanent Fund, \$6,000 00 6,000 00

Charter fees received during the year, 134 00 134 00

Life memberships received during the year, 1,000 00 1,000 00

Interest on permanent investment, &c., for the
year, 2,172 12 2,172 12

2 American Security and Trust Co. bonds re-
deemed, 1,000 00 1,000 00

* If the bonds of the current investment are estimated at cost price,
the above assets would be \$23,147.60.

Commissions.

On insignia sales by Caldwell & Co.,	\$687 00
On rosette badges by Caldwell & Co.,	50 00
On china by Caldwell & Co.,	3 05
On record shields by Caldwell & Co.,	8 00
On spoon sales by Caldwell & Co.,	20 05
On recognition pins by Miss Dutcher,	4 30

742 40

Continental Hall Contributions for the Year.

Alabama,	\$85 00
California,	25 00
Connecticut,	1,465 00
Delaware,	52 00
District of Columbia,	291 00
Florida,	10 00
Georgia,	509 50
Illinois,	228 11
Indiana,	120 00
Iowa,	45 00
Kansas,	5 00
Kentucky,	115 00
Maine,	50 00
Maryland,	20 00
Massachusetts,	170 00
Michigan,	60 00
Minnesota,	85 00
Mississippi,	14 00
Missouri,	50 00
New Hampshire,	10 00
New Jersey,	412 00
New York,	1,392 70
North Carolina,	25 00
North Dakota,	5 00
Ohio,	60 50
Oregon,	5 00
Pennsylvania,	485 00
Rhode Island,	60 00
South Carolina,	75 00
Tennessee,	65 00
Texas,	65 00
Vermont,	47 00
Virginia,	55 00
Washington,	47 00

ELEVENTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS—FOURTH DAY. 1163

Wisconsin,	70 00
Unknown,	5 00
	<hr/> 6,283 81

Total cash Continental Hall Fund, January 31, 1902, \$24,190 57

To which add permanent investments at par value, 58,000 00

*Total assets Continental Hall Fund, January 31, 1902, \$82,190 57

For convenience of reference, the largest items of expenditure of Current Fund have been grouped as follows:

Postage (exclusive of Magazine, Lineage Book, Directory and Smithsonian Report),	\$1,394 95
Stationery (net),	388 95
Directory (net),	2,480 29
Lineage Book (net),	2,450 69
Magazine (11 months, net)	3,310 99
Rent (11 months),	1,644 50
Smithsonian Report (net),	170 37
Tenth Continental Congress (net),	5,038 78
Clerical service (12 clerks, exclusive of Magazine and Lineage Book),	7,241 80
Certificates (net),	638 66
Office expenses, blanks, cards, printing, etc. (11 months,)	1,939 86

Respectfully submitted,

GERTRUDE B. DARWIN,
Treasurer General.

I hereby certify that I have carefully examined the foregoing statement of the Treasurer General of the receipts and expenditures of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, from February 11, 1901, to January 31, 1902, and find the items as set forth therein correct. I have also examined the securities of the Society and find them as reported by the Treasurer General.

E. F. BUSHNELL,
Auditor.

Mrs. DARWIN. Madam President and Ladies of the congress: You have heard already part of this report. [Laughter.] Perhaps you are tired of thinking about it, and yet it seems to me you ought to be interested to have the whole of it, as the finances of the society are of great concern in its management. So I am going to trouble you again with the matter of the gross receipts and the net receipts [laughter], the gross ex-

* If bonds are estimated at cost price, these assets are \$87,669.46.

penditures and the net expenditures, and when I get through I hope you will not go home and say that we have spent all of the gross expenditures and have nothing left.

Last year when I reported I thought I had made it plain that we had a comfortable balance in the treasury, but judging from the reports which I saw afterwards in some of the newspapers I thought I had not been understood, and I have made great efforts this year to make it as plain as it is possible for me to do so. I hope you will understand. There is a very comfortable balance in the treasury, but not such a balance as would warrant cutting our dues in two. The figures of the gross receipts which include all money which has passed through my hands and all that we had at the beginning of the year, the balance of last year—

A MEMBER: What was the balance of last year?

Mrs. DARWIN. There was about fifteen thousand dollars balance in the current fund last year. Perhaps some of you do not know what the current fund is. Is that so?

SEVERAL MEMBERS. Yes.

Mrs. DARWIN. The current fund is the fund from which we pay the expenses of the society. It has nothing whatever to do with the Continental Hall fund, the building fund, which we have been saving for so many years to make our building. That building fund can never be touched for any purpose but for the building or a lot. The current fund is what is used solely for the expenses of the office, and the account of the two funds is kept entirely separate in my office, and the money of the two funds is kept in separate banks, so there shall never be any mistake about it; so that no checks are ever drawn upon the Continental Hall fund for any purpose.

The gross receipts on account of the current fund, including what we had at the beginning of the year and what has come in since from various sources were \$44,056.07, and on account of the permanent, or Continental Hall or building fund, all those names apply to it, \$24,190.57, and on account of the Fort Crailo fund, the fund started some years ago, for the restoration of Fort Crailo, near Albany, \$49.01, a very small fund but still kept as a separate fund in my books. That makes the total gross receipts, including what we had at the

beginning of the year and what has come in since, \$68,295.65, and summed up as I have told you, these three funds separately, the gross expenditure, that means the expenditure of all kinds, exclusive of the gain, were \$31,460.97. After deducting that gross expenditure from the gross receipts you have the following balance of the three funds in bank. On account of the current fund, \$12,595.10.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. To make it plain I would like to ask one question right here. In those expenditures have you included the money that you put into the bank?

Mrs. DARWIN. No.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Last year you did. You called it "expenditure when bonds were bought."

Mrs. DARWIN. There are no bonds this year, no bonds whatever have been bought.

Mrs. MURPHY. State once again please the gross expenditures.

Mrs. DARWIN. \$31,460.97.

Mrs. MURPHY. Does that mean for the expenditures of the office and the congress both?

Mrs. DARWIN. Yes, and includes also every check which I have drawn refunding dues to the chapters.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. That is the thing you want to make plain.

Mrs. DARWIN. Yes, but it has to be reported in that way from a bookkeeper's point of view.

Mrs. MURPHY. Is it quite a good sum?

Mrs. DARWIN. There are over \$800 refunded to the chapters as you will see. Many times I receive too much money from the chapters. The chapter treasurers forget that somebody has already paid and they send me their dues over again, and I refund them; and in that way in the course of a year I refunded over \$800. Occasionally initiation fees are sent in by people whose papers cannot be verified. After a reasonable length of time, if the registrar general finds it impossible to verify the papers, the money for the initiation fee is returned. That also is in this gross expenditure. You will see, therefore, there is quite a difference as you go along between the gross expenditure and the net expenditure. The net expenditure was much less, the actual outgo of the society's money

much less. To go back to the cash balance. The cash, not the bonds, on January 31, 1902, on account of the current fund, was \$12,595.10. I would be glad to have any one ask questions who does not understand fully what I say.

Mrs. MURPHY. I am extremely dense on the money question. Did you say that was a balance on the first of January?

Mrs. DARWIN. On the 31st of January.

Mrs. MURPHY. That was a balance from 1900 left over?

Mrs. DARWIN. Part of it includes 1900 dues, because many of them were paid in December.

Mrs. MURPHY. The balance of our fiscal year.

Mrs. DARWIN. The close of our fiscal year.

Mrs. MURPHY. \$12,000.

Mrs. DARWIN. The balance on account of the permanent, or Continental Hall fund, or the building fund, for the building of the hall, was \$24,190.57 in cash in bank, drawing two per cent interest; on account of the Fort Crailo fund the balance was \$49.01, and on account of the current fund was \$12,595.10, all of which, when added together equalled the balance that I told you was \$36,834.68. Am I heard in the back of the room?

SEVERAL MEMBERS. Yes.

Mrs. DARWIN. I want every one to know, and not go home and say "What do you do with the money?" [Laughter.]

Mrs. MURPHY. Am I out of order in asking questions?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You are not out of order. The treasurer general solicits questions upon this subject. She desires to answer any that may be given her.

Mrs. MURPHY. Do I understand you to say it was the balance of the Continental Hall or the permanent fund?

Mrs. DARWIN. The balance of all the cash in bank.

Mrs. MURPHY. Does that mean the uninvested money?

Mrs. DARWIN. It means the uninvested money. The invested fund is a much larger amount as we will see further on. Now, in addition to the above cash balance there are investments in United States bonds, all of them United States bonds, as follows: Current investment, \$10,000 at face value; at cost price \$10,552.50.

Mrs. MURPHY. I am obliged to ask questions, as I am so

very ignorant, but you say current investments. I supposed that a current fund was cash, always to be drawn on.

Mrs. DARWIN. This can be drawn on if it is decided to sell the bonds.

Mrs. MURPHY. Then we can consider that a permanent investment of current funds.

Mrs. DARWIN. It is kept until it is needed. It can be sold and the money from it turned into cash.

Mrs. MURPHY. Have these investments of current funds been accumulating from time to time, from year to year?

Mrs. DARWIN. Yes, \$2,000 of that was turned over to me by my predecessor and has been in bonds ever since. \$8,000 of it was purchased last year which you thought was an expenditure.

Mrs. MURPHY. That would have no reference then to what is called a surplus from the current fund?

Mrs. DARWIN. Yes; it is a part of the surplus.

Mrs. MURPHY. Thank you.

Mrs. DARWIN. It is part of the money which the society can, if it chooses, turn into the Continental Hall fund, but which the National Board cannot turn into the Continental Hall fund, or building fund, in any possible way under our statutes.

Mrs. MURPHY. May I ask by whom the money was invested?

Mrs. DARWIN. It was invested in government bonds by the National Board under advice of a committee.

Mrs. MURPHY. And the difference between the nominal value and the other is the difference in government bonds?

Mrs. DARWIN. Yes; for the face value. You have to pay considerably more than the face value.

Mrs. MURPHY. I did not think I exactly understood. I only wanted information.

Mrs. DRAPER. May I make a statement here?

Mrs. DARWIN. Certainly.

Mrs. DRAPER. The first government bonds were purchased when I was treasurer, at my request, because as you all know the money in the bank can be drawn out by the treasurer general. There had then been accumulated about \$5,000, and I did not wish to have that much money ready that could be

drawn out any time. It seemed to be better, and I requested the Board, and they allowed me to have these bonds registered in the name of the National Society. They were then drawing interest all the time, could be sold at any time, only by order of the Board, and if there was a dishonest treasurer she could not touch these. It was done for your own preservation. The other treasurers have followed in the same way.

Mrs. DARWIN. The current investment is therefore \$10,000 at face value, or \$10,552.50 at cost price, the price that was paid for them. Permanent investment, which is the investment of the money belonging to the Continental Hall, the building fund, the permanent fund—all three meaning the same thing that permanent investment at face value is \$58,000 or at cost price \$63,478.89. The total investment of both funds at face value is \$68,000 or at cost price \$74,031.39. That is the general statement of the state of the funds at the close of our fiscal year on January 31st.

Mrs. MURPHY. Would this indicate that for quite a number of years, deducing from Mrs. Draper's remarks and your report we had not spent all the money and all the income?

Mrs. DARWIN. Certainly.

Mrs. MURPHY. Then that money is invested or put into the Continental Hall fund.

Mrs. DARWIN. There is a certain part of this money, which, by the statutes of the society is turned over to the Continental Hall fund every month. All of the Continental Hall contributions which are given at the congress and during the year are transferred to that fund in the other bank, the American Security and Trust Company, every month. All the interest on the permanent investment, the interest on this \$58,000 of bonds of which I have spoken is turned into that account in the bank. All the life memberships are turned into that account and added to the cash in bank, which I told you is now \$24,000 and something over. All the charter fees from the beginning of the society have been turned into that fund, and all the profit on the sales of the insignia, amounting to over a thousand dollars a year heretofore, has been turned into that fund. All the profit on the sale of the rosette pins has been turned into that fund. All the profit on the record shields, on the official china

and a number of other items is turned into that fund every year as fast as it comes in. If I have any during the month it goes in at the end of the month. If I do not get any, of course, the fund is not increased.

Mrs. MURPHY. Then what is invested? The \$24,000 in the permanent fund and \$10,000 in the current fund?

Mrs. DARWIN. That \$24,000 is not invested. It is in the bank at two per cent. interest. The \$10,000 is invested in bonds.

Mrs. MURPHY. That is about all we have invested?

Mrs. DARWIN. Of the current fund that is all we have invested.

Mrs. SMITH. May I ask the treasurer general if she can tell us what are the current expenses per month? If she cannot give us the exact figures, can she approximate them? The current expenses a month, not including the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, but the current expenses per month.

Mrs. DARWIN. I cannot do it without including the magazine and Lineage Book. Including the magazine and Lineage Book and all our publications of various sorts the expense is between \$1,800 and \$2,000 a month. Now, I will give you the details of this account on a net basis which you will see is a little different. The balance of the current fund on February 11, 1901, when I last reported to you, was \$15,800.72. From that amount you voted last year that \$6,000 should be turned over to the Continental Hall fund, the building fund. Therefore, after that was done there were \$9,800.72 left in the current fund to be used for expenses. To these were added during the year annual dues \$26,485, and not by any means \$38,000 or \$40,000 as was said yesterday. From that \$26,485, \$864 were refunded to the chapters, leaving the net result of the annual dues received, \$26,621 only, instead of \$38,000. From the sales of extra blanks which are sold we received \$27.21, of which I refunded 50 cents, making the net receipts of the blanks \$26.71. From the interest on the current investment on the money in bank, the current fund in bank, we received during the year \$468.92. Initiation fees of new members were \$3,759, of which I refunded \$89.00, leaving the net result of the initiation fees, the net addition \$3,670. There was also in

the Metropolitan Bank \$13, the amount of checks which had been drawn by my predecessor, but which the people to whom they had been sent had never collected. They are what are called "outstanding liabilities." They have been there for the last three years, and it was deemed best that they should be turned back into the society's account. Therefore, those \$13 were added. Perhaps some time those checks will come in. If they do the bank will pay them from the money we have there; but so far, although my predecessor has been out of office three years these checks have not been collected. From the sales of the Statute Book we received \$1.75, and from Caldwell & Company as commission on the stationery which he sells for us there were \$59.35. Therefore, the actual current income of the year was \$29,860.73, which is quite different from \$44,000 which you all say.

Mrs. MORGAN. May I ask the treasurer general a question?

Mrs. DARWIN. Certainly.

Mrs. MORGAN. Can you tell me the actual cost of the charters for the society?

Mrs. DARWIN. I cannot without figuring it up a little, Madam Vice-President General. The price at which they are sold is \$5 each.

Mrs. MORGAN. Yes; I know that.

Mrs. DARWIN. And that \$5 goes to the Continental Hall fund.

Mrs. MORGAN. There is a constitutional requirement I think that the chapters shall get them at the original cost to the society.

Mrs. DARWIN. I think it is not in the constitution. I think there has been some legislation upon that, but I think not that exactly. Therefore the total cash receipts, including what we had after the \$6,000 was taken out, and what we have received during the year was \$39,661.45. Is that plain.

SEVERAL MEMBERS. Yes.

Miss HARVEY. I would like to ask the treasurer general if she can give any idea of the amount of money that would be turned in between the 31st of January and the 11th of February.

Mrs. DARWIN. A good deal is turned in during that time.

Miss HARVEY. Can you give us any idea of the exact amount?

Mrs. DARWIN. I should think there might be \$3,000 or \$4,000 turned in in that time. From the fact that the balance last year was \$15,000 compared to \$12,000 this year, eleven days earlier, I think there must be probably \$3,000 or \$4,000 or more.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. You have stated that the annual dues were \$26,000, and there are 36,000 members.

Mrs. DARWIN. I think we have about 35,000 members on the roll.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. But you have stated here that you have \$26,000 in annual dues and 35,000 members. Are they \$9,000 in arrears?

Mrs. DARWIN. Not all of them, because you must remember this is eleven days short of the whole year.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. That is exactly what I want to get at.

Mrs. DARWIN. We should not have on the 22nd of February the full \$35,000 paid in.

A MEMBER. Because we have a large number of life members who pay no dues.

Mrs. DARWIN. We do not have the amount of life members' dues it all goes in the current fund, it all goes to the Continental fund.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. But every member who comes in pays \$2.

Mrs. DARWIN. That is the initiation fee and first year's dues.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. What becomes of that? We must have 2,000 new members every year, and the fund from that source ought to increase.

Mrs. DARWIN. There were 3,000 and over.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. The deficit then is on account of the life membership.

Mrs. DARWIN. Partly. Then we have nearly, or have had, 500 "Real Daughters" who pay no dues.

Mrs. BRUSH. I want to ask our treasurer general if the number of members who pay \$2 a year to the National Society does not more than offset the number of life members?

Mrs. DARWIN. Yes; I think it does. There are between

two and three thousand of those, but then they do not all pay. Some of them are in arrears. [Laughter.]

Mrs. THOMAS. How large a percentage may I ask?

Mrs. DARWIN. The expenses of the society have been as follows, and I want all of you to notice how extravagant we have been in the expenditures in each office: For the office of the president general we have spent in postage stamps, \$20; for stationery, \$94; for office expenses, files, record book, etc., \$13.93. The total expenditures for the president general's office was \$127.93 [laughter and applause] for eleven months. The office of the recording secretary general spent for postage stamps \$31.50; for stationery, \$46.79; for office expenses, seals, cards, telegrams, etc., \$181.44, for a whole year or rather for eleven months. For clerical service, one clerk and some extra service—this clerk is a practiced stenographer, who has been with the society for many years, and is therefore almost invaluable, because she knows all the ins and out of the society, from its beginning almost—her salary with the extra service amounted to \$1,117.76 for the eleven months, and a stenographer, I think, generally commands a higher salary than other clerks. The office of corresponding secretary general I think you will find also very expensive. For postage stamps she spent \$3; for stationery \$25.10; for office expenses, blanks, constitutions, and all the printed matter which goes out from that office \$357.55; clerical service, part of one clerk's time, \$150, a total of \$535.65, for the corresponding secretary's office for one whole year. No, I do not mean for one whole year; for eleven months. I beg pardon. The office of the vice-president general in charge of organization of chapters spent as follows: Postage stamps, \$10.75; stationery, \$27.16; office expenses, card catalogue case, parchment for chapter commissions, etc., \$206.33; clerical service, two clerks for eleven months, \$810.25, a total of \$1,054.49 for the office of the vice-president general in charge of organization of chapters for eleven months. For the office of treasurer general there were the following expenses: Postage stamps, \$1.60—only stamps \$1.60. As you will see by the footnote, the remaining postage of this office is found in the account of stamped envelopes farther along, of which 13,450 were used during the year in my

office. The stationery for my office came to \$59.90; office expenses, blanks, cards, mimeographing, etc., \$422.70. Clerical service, three clerks, \$1,768.83 for eleven months, making a total for my office of \$2,253.03. You see I have been quite an expensive officer. The office of registrar general has spent as follows: Postage stamps, \$25.31; stationery, \$23.44; office expenses, blanks, cards; circulars, permits, etc., \$277.97; clerical service, three clerks, \$1,899.96, a total of \$2,226.68. As you will see these two offices are the most expensive, and you will also notice that the amount of stationery used in my office is considerably more than that used in most of the others. The office of historian general spent for postage stamps \$2; stationery, \$9.32; office expenses, \$1.30, a total of \$12.62; for a year, very nearly a year, eleven days short of it. The office of the librarian general spent for postage stamps \$2.95; stationery, \$19.00; office expenses, books, binding, card catalogue case, etc., \$116.78; clerical service, that of the indexer, \$570, a total of \$708.73. For the state regents the following expenditures have been made: Postage stamps, \$321.70; stationery, \$98.69. Every state regent who desires it, is entitled to as much stationery and postage as she wishes on her official work. Not all the state regents by any means ask for it, but whenever they do, it is furnished by vote of former congresses.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I would like to call attention to the fact that the office of registrar general costs \$2,226.68 for a year. Could you tell me, or is there any one here who can tell me, how many persons have been admitted in the past year?

Mrs. DARWIN. Judging by the initiation fees you can see there were about 3,759 received.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Yes; and it cost \$2,226.67 to admit them. Now that does not include, as I understand it, their certificates, their eligibility papers, nothing of that sort, just the expense I see of the officers. I did not get an opportunity to say the other day that it is not all give and take. It costs almost a dollar, if not more, to admit every member according to this into this society.

Mrs. DARWIN. It certainly does.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. They get that back, and that is one

reason I did not care to have any reduction of dues. I thought we got considerable back for the money we paid in.

Mrs. SWIFT. I would like to know why the state regents do not furnish their own postage stamps and papers.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Because they are working for the society.

Mrs. DARWIN. The national officers do not furnish their own official postage and the state regents are also active officers in their states, and by vote of previous congresses they are entitled to postage if they wish. They are not furnished postage unless they ask for it.

Mrs. SWIFT. They ought to be ashamed to ask for it.

Mrs. TERRY. A question of privilege. Is the treasurer general to read this report item by item, and answer all these questions without being seated?

Mrs. DARWIN. I can see a little better if I stand over here and hold my paper near the light. Thank you, I do not care to be seated. For the state regents the postage stamps were \$321.70; for stationery, \$98.69, a total of \$420.39 for postage and stationery for state regents, most of which was used in the states to help the state regents along in their work. For certificates the following expenditures were made: 4,000 certificates and expressage on them, \$272.56; engrossing 3,731 certificates, \$373.10; postage on certificates, \$240, a total of \$885.66 for the certificates used during the year, from which I have deducted \$7 which were received for renewed certificates. When people have certificates which do not please them in some way, where the fault was their own in furnishing the information and the fault was not in this office, new certificates are furnished at the cost of \$1 each. If the fault was in this office they are furnished gratis; and in the course of the year \$7 was received from the issue of new certificates which, of course, reduced the cost of all the certificates \$7, making the net expenses of the certificates \$878.66. In addition to these accounts there were the following in the general office accounts. The general office account is, I think, generally a puzzling item in the expenditures to most people who read about it. I judge so from the inquiries. Many things are purchased in the general office for use in the different offices of the society which

cannot be exactly apportioned among the different offices. We cannot say just how much is used in one office and how much in another. They are purchased in bulk, and issued by the curator. For instance, we purchase stamped envelopes in quantities of 4,000 every time, and in course of the year we used 28,000 of them. Generally, I have put them in the general office expenses, but to make it plainer this time I separated that item especially. The office expenses for the general office, cards, telegrams, repairs, messengers, etc., were \$361.86; postage stamps, \$24.44; stationery, \$42.70; clerical service, that of the curator, \$925, a total of \$1,354 for eleven months. The "Real Daughters'" account is as follows: Spoons for 59 "Real Daughters," \$140.40; support and burial of a "Real Daughter," \$52; a total of \$192.40 for the "Real Daughters."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests silence in the house in order that you may hear this report.

Mrs. DARWIN. The new directory account, the new directory which you ordered to be made, and which has been made during the year, was as follows: Postage stamps, expressage, etc., \$38.58; office supplies for doing the work, such as paste and scissors, and all sorts of things, pencils, paper, and so on, \$71; commission to two advertising agents, \$109.41; compiling, \$1,122.70; rent of typewriters, \$67.50; proof reading, \$311; publishing 1,000 copies, \$1,078.60. The total expenses of the directory were therefore \$2,798.79, until the time of my report.

Mrs. MORGAN. May I ask the treasurer general to go back a little. There were telegrams sent.

Mrs. DARWIN. Yes.

Mrs. MORGAN. I understand from one of the officers of the Board that telegrams of inquiry are often sent to the office and the office replies paying for the telegram.

Mrs. DARWIN. I think they sometimes do. I do not think they always do.

Mrs. MORGAN. Is not that exacting a little from the general society? I think the people who send telegrams should pay for telegrams in reply.

Mrs. DARWIN. I think so, too. The society should not pay for the return telegram, but let it be paid for at the other end.

Mrs. TULLOCH. I think this society receives telegrams which they have to pay for. You can send them and not pay.

Mrs. DARWIN. It cannot be helped, but we have to pay for them if they are sent to us.

Mrs. MORGAN. Of course, but under those circumstances I would certainly protest and send in a bill to the sender of the telegram.

Mrs. DARWIN. I am afraid it would not get paid, because the people would think it an imposition upon them. Those who send telegrams in that way think the society is able to pay the expense and they would be insulted if a bill were sent.

Mrs. MORGAN. Let them be insulted if they will not pay.

Mrs. DRAPER. May I ask the treasurer general about the directory? By what authority were the bills paid for the directory? I understand always if the person does not keep the contract the bills are not obliged to be paid. This congress ordered a directory, and of course, the bill should be paid. It also ordered that that directory should be finished October 1st. The directory was not finished October 1st, as we all know; was not finished until January. I would like to ask was there not a deduction on account of not fulfilling the terms of the contract?

Mrs. DARWIN. I am not sure there was a contract with any publisher that they should be finished in that time.

Mrs. DRAPER. This society authorized that it should be done, and only under those terms did this congress authorize that money to be spent.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests order. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Henry.

Mrs. HENRY. I would like to say as chairman of that directory committee that I corresponded with the Harrisburg Publishing Company and with others for getting out a directory, and they said it was impossible for anybody or any firm to get out a directory in the short time that was mentioned in the congress. We had to get it out in a certain length of time. That time was mentioned, but it was impossible to do it in that time. That is all I could do.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I was on that committee with Mrs. Henry. The very first day we took up that work we knew it was an

impossibility to get such a piece of work done as early as October. We knew it when it was passed here, but we did not suppose that it was obligatory, that it was a law of the Medes and Persians, that we should have them in absolutely by the first of October. That work was done as rapidly as it was possible to do such work, and I think we ought to be very careful here when we make a resolution of that kind that you know exactly what it requires. There was nothing said that it was to be obligatory, that we were to throw it aside if we could not get it done by October last. There are a thousand things that might happen to delay work; but I will say now that those women worked during the heat of this summer nearly every single day, and that printing was done as quickly as printing could be done. We had to be so careful with it. It had to be very carefully looked over and it was finished in exactly the time that I said it would be done when we first commenced it, and I knew the time it would take to do it. I knew something about that work.

Mrs. PARK. Knowing something about the difficulty of that work and great care that had to be taken in compiling it, I wish to congratulate the committee upon presenting us that work as soon as it was. [Applause.]

Mrs. McILVAINE. As to a printing contract, not very long ago I consulted a lawyer and the lawyer told me there was no such thing as a penalty in a time contract in which nothing was exacted on the other side. Of course, if you draw up a contract that such a thing is to be done on or before the 15th day of September, if that is not done at that date you cannot say you will deduct so much for the delay, in finishing the contract unless there is some bonus given on the other side. Consequently, even if this matter were taken up you could not possibly do it—you could not expect to do it, unless you gave a bonus on the other side.

Mrs. DARWIN. The total expenditure of the directory up to January 31st was \$2,798.79, from which deducting the receipts from advertisements received up to that time and sales made up to that time, \$286 for advertisements and \$31.50 for sales, or \$318.50 in all, the net expense of the directory up to the close of January 31st was \$2,480.29.

Mrs. DRAPER. May I ask if there is any other expense connected with the directory?

Mrs. DARWIN. There have been some other expenses since January 31st which were not included in this report.

Mrs. DRAPER. How much?

Mrs. DARWIN. Expenses \$175, and, I think, \$156 receipts from advertisements.

Mrs. DRAPER. What was the \$175 for may I ask?

Mrs. DARWIN. For additional compensation given to the compiler. It was thought the compiler had not received the full amount due, and \$175 were given to her.

Miss MILLER. As I understand it, \$3,000 were voted by the last congress for this directory?

Mrs. DARWIN. That is so. The expenses are therefore within the amount voted.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. Do you charge for that directory according to the cost of it?

Mrs. DARWIN. No.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. Why not?

Mrs. DARWIN. Because people will not pay the cost of it.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. Do they pay enough now?

Mrs. DARWIN. Not enough by any means.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. I think it is a very valuable publication, and every Daughter ought to have it.

Mrs. McLEAN. Do not the Daughters pay the full cost of the whole issue? Does not the issue go to the national chapters throughout the country by whom this bill of between two and three thousand dollars for the directory is paid? Perhaps it is not strange that they do not wish to pay it over again.

Mrs. DARWIN. It is within their discretion.

Mrs. McLEAN. It cannot be procured, however, unless they do purchase it.

Mrs. DARWIN. Not unless they pay 50 cents.

Mrs. McLEAN. They pay in the beginning two or three thousand dollars, and they pay 50 cents additional.

Mrs. DARWIN. Perhaps unfortunately those who pay the two or three thousand dollars are the ones who pay the 50 cents.

Mrs. McLEAN. They are to pay 50 cents per capita afterwards.

Mrs. DARWIN. Smithsonian Report account. The following expenditures were made: You will notice this expenditure is not great because we do not pay the cost of the publication, that is paid by the government, and therefore the expense to us is very small. Photographs and plates for third report, \$31; typewriting paper, expressage, etc., for the third report, \$7.45; typewritten copy of the third report for print, \$65; purchase of one hundred copies of the third report, \$85; typewriting circulars for fourth report, \$9.15; postage and stationery for the fourth report, \$16.16, a total of \$213.95, from which deduct the receipts from sales of the second and third reports, \$43.58, leaving the net expense up to the close of January 31st, \$170.37.

Mrs. THOMAS. I do not understand this, about the purchase of one hundred copies of the Smithsonian Report. Why purchase it when we have just published it?

Mrs. DARWIN. We do not publish the report. The government publishes the report at its own expense, but if we wish to have any copies of it we have to buy them, and the cost of the third report as stated by the government printer was 85 cents. Therefore, anybody who wanted to buy a copy had to pay 85 cents for it. Many of the members do not understand about it, and therefore the Board ordered that one hundred copies should be bought. To those who failed to get the notice about it and who wanted them, those copies were sold at cost price, plus postage, 85 cents, and postage 28 cents each. The document weighs four pounds. Three reports have been issued, the first one in 1899, the second in 1900, and the third in 1901.

Mrs. THOMAS. Does that include all the expenses of the report?

Mrs. DARWIN. No, it includes only the expense to this society during the one year. This last report, however, includes work of two years; but we do not publish it, and we do not own it except as we buy it.

Mrs. THOMAS. We furnish the matter.

Mrs. DARWIN. We furnish them the matter, and do the work of reading the proof, and preparing the material and getting the pictures together, but we do not own the document unless we buy it.

Mrs. THOMAS. Thank you.

Mrs. DARWIN. The Lineage Book account is as follows: Lineage Book account—Postage stamps, \$42.50; expressage and supplies, \$17.25; office expenses, &c., \$26.25; plates, \$16; salaries of compiler and clerk, \$1,418; publishing volumes XII and XIV, \$1,112; less receipts from sales, \$181.30; total, \$2,450.69.

Mrs. MURPHY. Is not this another case where the chapters pay for a thing in gross, and then must buy it in the piece afterwards?

Mrs. DARWIN. The chapters do not now buy this.

Mrs. MURPHY. Are they given to us?

Mrs. DARWIN. They are given to those chapters who will pay the expressage.

Mrs. MURPHY. Can it be done this year?

Mrs. DARWIN. It can be done this year if the congress wishes it.

Mrs. MURPHY. It remains for the congress to order it?

Mrs. DARWIN. It remains for congress to order.

Mrs. MURPHY. I suppose this is not the time to vote upon not having the Lineage Book.

Mrs. DARWIN. Hardly, I should think. The magazine account reads as follows: Magazine account—Auditing accounts of business manager, \$40; copyrighting (2 years), \$12; cash register, \$7.50; binding 1 volume, \$1.25; editor's salary (11 months), \$916.67; editor's postage, \$25; genealogical department, \$50; business manager's salary (11 months), \$800; office expenses of magazine, \$87.11; plates, \$86.84; publishing 11 numbers, \$4,013.54; postal cards, circulars, &c., \$40.50; stationery, \$25.70; total, \$6,106.11; less receipts from subscriptions, &c., \$2,759.12; total \$3,310.99.

Mrs. THOMAS. May I inquire what is the comparative net expense this year as compared with the last?

Mrs. DARWIN. The magazine committee will be better able to do that. This is only one year, and you want to compare it with the other year. I have the account here if it is deemed better to read it, but it can be compared with the other printed reports. Now I would like to have you look at the Tenth Congress, last year's congress, and I think you will under-

stand something about where the money goes. Tenth Continental Congress: Rent of opera house, \$2,800; official reader, \$100; two parliamentarians, \$175; programs, \$123; barges, \$188.34; spoons for 39 pages and official reader, \$60; decorating opera house, plants and flags, \$98; amendments, circulars, ballots, tickets, cards, &c., \$162.50; house committee expenses, \$70.50; credential committee expenses, less \$4.23 refunded, \$75.52; precentor and quartette, \$65; Marine band expenses, \$30; paper for bulletin board, \$16.38; paper, ink, pads, pencils, &c., \$29.39—you know how fast they go.—expense of tellers, \$15.30—the printer has it “Letters”—those poor, unfortunate tellers who had to sit up all night last year, and had to have a little lunch.

Mrs. SWIFT. Were they paid for that?

Mrs. DARWIN. They were not paid, but we had to pay the hotel for their lunch. There were thirty of them. You see the expense was *very* large for a lunch for thirty of them.

Mrs. THOMPSON, of Kansas. Madam President general, I protest against the manner in which every item in this report which the treasurer general reads is questioned. [Applause.]

A MEMBER. I acquiesce in that.

Mrs. THOMPSON. I raise that question.

Mrs. MURPHY. May I ask you what is the annual report of officers submitted for if it is not for the investigation and enlightenment of the people and information of the members?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is certainly for the information of the society.

Mrs. DARWIN. There was no expense of letters as you will see. It should be tellers. I hope you will correct that; it was not large. Replacing broken flower stands, \$35. If you will remember there was a stand in the corridor broken last year, and the congress voted that the managers of the theatre should be reimbursed for its loss.

Mrs. HATCHER. In reference to that last expenditure there might be a little explanation. We are liable for things that are broken here, and it was the understanding that this article which was in the corridor was broken by a person who was not a Daughter of the American Revolution, but by some one, who came and sat in the corridor, pushed her chair back and

knocked it off the pedestal, breaking it, and she left the house immediately so that we could not find out who it was, and send a bill to her individually. So we had to pay for it.

Mrs. DARWIN. It is in our contract we have to replace anything that is broken carelessly in that way. Light, attendants, music, rugs, invitations, decorations and incidentals for reception, \$335.25; stenographic report of proceedings, \$425; editing committee expenses, \$5; extra clerical service and typewriting, \$99; engrossing resolutions of congress, \$107.60; rent of tables, chair and platform, \$23; total \$5,038.78.

Mrs. McLEAN. I desire to be put on record as being gratified that \$5,000 of the society's income was spent upon the constituency which furnishes the income.

Mrs. DARWIN. That was all right. Preliminary expenses of this congress in sending out credential blanks, etc., \$99.14. There is some clerical service included in that. Rent of office, No. 902 F street, eleven months, \$1,644.50; official ribbon purchased to be sold again, \$27, less \$11.39 received from the sale, \$15.61; 28,000 stamped envelopes, \$604.80. Those were distributed among the different offices, but were purchased in bulk. Postage on application blanks, \$106.82; stationery for Franco-American Memorial committee, \$2.21. Total net expenditure of current fund for the eleven months, \$27,066.35. Now you remember what I said was the total current receipt. What was the actual current income? The actual current income was \$29,860.73, and we had before that income was received \$9,000, the balance of last year, or \$9,800, or \$39,661.45 in all. Taking these net current expenditures from the net current receipts you have the total, the balance which I stated at first, \$12,000 and some hundred dollars unexpended, but the total expenditures net for the eleven months were \$27,066.53. Therefore the balance of the current fund on January 31st was as follows: In the Metropolitan Bank, \$737.97; in the Washington Loan and Trust Company, which gives two per cent. interest, \$11,857.13, a total of \$12,595.10, balance of the current fund uninvested which I gave at first. The total assets of the current fund on January 31st were, therefore, this cash balance uninvested, and the \$10,000 of current investments. Is that plain?

A MEMBER. Yes.

Mrs. DARWIN. Making the total assets \$22,595.10, of which you can, if you choose, appropriate \$5,000 of this cash and the whole of the current investment to the Continental Hall fund. But I presume that some of you have wondered why the National Board do not do it.

Miss DESHA. Is this the time to say it?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Not yet.

Mrs. DARWIN. Judging from some of the speeches I heard yesterday and I think the day before, it seemed to be the impression that because the money was here, and had not been used for the Continental Hall fund, there was some lack of duty done by the Board. The National Board cannot turn this money over to the Continental Hall fund unless you order it, but it is there at your disposal if you choose to order it so turned over.

Mrs. McILVAINE. You think that funds should be turned over?

Mrs. DARWIN. I certainly do.

Mrs. McILVAINE. The whole amount?

Mrs. DARWIN. I certainly do. I hoped it would be done last year when I reported the current investment of \$10,000, and I had hoped that would be turned over in addition to the \$6,000. It was not understood. They thought because the bonds were bought the money was gone, and so they did not vote the money to the Continental Hall fund.

The Fort Crailo fund, which I spoke of before was at last account \$48.05, which has accumulated 96c. of interest. Therefore, it is now \$49.01. Now comes the Continental Hall fund, the permanent fund, the building fund, any one of those three names is appropriate for it. It is the money which has been gathered during the past 11 years for this purpose. The cash balance uninvested last year, February 11, 1901, was \$6,828.24. The amount voted by the Tenth Congress was \$6,000; charter fees received during the year \$134; life memberships received during the year \$1,000; interest on the permanent investment, etc., for the year, interest not only on the permanent investment but also on the cash in bank, \$2,172.12; American Security & Trust Company bonds redeemed, \$1,000. If you

remember I reported last year that there were two bonds of \$500 each, debenture bonds they were called, of the American Security & Trust Company, whose face value was \$500 each; or \$1,000 in all. They brought 4 per cent. interest, but they were called in by the bank this summer, and their face value only paid in. Therefore, we do not have those bonds any longer at 4 per cent. The commissions received from the sales of insignia by Caldwell & Company were \$687; from the sales of rosette badges, \$50; on china, \$3.05; on record shields, \$8; on spoon sales, \$20.05; on recognition pins by Miss Dutcher, \$4.30. Total income from the commissions, \$772.40. You see that makes quite an appreciable addition to our income.

Now, the Continental Hall contributions were as follows, arranged by States:

Alabama,	\$85 00
California,	25 00
Connecticut,	1,465 00 [Applause]
Delaware,	52 00
District of Columbia,	291 00
Florida,	10 00
Georgia,	509 50 [Applause]

Mrs. PARK. I think Georgia had \$530 last year.

Mrs. DARWIN. I think the amount I stated is correct. Perhaps I may have made a mistake, however.

Illinois,	228 11
Indiana,	120 00
Iowa,	45 00
Kansas,	5 00
Kentucky,	115 00
Maine,	50 00
Maryland,	20 00
Massachusetts,	170 00
Michigan,	60 00
Minnesota,	85 00
Mississippi,	14 00
Missouri,	50 00
New Hampshire,	10 00
New Jersey,	412 00
New York,	1,392 70 [Applause]
North Carolina,	25 00

North Dakota,	5 00
Ohio,	60 50
Oregon,	5 00
Pennsylvania,	485 00
Rhode Island,	60 00
South Carolina,	75 00
Tennessee,	65 00
Texas,	65 00
Vermont,	47 00
Virginia,	55 00
Washington,	47 00
Wisconsin,	70 00
Unknown,	5 00

A total from contributions of \$6,283.81. Adding all these items to what we had at the beginning of the year of cash uninvested the total for the eleven months was \$24,190.57. That is, the total amount we had at the beginning and what has come in since is, \$24,190.57, to which add permanent investment at face value \$58,000, making the total assets of the Continental Hall fund on January 31, \$82,190.59; if the bonds are counted at face value, or if they are counted at their cost price, \$87,669.46, which is double what the amount was when I became treasurer general. [Applause.]

For convenience of reference you will find the largest items of expenditure for the current fund grouped below. I suppose you will not care to have that read.

SEVERAL MEMBERS. No, no.

Mrs. DRAPER. In regard to the clerical service, as I understand it here where it is grouped, it is \$7,241.80, exclusive of the magazine and Lineage Book, and adding those it would make over \$11,000 during the 11 months that we have paid out in salary. Is not that so?

Mrs. DARWIN. I have not added them, but I think it must be about that.

Mrs. DRAPER. A little over \$1,000 a month. Thank you.

Mrs. MURPHY. Without wishing to seem in the least degree carping or hypercritical, and by no means unappreciative of the labors of our treasurer general, still I feel constrained to ask this question. Does the little sum of \$44,000—\$44,000 is a great deal to our society, but in bank it is a small sum—re-

quire for its collection, record, or bookkeeping, disbursement and investment, all the labors of our treasurer general and three extra clerks?

Mrs. DARWIN. No, Madam, it would not. The cost of the clerks is caused by the immense correspondence which is needed. The bookkeeping is but the smallest part of the work of the office, as you will see when I read the rest of the report.

Miss HARVEY. May I ask a question? Perhaps I do not understand. I thought you said Pennsylvania gave last year \$400. Did you?

Mrs. DARWIN. Pennsylvania, \$485.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I hope the ladies will understand that the treasurer general with her immense amount of work and every other national officer does not draw one cent of salary.

SEVERAL MEMBERS. We all know that.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Then why do you keep saying that the officers and the treasurer general have so much?

Miss HARVEY. I wanted to make a correction and to say that Independence Hall Chapter alone gave \$500 last year. I think there is some misunderstanding or mistake.

Mrs. DARWIN. That was the year before that they gave the \$500.

Miss HARVEY. 1900?

Mrs. DARWIN. 1901 is the time which this report covers. If you look at the report of last year, I think that you will find that amount mentioned.

The above report covers only a part of the work in my office, namely, the department of accounts proper. But in the transaction of it, 4,434 receipts have been written; 5,892 entries made in the cash books; 8,838 entries made in the ledger and small book accounts; about 35,000 entries made in the large record books; 4,434 checks, etc., have been endorsed for deposit; 1,006 checks have been drawn in payment of bills; 1,164 vouchers have been filed; 3,100 bills have been sent out, about 1,100 resignations from chapters have been recorded; about 6,000 reinstatements, marriages, deaths and transfers entered in the books; 3,759 initiation cards have been written; about 300 transfer cards made out; at least 15,000 reports, letters and blanks received, examined, briefed, cor-

rected and filed. The correspondence involved in all this business has brought the average of letters sent from my office to about 44 for each working day of the year. We have used 13,450 stamped envelopes. Of course this large volume of work has not been done by one pair of hands, but is the joint work of the treasurer general and three faithful clerks. A comparison of the expenses of the office with those of any similar office in a corporation of men, would bring out the fact that an equal volume of work is accomplished at less than one-third the cost. [Great applause.]

Mrs. FOWLER. Madam President General and members of the Eleventh Continental Congress, I move we accept the report of our treasurer general with a generous vote of thanks.

Mrs. WHITE. I wish to second that motion, and in seconding it I also wish to say that I consider this the finest report I have ever heard by a woman given to the Daughters. [Applause.]

Mrs. KEIM. I wish to say that I am one of the original members in the society, but I never heard any report like that from any treasurer general, male or female, in the country. We have such a fine treasurer general that we ought to appreciate the fact.

Mrs. DARWIN. You have not heard the auditing committee yet. Perhaps I have not told the truth; you don't know.

Mrs. WHITE. I also want to add a word of thanks for her work and thanks for her patience under the trial that has been raining upon her all this evening.

Mrs. DARWIN. You are all very kind, but I did want you all to understand exactly where your money goes. It is at your discretion where it should be paid, but I do not want any of you to go home and say you do not know what has been done with your money. [Laughter.] Do you think you do know? [Laughter and applause.]

Mrs. MURPHY. I just want to say to our treasurer general that I appreciate fully as much as any one here all the labor and time and patience she has given to her report. If I have asked a few questions for my enlightenment I beg she will not think it any aspersion on her work.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I am sure she does not.

Mrs. DARWIN. I am only too glad to make it plain if I can.

I think an array of figures is very puzzling to most people, men and women alike. Men do not understand them any better than women do, not one bit. [Applause.]

Mrs. WARING. I would like to call the attention of this body to another thing, and that is, the beautiful work she has done on those Smithsonian reports. [Applause.]

Mrs. THOMAS. Our treasurer general says she hopes we understand this report. I think we do, and we do understand that we have a balance in the treasury of \$22,000.

Mrs. DARWIN. Thank you.

Mrs. THOMAS. And therefore I think that it is the finest argument we have had given us yet for a more righteous apportionment of the dues.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. That was voted down.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair calls upon the treasurer general to proceed with her recommendation.

Mrs. DARWIN. It is not the balance of any one year. It is the balance that has accumulated for four or five years. It is a balance now in the treasury.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to hear the recommendations of the treasurer general.

Mrs. DARWIN. You heard me speak the other night about the confusion that comes about the time of the change of treasurers general. Now at the close of this year there will be a change in the office of treasurer general, and I want, if it can be possible, to provide against such confusion as has always occurred at a similar time. For that reason I make the following recommendations: In order to avoid the confusion always liable to occur during a change of treasurers general, I would earnestly recommend the following addition to article 4 of the constitution, namely: To insert in paragraph 2 of section 1, the following words—[Pausing.] Have you a constitution with you? I speak in regard to the election of the national officers and the paragraph in question is to the effect that the officers shall hold office until the close of the congress at which their successors are elected. Now I would recommend the following change, "except that the treasurer general shall hold office until her successor has secured bondsmen who have been duly accepted by the National Board of Management." That

may seem startling because I ask to be retained until my successor has her bondsmen, but I am only one treasurer general, and it will be only once you have that trouble to contend with in regard to me. The paragraph will then read: "These officers shall be elected by ballot biennially by vote of the majority of the members present at the meeting of the Continental Congress of the society, and shall hold office for two years and until the close of the Continental Congress, at which their successors shall be elected, except that the treasurer general shall hold office until her successor has secured bondsmen who have been duly accepted by the National Board of Management, and except"—and then it goes on with the rest of the clause. My reasons for the above recommendations are these: At present the constitution states that all the national officers hold office until the close of the congress at which their successors are elected. Congress usually closes on Saturday of the week in which the 22nd of February falls. The newly elected treasurer general must then find bondsmen and ascertain the cost of the bond in order to present the same to the Board of Management for approval. It is customary for the president general to appoint a committee to consider the various bondsmen offered and to report upon their acceptability to the Board. These necessary steps cause some delay and meantime the money is coming into the treasury very fast and no one has authority to receive it; no bonded officer is empowered to receive it. The new treasurer is not bonded, and the old treasurer general's term has expired and she cannot touch it. The clerks of the old treasurer general ought not to be held responsible for the care of it. They are not bonded, and it is unkind to force it upon them, and the new treasurer general has not been duly qualified to receive it. She is not until her bondsmen are secured. So it has heretofore been left in a pile unassorted and unaccounted for. This ought not to be, and I see no way to avoid it, except to have the old treasurer general held responsible for all the money received until her successor is qualified to receive it and assume the burden. I may add that this is the custom of government disbursing officers, and our accounts ought to be as well protected as those of a government official. Does that seem plain?

SEVERAL MEMBERS. Very.

Mrs. DARWIN. In view of the rapid increase in numbers and consequent large volume of business in the office of the treasurer general I would earnestly recommend that the requirements already in actual force but not mentioned in the by-laws be inserted in the by-laws as permanent safe-guards to the funds and accounts of the society, namely: Amend article 6 of the by-laws by insertion so that the last clause shall read—[Pausing.] It is in reference to the treasurer general: "Her accounts shall be audited monthly by an expert accountant chosen by the auditing committee and approved by the National Board of Management." The by-laws at present say her accounts shall be audited, I think, once a year. During my term I requested that they might be audited every month, and it has been a great comfort to me to have them audited, and I think it would be the greatest comfort to any treasurer general you might have, and I earnestly hope it may be inserted in the by-laws that such audit shall be had—"she shall keep both a cash book and ledger account and shall also record all money paid to her in books containing receipt blanks and stubs numbered in duplicate in numerical order. She shall also transmit to her successor a statement of the checks outstanding at the time her accounts were last audited. When I go out of office there will be probably several hundred dollars in outstanding checks and it is my intention to make a list of these and hand them over to my successor so that she shall not have any doubt as to exactly what payments will be required, and I would like it inserted in the by-laws, so that it might be required of every treasurer general. Have I made it plain?

SEVERAL MEMBERS. Very plain.

Mrs. DARWIN. Thank you for your patience in listening to all this which must seem dry, I know, but it is really the necessary business of the society at this time, and now I make my good-bye. [Great applause.]

Mrs. THOMAS. I move a recess until to-morrow evening.

Mrs. STERNBERG. We have before us the recommendations.

Mrs. MURPHY. I would like to ask the treasurer general to give the committee the recommendations in writing. It is hard to remember them.

Miss DESHA. They will have to be offered as amendments when made.

Mrs. MURPHY. Yes; but I would like to have it understood now.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that we accept the report with a generous vote of thanks and that the recommendations be sent in writing to the committee on recommendations of national officers. Carried.

Miss DESHA. Is it in order now that this investment be appropriated to the Continental Hall fund?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will now hear the report of the auditing committee.

Mrs. DARWIN. I hope you will also notice that at the close of my report the auditor has appended his certificate that the report is correct, but the auditing committee has not been yet heard from.

Mrs. Lindsay, vice-president general, here took the Chair.

Mrs. BURROWS. I have just a word to say. The auditing committee begs leave to state that Mr. Bushnell, the expert auditor engaged by your Board to audit all accounts of the treasurer general and the business manager of the magazine has carefully gone over the same monthly and reported to your auditing committee that he has found the books neatly kept, and all accounts absolutely correct. He has examined the books and reported on the same to January 31, 1902. He says they are very beautifully and neatly kept, and absolutely correct. That is all I have to say.

PRESIDING OFFICER. You have heard the report of the auditing committee.

Mrs. HATCHER. I move that it be accepted with thanks.

Mrs. ROOME. I second the motion.

PRESIDING OFFICER. It has been moved and seconded that the report of the auditing committee be accepted with thanks. All those in favor of the motion will signify by saying "aye," all those opposed, "no." It is so ordered.

Mrs. ROOME. I move a recess until to-morrow at the usual hour.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Will you wait a moment? Will you

send your motion in writing and wait a moment to see if the tellers are ready to report.

Mrs. LATHROP. Are the tellers to report to-night?

PRESIDING OFFICER. We understand they are probably ready now, or will be ready in a few moments.

Mrs. LATHROP. I move that we remain here to hear the report?

PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion has not been put on adjournment. (To the official reader.) Will you read the announcements? There is another motion before the house which I hope Mrs. Roome will withdraw.

Mrs. ROOME. I withdraw it until after the announcements.

Miss DESHA. I would like to make a motion about turning over that account to the Continental Hall.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Your motion is not in order. A lady from New York has just made a motion.

Mrs. LATHROP. If Mrs. Roome withdraws her motion for recess.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion of the lady from New York came immediately after Mrs. Roome's and Mrs. Roome withdrew hers.

Miss BATCHELLER. While we are waiting for the motion may we not have the notices read?

PRESIDING OFFICER. Will you allow the notices to be read? The Chair thinks it would be a very good idea.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Mrs. Lathrop's motion reads as follows: I move that we remain here and listen if they are ready to report. Of course the Chair has no way of knowing whether the tellers are ready to report. We understood they were ready to report. Will Mrs. Lathrop kindly change her motion to a certain length of time or something more definite? They may be all night, although we understood they were ready.

Mrs. LATHROP. Is there any way of finding out. We should do so in order to ascertain whether they will be ready in a reasonable length of time.

PRESIDING OFFICER. If it is the will of the congress we will send a messenger to the tellers.

Mrs. ROOME. I move we send a messenger to see whether the tellers are ready to report.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Will Mrs. Roome withdraw her motion in favor of Mrs. Lathrop's to send a messenger to see whether the tellers are ready to report?

Mrs. LATHROP. I put it as a motion to send a messenger to see if the tellers are ready.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Will you put it as a motion?

Mrs. LATHROP. I have moved that it be ascertained if the tellers are ready to report in a reasonable time. If so, we may remain and hear the report.

A MEMBER. I second that motion.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Will you write that out, Mrs. Lathrop?

Mrs. McLEAN. Pending that motion may I as a matter of privilege repeat the invitation given by my chapter and read by the official reader?

PRESIDING OFFICER. Certainly.

Mrs. McLEAN. I desire to invite this entire congress, including the representatives and any distinguished guests they may have with them to an informal reception to be held in the ball room of the Arlington from five to seven o'clock.

Mrs. ABBOTT. I return thanks to Mrs. McLean for her kind invitation.

PRESIDING OFFICER. There is another motion before the house, which we are waiting to have written.

Mrs. MORGAN. I desire to thank the New York City Chapter for its kind invitation. A great many will accept with pleasure I am sure.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Mrs. Lathrop's motion is, I move that a messenger be sent to ascertain whether the tellers are ready to report, and if so, that we remain in session to hear their report.

A MEMBER. I second that motion.

PRESIDING OFFICER. All those in favor of this motion will signify by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." It is so ordered. Will the chairman of house committee see that a messenger be sent to the tellers?

Miss MILLER. May we not have the report of the historian general while we are waiting?

PRESIDING OFFICER. The next in order is the report of the historian general.

Mrs. DRAPER. Madam Chairman, is it not in order, while we are waiting, to have the next report of the national officers?

PRESIDING OFFICER. I have just stated that the next in order of business is the report of the historian general, Miss Hetzel.

Madam President and Ladies of the Eleventh Continental Congress: During the past year two new volumes of the Lineage Book have been issued. Every effort has been made to make them as historically correct as possible. Dissatisfaction has been expressed in some quarters because they are not published more rapidly, but the editor, Mrs. Sanders Johnston, often has to write many letters so to prove the service of each ancestor as to make the Lineage Book or real historical value. If the dates of birth and death were placed on the application papers, at least twice the number of Lineage Books could be issued each year.

Twenty-five daughters of Revolutionary patriots have passed away during the year. One of the number was Mrs. Mary A. Washington, our first "Real Daughter," her national number being 81. She was the first woman in Georgia to join the Daughters of the American Revolution and she was the founder and active regent of the chapter in Macon that bears her name. Her father, Colonel Samuel Hammond, was an officer of distinction in the Revolution, and after the Louisiana purchase he was appointed by President Jefferson, governor of Northern Louisiana. His daughter was born in St. Louis in 1816. Had she lived until the opening of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition she would have been hailed as the daughter of one who had so materially assisted in laying the foundations of the Empire of the West.

Another "Real Daughter," closely connected with our nation's history, was Mrs. Malvina J. Rowell, who died at Charlotnville, California, in October. She was the youngest child of Daniel Chapin, of Newport, a Revolutionary patriot. In 1842 she married the Rev. George Rowell and sailed as a missionary to the Hawaiian Islands. One of that courageous, faithful band, who braved every hardship and brought to those cannibal islands the blessings of Christianity, civilization and American citizenship. To the native Hawaiians she was known as "Mother Rowell." They made her a trustee of their funds and their court of appeals in difficulty and these people of her adoption as well as her own children and children's children rise up to call her blessed.

Three hundred and twenty-one sets of Lineage Books have been distributed among the chapters during the year. Of these but thir-

ty-three have received complete sets; the first volume being exhausted. I feel greatly privileged that I should be the historian general to distribute the Lineage Books among the chapters and so bring all Daughters in closer touch and enable them to study the individual service of so many Revolutionary soldiers and patriots. It should so stimulate the patriotism all over this land, that the rank weed of anarchism, that has robbed us of our beloved president, William McKinley, may be rooted out.

[Applause.]

Miss HETZEL. I have been requested to read the report of the assistant historian general.

PRESIDING OFFICER. I think it is in order to take action on your report before you read that.

Miss MILLER. I move the acceptance of the very interesting report of the historian general.

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

PRESIDING OFFICER. It is moved and seconded that the interesting report of the historian general be accepted. All those in favor will signify by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." It is so ordered. The next in order of business is the report of the assistant historian general.

Miss Hetzel reads:

Madam President and Ladies of the Eleventh Continental Congress:

The year that I have had the honor to serve you as assistant historian general has been one full of interest and instruction, bringing me in touch with the work of the chapters throughout our country. The general result is fully and ably given in the Smithsonian Report, which I presume you all read with great interest. The work of that committee coincides so closely with my duties, that I would only consume your valuable time to go into any detailed account of chapter work in my report. I have answered all communications and letters that have reached me from the chapters, and it has been a pleasure to send congratulations to those who have so nobly carried out the high aims and objects of our society, as well as write words of cheer and encouragement to newly formed chapters in far away localities. Each year we have many additional monuments to commemorate the valiant deeds of our forefathers, and growth of interest in historical research is becoming universal. The awarding of medals by chapters in the public schools for the best essays on Revolutionary subjects is quite general, and cannot be too highly commended, inculcating a spirit of patriotism, and preparing the younger generation to keep abreast with our work,

so they can fill with credit the places left vacant in our midst by the march of time.

[Applause.]

Respectfully submitted,

BETTY BECK GOODLOE,
Assistant Historian General.

Washington, D. C., February 18, 1902.

PRESIDING OFFICER. You have heard the report of the assistant historian general. What is your pleasure?

Mrs. HENRY. I move it be accepted.

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

PRESIDING OFFICER. It is moved and seconded that the report of the assistant historian general be accepted. All those in favor will signify by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." It is so ordered. The next is the report of the librarian general.

Miss DESHA. I want to make a motion in regard to that Continental Hall fund, but I will wait until the reports are through.

Mrs. LIPPITT. It appears to me that such interesting reports as these should not be read before such a small audience, and I suggest that we take a recess until to-morrow morning.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The librarian general would prefer to give it to-night.

Mrs. LIPPITT. Then I will defer to the wishes of the librarian general.

Miss McBLAIR:

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN GENERAL TO THE ELEVENTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

Madam President and Ladies of the Eleventh Continental Congress:
I have the honor and pleasure of reporting to you the increasing growth and usefulness of the library of the National Society.

The efforts of the librarian general have been directed towards obtaining such books as would assist the registrar general and the historian general in verifying the papers of applicants, both as to service and descent. For service record, state papers, civil and military, are extremely important, unfortunately only eight of the thirteen original states have published their Revolutionary records; for the remaining five we depend on town and county histories, pension certificates, attested copies of old muster rolls, commissions, and so forth.

For descent, genealogies and the family registers found in local

histories, are essential. It is to be regretted that the high price of books of this character and the limits of our resources have precluded the possibility of their purchase save in a few instances. To the generosity of individual Daughters and chapters we are indebted for the small number of excellent genealogies the library contains.

Accessions have been smaller this year than last, owing to the fact that the Lineage Books which were formerly the exchange which the library offered, are now given to chapters: thus the librarian has no inducement to suggest for the coöperation of chapters in securing books, the duties of the office are rendered more difficult, and its success greatly impaired by this changed condition. A larger appropriation for the library would enhance its power and extend its influence in the interests of the society.

The library has on file sixteen magazines devoted to history and genealogy, and is thus enabled to keep in touch with modern research along these lines. Some of these necessary periodicals are subscribed for, others are exchanged for the *AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE*.

Our great need, as heretofore, is for good town and county histories, carefully compiled from original records. Five states are still not represented by a single county history.

The indexing and cataloguing make good progress in the hands of the excellent indexer, who has been the clerk and bibliographer during the year. Her faithful and efficient labors have rendered the library a valuable aid to those who have consulted our records, and to whom her intelligent and courteous assistance is always cheerfully extended.

Three books of the year deserve especial mention as being the work of chapters. The first, entitled "Chapter's Sketches of the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution: Patron Saints," is a record of the heroic men and women for whom the chapters are named. A most admirable work, ranking high among the notable achievements of our society. A beautiful copy of this delightful work was presented to the library by the Connecticut chapters, through the state regent, who is one of the most liberal contributors to our library, for whose kindness and interest we are very grateful.

The second is "Colonial and Revolutionary Homes of Wilton, Norwalk, Westport, Darien and Vicinity." This book was published by the Norwalk Chapter and gives a fine picture of life during the Revolutionary period, with an account of the part borne by the inhabitants of the several towns.

The third book, "Collections of the Georgia Historical Society, Vol. V, containing Proceedings of the First Provincial Congress of Georgia, 1775; Proceedings of the Georgia Council of Safety, 1775 to 1777; and An Account of the Siege of Savannah from a British

Source," is published by the Savannah Chapter as a contribution to Georgia history. This chapter has undertaken the patriotic task of printing the Revolutionary records in the custody of the Georgia historical society.

Connecticut and Georgia present a noble example to other states and chapters in this interesting and valuable historical work.

The librarian begs to extend a tribute of gratitude to the library's best friend—Rhode Island. In addition to many very desirable books given us, last year the state conference voted an annual appropriation for the purchase of books for the library of the National Society. This action was ratified at the state conference this year with interest and enthusiasm. The state regent's influence in this gracious act is most heartily appreciated. The librarian thanks Rhode Island.

What a beautiful thing it would be for other states to emulate this liberal and thoughtful work—for placing good books in the library benefits chapters as well as the whole society. The object of our library, its *raison d'être*, is to aid Revolutionary and genealogical research, hence it must appeal to every Daughter of the American Revolution as being essential to the welfare of the society.

The librarian desires to acknowledge with gratitude and appreciation the kindness, assistance and encouragement she has invariably received from the president general, the national officers, chapter regents and many Daughters throughout the society.

[Applause.]

Respectfully submitted,

JULIA T. E. McBLAIR.

February 18, 1902.

PRESIDING OFFICER. You have heard the report of the librarian general.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I move the acceptance of the able and interesting report of the librarian general.

Miss MILLER. I would like to second that, and say I feel very proud indeed to know that the librarian general is a member of the Mary Washington Chapter.

PRESIDING OFFICER. It is moved and seconded that the report of the librarian general be accepted. All those in favor of accepting the report will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." It is so ordered. The next in order of business is the presentation of the report of state regents. I dare say the messenger has returned from the tellers.

Mrs. RICHARDS. The messenger went to several hotels, and they are not to be found, and there have been a number of in-

quiries about them. The ladies have gone by themselves and they cannot be found.

Mrs. McLEAN. I move the minute men be sent after them.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair hears no second to that motion. Will the ladies wait until after the report is ready, and then the Chair will recognize Miss Desha.

A MEMBER, from Ohio. I am going to tell you where the tellers are. They are in the Red Parlor of the Ebbitt House. They were there about seven o'clock.

PRESIDING OFFICER. There is a motion before the house.

Miss DESHA. I would like to move that the current investment of \$10,000 and interest and \$5,000 of the current fund be appropriated to the Continental Hall fund, and a standing committee on ways and means appointed to which all appropriations could be referred before being acted upon by this congress.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Miss Desha, they do not hear you.

Miss DESHA. I move that the current investment of \$10,000 and interest and \$5,000 of the current fund be appropriated to the Continental Hall fund, and, as two years ago, a standing committee on ways and means was appointed, to which all appropriations should be referred before being acted on by this body. I would like to have this referred to that committee.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Ladies, there is a very important motion before you. Will you kindly wait until you see whether it has a second before it is discussed?

Miss BATCHELLER. I second that motion.

Miss DESHA. I do not want to discuss it. I only want to tell you why I am offering it now.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Come up on the steps so they can hear you better.

Miss DESHA. I move that the current investment of \$10,000 and the interest and \$5,000 of the current fund be appropriated to the Continental Hall fund. I make this motion to-night so that it can be referred to the committee on ways and means, a standing committee which was appointed two years ago, and they can bring their recommendation to-morrow when we are discussing the Continental Hall. This is made at the suggestion of the treasurer general, or with her full approval. That

current investment has been an awful nuisance to us ever since it was invested. It bears interest. Sometimes the interest went to the Continental Hall fund and sometimes to this fund. It might as well go into the Continental Hall.

Mrs. LIPPITT. I move that this motion be referred to the committee on ways and means.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a second to that motion?

Miss BATCHELLER. I second it.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Mrs. Lippitt, will you send your motion in writing? It is moved and seconded that the motion just made by Miss Desha be put before a committee.

Mrs. QUINTON. Have we a quorum present? I do not think we could vote on anything without a quorum.

PRESIDING OFFICER. I think there is a quorum present.

Mrs. QUINTON. It must be a hundred.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Do you wish the members counted?

A MEMBER. I am in thorough sympathy with that motion. I think the motion will carry, but it is very important that we should be sure of a quorum.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair would decide that there is a quorum present. All those in favor of referring the motion made by Miss Desha to the committee on ways and means will make it known by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." It is so ordered.

Mrs. DRAPER. May I ask if there is a messenger to go to the Red Parlor of the Ebbitt to-night?

PRESIDING OFFICER. No; it is now too late.

Reader reads notices.

Mrs. McLEAN. I move to take a recess until to-morrow at ten o'clock.

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

PRESIDING OFFICER. It is moved and seconded that a recess be taken until to-morrow morning at ten o'clock. All those in favor of the motion will signify by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" have it, and a recess will be taken until to-morrow at ten o'clock. (11 p. m.)

FRIDAY MORNING SESSION, FEBRUARY 21, 1902.

Congress called to order at 10.15 by the president general.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will the delegates kindly take their seats? The hour for convening has arrived. We will unite with the chaplain general in prayer.

Mrs. SMOOT. Father of mercies and God of all truth, we yield Thee hearty thanks for that Thou hast permitted us to come together once more in Thy presence, and again to call upon Thy name. Accept, O Lord, these our prayers which we offer unto thee, and favor our most cherished purpose and desire that this, our beloved organization may be a chosen instrument in Thy hands to aid in securing for mankind the blessings of liberty. We would ask Thy special blessing upon the employments in which we shall this day engage. Direct us, we pray Thee, in all our ways, and may all who do confess Thy Holy name agree in the truth of Thy holy word and dwell together in unity and Godly love. We ask this, and all other blessings which Thou seest needful, in the name of Jesus Christ, Thy only Son, our Lord, Amen.

The congress joined the chaplain general in repeating the Lord's Prayer.

Mr. PERCY FOSTER. We will join in singing "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean." By request, Mrs. Dexter Reiman will sing the solo, and we will all join in the chorus.

"Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean" was sung by Mrs. Dexter Reiman with the entire congress joining in the chorus.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A motion to read the minutes will be in order.

Mrs. KENDALL. I move that we hear the minutes of yesterday's sessions.

Mrs. YOULANDS. I second that.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that we listen to the reading of the minutes of yesterday. All those in favor will signify by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The motion is carried. The official reader requests that the doors be kept closed during the reading of the minutes. It is so difficult for her to make you hear when the doors are being

constantly opened and closed. The Chair will appoint a page to stand at the door and tell those outside that the minutes are being read. You may proceed.

The reader read the minutes of Thursday's proceedings

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will the official reader pause one moment? The Chair wishes those members standing on the outside to come in and take their seats very quietly wherever they find them without regard to the delegations to which they belong.

Mrs. RICHARDS. The ladies will come in very quietly and take their seats.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Of course, this is at the suggestion of the official reader for the protection of those members who wish to hear the minutes. The constant opening and closing of seats has interfered with the minutes heretofore.

Miss HARVEY. Madam President General, I wish to make a correction.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your correction?

Miss HARVEY. The lady whose name I presented was Mrs. William Reader, not Mrs. Francis Reader, but the name was afterwards withdrawn.

Mrs. HOWARD. I would like to say that the nomination of Miss Harvey was not sent in writing to the desk and it could only be gotten from the shorthand notes of the official stenographer. In the confusion I could not hear very distinctly. There were very few notes taken by me during the nominations.

Miss HARVEY. Her name was sent up but afterwards withdrawn.

Mrs. HOWARD. I would like to be relieved of all responsibility for anything not sent in writing to the desk. The recording secretary general will not be responsible for anything not sent in writing to the desk.

Miss HARVEY. The name was sent in writing to the desk, but was afterwards withdrawn.

Mrs. HOWARD. It was not received by the recording secretary general.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Did you hear the name was withdrawn?

Mrs. HOWARD. Yes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are there any further corrections in the minutes? If not, you may now listen to the evening report of the meeting. The Chair wishes to say if there are any delegates waiting without to have them come in now.

Miss BATCHELLER. There are one or two corrections still. I could not hear distinctly because there was so much talking around me, but I think I was placed on record for doing some things I did not do.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. State what they were and have them rectified.

Miss BATCHELLER. I think I was placed on record as seconding some states I did not. I only seconded Connecticut while heartily endorsing many others. I wish also to state that some names were omitted from seconding New Jersey. Mrs. Churchman, of Delaware, will speak for herself, and the state of Delaware, and Mrs. Park, of Georgia; both certainly seconded the nomination of New Jersey. I do not in the least wish to cast any reflection on the stenographers or the reporters, or anybody else, for I do not see how they did half as well as they did in such confusion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Please send your corrections in writing to the recording secretary general. The vice-president general in charge of organization of chapters is recognized.

Mrs. TULLOCH. I wish to go on record as sending up my second of Mrs. Burnham, of New Hampshire.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will you kindly send that to the recording secretary general if you have it. The Chair requests delegates promptly to take their seats, and be very quiet as the reading of the minutes is progressing.

Mrs. BATES. I did not hear the name of Mrs. Belle Clay Lyons. Her name was omitted in the reading.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Her name was read. The name of Mrs. Belle Clay Lyons, of Kentucky, was read by the official reader. The Chair requests the delegates quietly to take their seats and refrain from conversation. We are in the midst of the reading of the minutes. We have stopped to give you opportunity to enter the hall; so please take your seats quietly.

The official reader then concluded the reading of the minutes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The congress has heard the minutes of yesterday. What is your pleasure?

Miss BATCHELLER. I move, if there are no more corrections, that the minutes stand approved.

Mrs. THUMMEL. I think last night there was a motion made and seconded, and I understand passed by a rising vote, that the report of the treasurer general should be accepted. Certainly there was a rising vote.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Was it not so? Did you not report it so?

Mrs. HOWARD. Excuse me, I did not hear.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. She says there was a motion made and seconded last night to accept the report of the treasurer general, and that she did not hear it mentioned in the minutes.

Mrs. LEE. A question of information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. State it.

Mrs. LEE. If we are to accept the treasurer's report, would a motion to that effect be in order at this time?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Not at this time. The report was accepted last night. The Chair now declares that there was a motion made and carried last night accepting the report of the treasurer general. Are there any further corrections?

Mrs. BURROWS. Was there a report made of the auditor's report?

Mrs. HOWARD. These motions were not sent in writing to the desk. They will appear in the full stenographic minutes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The recording secretary general says that any motions which were not sent to the desk last night will appear in the report of the proceedings of the congress. All in favor of the motion to accept the minutes of Thursday's proceedings will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" have it. The minutes are accepted.

Mrs. DELAFIELD. A question of privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. State your question.

Mrs. DELAFIELD. As the new Lineage Books are in the lobby ready for distribution, and as a great many ladies are going

home to-day and to-morrow, I move that this congress order the Lineage Books given to the chapters when called for by their representatives so that the ladies may take them home and save expressage.

Mrs. NASH. I second that.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There has been a motion made and seconded that the ladies may take those copies of the Lineage Books which are ready home with them to their respective chapters. All those in favor of the motion will signify by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The motion is carried, and the permission extended.

Mrs. WEED. I rise to a parliamentary inquiry.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is it?

Mrs. WEED. May I make one statement as to the reason I make this inquiry before presenting it?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If you please.

Mrs. WEED. I had intended this morning to make a request to the congress and ask if any one had experienced a change of heart, but such a serious accident has taken place this morning that I wish to ask a question regarding that vote. In coming to the congress this morning with Mrs. Park and Mrs. Jones, of Georgia, Mrs. Jones fell twice on the ice between here and the Ebbitt House, and injured her arm very seriously. Whether it has been broken or not we do not know. She has been taken to the Emergency Hospital accompanied by the state regent of Georgia, and many other ladies in the audience, I would like, if it is possible, to move at the close of all official business on the program, to re-consider the vote that defeated that amendment. I make this motion at the request of many ladies in the audience. [Applause.] I wish to emphasize that if this is done at all it will be done at the close of the entire program as printed.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It would not be very parliamentary to reconsider that motion. There may be some other method which will occur to you.

Mrs. THOMAS. There was a motion to take it from the table and it was lost.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I move the regular order of business.

Miss BATCHELLER. I second that.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. In the recollection of the Chair the regular order is the reading of the announcements after the minutes. Mrs. Thomas is out of order, I regret to say. The announcements are the next in order.

The official reader reads the announcements.

Committee on recommendations of national officers: Mrs. Estey, of Vermont; Miss Batcheller, of New Jersey; Mrs. Murphy, of Ohio; Mrs. Park, of Georgia, and Mrs. Fowler of Indiana. I am instructed by the Chair to read the following motion: "I move to omit the reports of state regents in order to facilitate business, all these reports being published in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. Mrs. Dennis Eagan, state regent of Florida, seconded by Mrs. Churchman, of Delaware."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard this motion. Do you wish to discuss it?

MISS BATCHELLER. As the mover and seconder of the motion do not rise to say anything, may I say a few words?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Discussion of this matter is now out of order, as it amounts to a suspension of the rules.

MISS BATCHELLER. I think so, but at the same time it is in order to—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It will require a two-thirds vote to carry it. All in favor of it will therefore rise and stand until counted. Conversation will cease during the counting. The Chair is of the opinion that this is unanimous; therefore there will not be any need of counting the votes. The Chair regrets to say that this is carried.

MRS. CHURCHMAN. As I seconded that motion I would like to say a word, but I find it is unanimous.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The recording secretary general is recognized.

MRS. HOWARD. Madam President General and ladies, I regret to say it is impossible to carry out the ruling of this motion for the reason that the stenographer has the minutes of yesterday. As soon as they are approved they are handed over to the stenographer. I am sorry that we are not in the possession of the minutes of yesterday.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The minutes of yesterday have been read and accepted.

Mrs. HOWARD. I beg your pardon. I thought the minutes of yesterday had not been read. I misunderstood the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is another announcement to be made by the official reader.

The reader read the announcement.

Mrs. McLEAN. A question of privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. State the question.

Mrs. McLEAN. It does not affect the rights of the assemblage, but I would like the privilege of making an addition to my announcement. I wish to add a little something to the invitation I extended to this congress to meet us at seven o'clock this evening. The New York Chapter is to meet at the Arlington to receive Admiral and Mrs Schley. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If the chairman of the tellers is in the house it is her privilege and duty to come forward now and announce the result of the election of yesterday. The chairman of the tellers, Mrs. Richards, of Iowa, is recognized.

Mrs. RICHARDS, of Iowa. Madam President General and ladies of the Eleventh Continental Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution, your tellers respectfully submit the following report of the ballot for vice-presidents general: Whole number of ballots cast, 500; whole number of legal ballots cast, 498. Mrs. Mary Hepburn Smith received 363, Mrs. Belle C. Lyons 330, Mrs. S. B. C. Morgan 326, Mrs. Harriet Simpson 307, Mrs. J. V. Quarles 304, Mrs. D. D. Colton 285, Mrs. Althea R. Bedle 282, Mrs. Henry W. Burnham 263, Mrs. J. Heron Crosman 261, Miss Elizabeth C. Williams 258. Shall I read the remainder? I have read the ten who received the required number of votes and were elected.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes, read the whole report of the tellers.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. How many does it require for election?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. 250. The understanding of the Chair is that there are ten candidates who have more than 250. Is it so?

Mrs. RICHARDS. That is true. One candidate has received

more than the required number that elects, but she is the eleventh one.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Give us the name please.

Mrs. RICHARDS. Mrs. O. J. Hodge, 252.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There are ten vacancies on the National Board. At least there were ten officers to be elected to the offices of vice-presidents general. There have been eleven candidates who have received over two hundred and fifty ballots, but there have been ten who have received a great deal more than two hundred and fifty. Therefore, the ten receiving the highest number are the ones elected. [Applause.] The Chair has been requested from the floor to request that the state regents send up their elections to the official reader to be read.

Mrs. RICHARDS. Mrs. O. J. Hodge received 252; Mrs. Albert Tuttle, 246; Mrs. C. B. Bryan, 237; Mrs. Wm. P. Jewett, 214; Mrs. J. O. Moss, 190; Mrs. Tod Helmuth, 185; Mrs. Ella P. Stearns, 161; Miss Mary Isabella Forsyth, 127. Mrs. Walker received 95; Mrs. Elizabeth J. Camp, 47; Mrs. Elsie deCou Troup, 27; Mrs. Foster, 4; Mrs. Dyer, 3; Mrs. Scott, 3; Mrs. Verplanck, 3; Mrs. Lindsay, 2; Mrs. Ward, 2; Miss Batcheller, 1; Mrs. Page, 1; Miss Frazer, 1; Mrs. Hull, 1; blank, 200. Total, 4,980, which tallies with the legal ballot cast, 498; 10 names on each ballot, 4,980. Ballots were also cast by the recording secretary general for Mrs. Ruth M. G. Pealer for registrar general; for Mrs. Elroy M. Avery for editor of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, and for Miss Lilian Lockwood for business manager of the magazine. Signed, Mrs. Julian Richards, Iowa, chairman; Miss Helen E. VanTrump; Miss Marie L. Wadsworth; Mrs. J. H. Barnes; Mrs. Mary R. Kingsley; Mrs. J. G. Sage, Georgia; Mrs. Charles Darlington, Ohio; Miss Rebecca R. Joslin, Mass.; Mrs. R. H. Clarke, Ala.; Mrs. Mary P. Cloud, Ky.; Mrs. Thomas M. Sloane, Ohio; Mrs. William Hughes; Mrs. Thomas Winans, Trenton, N. J.

Mrs. MORGAN. May I thank this congress for its magnificent compliment to me? I do so with my whole heart. [Applause.]

Mrs. STRATTON. I rise to a question of privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. State your question.

Mrs. STRATTON. Minnesota wishes to present a resolution.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Present your resolution. I think it will be in order now. The Chair wishes, however, to state that there are some announcements to be made from the stage by the official reader. Listen to the announcements.

The official reader read the announcements.

Mrs. BRUSH. I move a vote of sincere thanks to the tellers of the Eleventh Continental Congress for their arduous and efficient work in counting the votes for the vice-presidents general.

Miss MILLER. I second that, and ask a rising vote.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the motion of Mrs. Brush, of Connecticut, to extend thanks to the tellers by a rising vote for their arduous work in counting the ballots. All those who wish to signify their approval will please rise. Carried.

Mrs. STRATTON of Minnesota. Madam President General and Daughters: This is a resolution from the Minnesota delegation: Resolved, That we recommend to congress that the Sunday following the birthday of our beloved President McKinley, be set apart as a day of prayer, in memory of our martyred presidents; Lincoln as the master mind, the great emancipator whom we all revere; Garfield, and particularly McKinley, the man beloved of the people in possessing all the virtues of heart and mind, that combine to make one good and great. We suggest Sunday, that the memory of these men may year by year be associated with thoughts of our duty as citizens to live nobler and purer lives.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard this motion of Mrs. Stratton of Minnesota. The Chair wishes to present this to the house, but she wishes to state that she cannot again entertain a resolution which is out of the course of business.

Miss BATCHELLER. I rise to a question of privilege. I would like to state that I am very much obliged to that one individual who voted for me for vice-president general, but I wish it distinctly understood that New Jersey stood as a unit for her candidate whom she is glad to announce she has elected, and she wishes to introduce to you and to the entire house Mrs. Bedle.

Mrs. Bedle rose to acknowledge greeting.

Mrs. NASH. May I introduce a resolution now?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is a resolution before the house, the resolution of Mrs. Stratton of Minnesota. This was moved and seconded by the Minnesota delegation.

Mrs. McLEAN. I rise to second that resolution.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been seconded, Mrs. McLean. I am sure that all in the house will desire to second such a resolution. All in favor of this resolution will signify it by rising. Have you all heard this resolution?

SEVERAL MEMBERS. Yes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is so ordered, as it was carried by the rising vote. The Chair wishes to say just now in reference to questions of privilege that she hopes they will not be taken to introduce new business, inasmuch as our time is growing short and the days of the Eleventh Continental Congress are becoming very few. Let us work while we may.

Mrs. NASH. My question of privilege affects the assemblage. The committee appointed by order of the Eleventh Continental Congress to investigate the Monmouth, Illinois, controversy asks the congress when they are to report to said congress. Moved by Mrs. Ammon of Pennsylvania, seconded by Mrs. Orton of Ohio, and unanimously carried. Caroline M. Nash, chairman. The committee would be glad for instructions.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What are we to understand from this? Are you ready to report?

Mrs. NASH. We hope to be ready to report by this evening, but we wish to be governed entirely by the wishes of the congress. The more time we have to devote to it the more thoroughly we can go into the investigation.

Mrs. MURPHY. If they would like more time, can we not give them until to-morrow afternoon?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Certainly. The Chair sees no objection.

Mrs. MURPHY. I will move to give this committee until to-morrow afternoon to investigate and report if there is no objection.

Mrs. NASH. The committee wishes to be governed by the

congress. I wish to know what is the wish of the congress on the subject.

Mrs. MURPHY. I make the motion, but the congress may vote it down if its wants to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that the committee be given until to-morrow afternoon to report, if the chairman so desires.

Mrs. AMMON. There is no hour stated at which we are to report.

Mrs. SWIFT. This committee should have until the next Continental Congress.

SEVERAL MEMBERS. Oh, never.

Mrs. AMMON. The committee has been working steadily and we are working steadily. Some papers are being assorted while your chairman and secretary are present asking these questions. We simply want to know the limit of time in which we can continue to work and then report to you.

Mrs. MURPHY. I think the resolution as read appointing this committee said it should report its finding to this congress for final action.

Mrs. LIPPITT. I did not hear what the lady said.

Mrs. MURPHY. I said that the resolution asking for this congressional committee reads that this committee bring its findings, of course, meaning it shall be final, to this congress for final action.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are there any further remarks to be made on this question? Mrs. Wiles is recognized. The Chair wishes there shall be no merits of the matter discussed at present. The committee will bring it all before us later.

Mrs. WILES. I wish simply to speak in favor of the committee having a great deal of time to give this matter fair investigation. There is not only a question of justice to the ladies involved in this controversy in their own town, but a question of justice to preceding National Boards and preceding state regents. You all understand it was a difficulty with which I not only had nothing to do, but of which I had absolutely no knowledge when it occurred. I have brought here with me a very large mass of official papers.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair regrets to interrupt Mrs. Wiles of Illinois, but she wishes her to confine her remarks to the time when this committee shall report.

Mrs. WILES. I am trying to give the reasons why. I do not see how they can get ready by to-morrow afternoon, or how they can get through at this congress, for this reason: The state regent of Illinois, who represents not only herself, but the preceding state regents of Illinois, under whom this difficulty occurred, has not been called before this committee; neither has she been asked to present any papers to this committee, and she brought with her a very large mass of papers—(interrupted.)

Cries of "out of order."

Mrs. WILES. I am speaking entirely—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The lady must confine her remarks simply to the time. You are out of order. It is the general feeling that you are out of order. The first motion is to report to this congress within the time that they ask, that they shall have an opportunity to report, and they will do so when this very congress, the Eleventh Continental Congress, desires it.

Mrs. WILES. I am speaking to the motion before the house, which is that this committee shall report to-morrow afternoon. It seems to me that this committee cannot report to-morrow afternoon, and do justice to preceding National Boards—

SEVERAL MEMBERS. Out of order.

Mrs. WILES. And preceding state regents. How am I out of order?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This committee has been ordered to report to this congress, and you should state briefly whether you think they should or should not, and at what time during this congress, and not go into the full merits of the case.

Mrs. WILES. I am not touching the merits of the case at all.

Mrs. MURPHY. I ask two questions for information. One is, how is this committee to report to this congress if it does not report to-morrow afternoon?

Mrs. WILES. It could report to-morrow evening.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Proceed with your remarks.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If you have anything to say in rela-

tion to the time, proceed. The Chair declares that Mrs. Wiles may finish her remarks.

Mrs. WILES. I was not only representing the Daughters of Illinois, but I hope I was speaking for all the Daughters of the National Society when I asked for justice to their officers.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are you ready for the question? Mrs. Draper of the District is recognized.

Mrs. DRAPER. Is the motion of Mrs. Swift of California in order, that the time of this committee be extended until the next congress?

SEVERAL MEMBERS. No, no.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has not been entertained. It is not before the house. The motion of the state regent of Ohio is before the house.

Mrs. DELAFIELD. I understand the motion of the state regent of Ohio to be—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair cannot hear. There must be order in the house.

Mrs. DELAFIELD. I wish to amend the motion to make the hour three o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

Mrs. MURPHY. I am glad to accept the amendment.

A MEMBER. I second the amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The amendment has been accepted by the mover. The motion now stands—

Mrs. LEE. A question of privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. State your question.

Mrs. LEE. Would it not be fair to us Daughters who are forced to go home for family reasons and who would like very much to vote on this question, to have the committee report it a little earlier? I want to join with the majority who want to be perfectly fair, but my husband wants me to be at home. [Laughter and applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The congress will please be in order. The Chair refuses to listen to three or four persons at once, and declares that Mrs. Lee has the floor.

Mrs. LEE. I wish to offer a substitute for the motion that the hour be 11 o'clock to-morrow morning instead of 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

A MEMBER. I second that motion.

Mrs. MURPHY. I am quite willing to accept the substitute amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair must decline to entertain any further remarks until this motion is stated; then you can discuss it.

Mrs. MURPHY. I will certainly send it up in writing, but I stated that I am quite willing to accept the substitute of the lady from Illinois.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Lee, bring up your motion in writing. While this motion is being entertained there can be no more discussion. Mrs. Murphy, of Ohio, is recognized, but she accepted the substitute amendment. The substitute amendment is that you will accept the hearing of this committee tomorrow morning at eleven o'clock. Is it your wish to do so?

Mrs. DRAPER. As a member of this body for three years who is one of the many who have heard nothing but Monmouth from beginning to end, I ask your indulgence for a moment, because I have never before spoken in public on the Monmouth question. But I wish to ask you what redress have we? Supposing the state regent of Illinois goes back and says that owing to lack of time her side of the question was not fully presented; how do we know but that the next congress will have to deal with the Monmouth question?

Mrs. MURPHY. I wish to state that all the papers that were in the office of the Daughters of the American Revolution on this question were handed to the committee yesterday, I have been told. The state regent of Illinois states that she has the papers in the controversy in her possession. I wish to know why they were not handed to the committee likewise, so that the committee could have both sides all day yesterday to examine?

Mrs. WILES. The state regent of Illinois has not been asked to send in papers to this committee. She has not been asked to appear before the committee. She has received no word officially from the committee, although one lady who is not a member of the committee did suggest to her that she should send the names to the committee. But I do not know by what authority she did that. I also wish to state that in the papers

in the office for the years 1898 and 1899, there are many papers missing, and if the papers from the office have been handed to this committee there are many papers on the official side, which is the side recognized by the National Board. I have not been asked to send any papers to the committee, and I have had no opportunity to appear before them. I stand here asking justice for all our state and national officers and for every Daughter of the American Revolution. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair demands order, and recognizes Mrs. Nash, chairman of the committee.

Mrs. SCOTT. May I be recognized.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair cannot recognize Mrs. Scott, of Illinois. She will recognize Mrs. Nash.

Mrs. WILES. I had not finished. I was interrupted by applause. I wish to say that I did not know where this committee was meeting. I tried all day yesterday to find out where the committee was meeting, and I could not find out until I heard from a newspaper reporter last evening that they were meeting at some hotel. I do not know whether this was true or not.

Mrs. TULLOCH. May I offer a word of explanation. The papers of the vice-president general in charge of organization were asked for and sent. I know nothing about the whole office, only this one office.

Mrs. NASH. May I here state that we will be very glad and very grateful to receive any papers that will throw light on this subject. We will be very much indebted to Mrs. Wiles if she will send us the papers or let us know where we can get them. We will be very glad to send for them. As chairman I was personally not aware she had any papers, or I should have asked for them before. But we would now be glad to have access to these papers.

Miss BATCHELLER. I signed the petition for an appointment of this court. I did it with the assurance from the one who asked me to sign, it was Miss Desha, that there should be a full, fair, impartial investigation reported to this congress, and we should never hear of Monmouth Chapter again.

Mrs. MORGAN. Might I suggest to the chairman of this

committee that while she is asking Mrs. Wiles for papers or information or light, that she request any member of this body who can throw any light on that subject from one side or the other, to let the committee have the benefit of it. Then no one can object.

Mrs. NASH. The committee will be most grateful. It will very gladly receive any documents or any information bearing upon this point.

Mrs. WILES. May I speak to a point of privilege for a moment? I had supposed as state regent of Illinois that I would be called before this committee and would have the privilege of making a statement, and as I have been in the habit of speaking extemporaneously I have not prepared a written statement in reference to these papers in any proper order as I could have done if I had been requested to present the papers instead of appearing in person to explain as I had supposed would be fair.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I rise to a question of information. Do I understand the state regent of Illinois is on trial in this case, or is it the difficulty of the Monmouth Chapter?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is the difficulty of the Monmouth Chapter.

Mrs. LIPPITT. May I ask one question of the chairman of the committee?

Mrs. NASH. You may.

Mrs. LIPPITT. May I ask the chairman of the committee from the papers that are now before them if they can give a fair and impartial examination before 11 o'clock to-morrow morning?

Mrs. NASH. It will be impossible for the chairman to give a reply to that question until she knows the size and contents of the papers.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to say that all arguments or speeches must be directed to the special order that this committee shall report to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

Mrs. DRAPER. May I ask a question? May I ask the chairman of the committee a question? We have heard that the vice-president general in charge of organization says she has

turned over all her papers. Has the recording secretary general turned over all her papers to the committee?

Mrs. HOWARD. The recording secretary general wishes to say that she has not been requested to turn over any papers.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The chairman of the committee has the floor.

Mrs. NASH. The committee requested that all official papers bearing upon this matter should be turned over to them. Yesterday the chairman of the committee received a package from the vice-president in charge of organization which bore the inscription "all the correspondence and documents relating to Warren Chapter, Monmouth, Illinois." That was receipted for. In signing for it I signed "Said to contain." I had not examined the package, therefore, I could not say all the correspondence was there, and I was very careful to state in the receipt I sent back to the vice-president that I received the package "said to contain" all of them. Whether all of the correspondence is there or not is more than I can tell. We requested that all the correspondence and documents bearing upon the matter be sent to us.

Mrs. SMITH. May I ask the chairman what is the difficulty? Is there not sufficient evidence in to form a verdict, or is there too much so that they cannot get through?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair is not competent to answer that. That has been referred to a committee and the question has been called, but the previous question, however, has not been moved.

Mrs. KENDALL. I move the previous question on this motion.

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The previous question which closes debate has been called for.

Mrs. WYNKOOP. May I ask a question?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. State your question.

Mrs. WYNKOOP. I would like to ask whether the documents with all the other papers have been sent to the committee?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair regrets to state that the previous question has been called for, and you are out of order.

All those in favor of the motion will say "aye." It seems to the Chair there is no occasion to call for the tellers to count; it seems to be unanimous. Those opposed may stand. The motion is carried. The vote is now on the motion that has been made for a special order for this committee to report to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock. Those in favor of this motion will signify by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." It is so ordered. The committee will report to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

Mrs. NASH. One more request in regard to the committee.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. State the request.

Mrs. NASH. That the following named ladies will meet with the chairman and secretary of the committee in the lobby of the theatre immediately: Mrs. Handley, of Illinois; Miss Mary Isabella Forsyth, of New York; Miss Desha, of the District of Columbia; Mrs. Eleanor Washington Howard, of Virginia; Mrs. Wiles, state regent, of Illinois. We will be glad if those ladies will be kind enough to meet us immediately.

Mrs. HOWARD. Mrs Howard is recording secretary general and her presence is required in the house. It is absolutely impossible to leave the house immediately.

Mrs. NASH. Will you be kind enough to tell us when you can leave?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The recording secretary general cannot be absent from the duties devolved upon her.

Mrs. HOWARD. I cannot leave here except during the recess.

Mrs. EAGAN. Can we not make some arrangements by which she can meet the committee later on?

Mrs. NASH. Will the ladies who have papers in their possession be kind enough to send them to us at the Shoreham Hotel at once, care of Mrs Orton, of Ohio?

Mrs. EAGAN. I would like to ask, and voice the sentiment around here, is it possible for the recording secretary general to have a substitute in order to help along this matter?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The recording secretary general feels that it is impossible for her to have a substitute. She feels that she cannot be responsible for papers sent to a substitute in her absence.

Mrs. NASH. The recording secretary general did not understand my request. She was only to meet us in the lobby to arrange for a subsequent meeting of the committee. It will only take a moment in the lobby.

Mrs. HOWARD. The recording secretary general states that she understands she is not to leave this platform during the sessions of the congress. She can leave, however, during recess.

Miss MILLER. There is a question of privilege which I am very anxious to bring before this house.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. State the question.

Miss MILLER. May I read it?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is it really a question of privilege?

Miss MILLER. I think it comes under that head. It is in regard to the character of the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution, a subject which I would like to have brought before them if you have no objection.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. State it briefly.

Miss MILLER. I come as a representative of my own chapter, the Mary Washington, and at the request of my regent to represent her as well as my own chapter. If this is not in order you may rule me out.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Proceed.

Miss MILLER.

WHEREAS, We have learned with regret that congress is contemplating taking action which will result in the destruction of certain historic houses in the city of Washington; and

WHEREAS, One of the purposes for which the Daughters of the American Revolution was organized was the preservation of landmarks, buildings and other objects associated with the historical events of our country; it is

Resolved, That this association solemnly protests against the adoption of that part of the Park Commission's plan—

Cries of "Out of order.")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This is new business.

SEVERAL MEMBERS. Out of order.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will have to rule you out of order. Look over the slips of what is a question of privilege.

Miss MILLER. I did try to find out and asked a good many which it was, and they told me this was the time to bring it in. Excuse me, I did not intend to bring in new business.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This will come in under the head of new business, and the Chair will be glad to hear you at that time.

Mrs. DRAPER. Mrs. Bryan, of Pennsylvania, wishes to move that this congress extend a vote of thanks to our president general, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, for her kind reception to the congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution yesterday afternoon. May I second the motion? I second the motion.

SEVERAL MEMBERS. By a rising vote.

The motion was carried unanimously.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair extends her thanks to the congress.

Mrs. PAGE. A question of privilege. Mrs. Nash, the chairman of this committee on going out requested that the recording secretary general meet her at the close of this session.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. In the corridor?

Mrs. PAGE. Yes, in the corridor.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The chairman of the committee on the Monmouth matter requests you to meet her in the corridor directly after the close of this session.

Mrs. HOWARD. Certainly.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair now calls upon the Franco-American committee to report.

Mrs. HOWARD. I hold in my hand a motion signed "Sophie Waples" offering a vote of thanks to the tellers. This motion was written and sent to the Chair, but it was forestalled by one from the floor, which has not been sent to the Chair. Will Mrs. Brush, of Connecticut, write out her motion and send it to the desk?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair calls on the chairman of the Revolutionary relics committee to bring in her report. Mrs. William Lindsay, of Kentucky, the chairman of the committee on relics, will please deliver her report. While waiting --- the chairman of the Revolutionary relics committee we will read a few announcements.

The official reader read the announcements.

Mrs. LINDSAY. I do not want to interrupt the notices, but I was outside in the lobby and understood that the report of the Revolutionary relics committee has been called.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It was called.

Mrs. LINDSAY. I do not understand how it could be called for now because it does not come on the program before the report of the Continental Hall committee, and as one of our members of the committee, Mrs. Waring, of South Carolina, has brought a very rare collection of relics, we would want her to bring them here. We do not bring them all here, they are too precious; but we have some of them. We thought the report would come in as stated on the program. Therefore, we have not got them here now.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I rise to a question of privilege. As I understand, our recording secretary general wishes to deliver all papers in the possession of the office to this committee. I now move that she be asked to deliver all papers connected with the Monmouth case to that committee that are in her care. Our recording secretary general said she had never been asked.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Have you a second to that motion?

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that the recording secretary general be requested to hand all papers in her possession relative to the Warren Chapter, Monmouth, Illinois, controversy to the chairman of the committee upon that subject. All those in favor of this will signify it by saying "aye;" all those opposed, "no." The motion is carried. The Chair will now call for a report from the vice-president general in charge of organization of chapters.

Mrs. TULLOCH. This is a list of the state and vice-regents. Will the state regents, as I call the state rise and announce the state and vice-regents that have been elected in order that my report may be corrected?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair would suggest to the vice-president general in charge of organization of chapters that she simply read the names of those elected, and not ask for corrections now, but later on ask them to send their corrections to the stage.

Mrs. TULLOCH. I have asked every state to send them.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Read all you have, and those states that are not right will be allowed to send their corrections to the recording secretary general.

Mrs. TULLOCH:

Alabama—Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, Mrs. J. H. Bankhead.
 Arizona—Mrs. Walter Talbot.
 Arkansas—Mrs. Helen M. Norton.
 California—Mrs. John F. Swift.
 Colorado—Mrs. Charles A. Eldredge, Mrs. W. S. Ament.
 Connecticut—Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, Mrs. Clara Warren.
 Delaware—Mrs. Elizabeth Clarke Churchman.
 District of Columbia—Mrs. M. S. Lockwood, Mrs. Charlotte E. Main.
 Florida—Mrs. Dennis Eagan, Jacksonville; Mrs. Thomas M. Woodruff.
 Georgia—Mrs. Robert E. Park, Mrs. Thomas R. Mills.
 Illinois—Mrs. Charles H. Deere, Miss Eliza Mansfield.
 Indiana—Mrs. James M. Fowler.
 Iowa—Mrs. Julian Richards.
 Kansas—Mrs. A. H. Thompson.
 Kentucky—Mrs. Mary A. Cunningham, Mrs. Rosa B. Todd.
 Louisiana—Mrs. C. Hamilton Tebault.
 Maine—Mrs. W. E. Youland, Mrs. Emma H. Mason.
 Maryland—Mrs. J. Pembroke Thom, Mrs. James D. Inglehart.
 Massachusetts—Miss Helen M. Winslow, Miss Marie W. Laugh-ton.
 Michigan—Mrs. William J. Chittenden, Mrs. E. S. Brayton.
 Minnesota—Mrs. Franklin A. Rising, Mrs. William Liggett.

I will ask the state regents to come to my box and verify the state and vice-regents, and I will not read any further. You will want to have it correct in the magazine and before this congress. May I do so now?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You may. The state regents may verify this by going to the box of Mrs. Tulloch. The Chair suggests that the vice-president general in charge of organization take one of those retiring rooms for the purpose of receiving the state regents.

OFFICIAL READER. Special announcement. Mr. A. C. Kaufman, of South Carolina, has asked that the president general get as many as possible to state their intentions to visit

Charleston for Daughters' day by to-morrow morning that he may arrange for their comfort and pleasure.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The congress has heard the request of Mr. Kaufman. The Chair hopes they will give him the courtesy of attending to this.

Mrs. CHITTENDEN. A question of information. May we ask the date of Daughters' day?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is the 27th of February. The Chair believes she is correct in that. I know it is the 27th of February—next Thursday.

Mrs. LILLIARD. I wish to inform the congress that Illinois, and the unanimous delegation, have requested the investigation to permit Mrs. Wiles to appear before them, and they have invited her to do so.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair has heard the request. She hopes it has been heard by all. Is the chairman of the National University ready to report? Is the chairman of the committee on prison ships present? We will listen to her report if she is here. Mrs. White, of Brooklyn, are you ready to report for your committee on prison ships?

Mrs. WHITE. I am; my report is very short.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests you to give perfect attention to Mrs. White, as she reports upon the prison ships, a most interesting thing for us all.

Mrs. WHITE. It is very short, and for the benefit of those who were not here seven years ago when I appeared before you by unanimous consent of the house, I will say that I brought the word to you that in and near the waters of New York harbor 20,000 Revolutionary soldiers were buried; 20,000 unmarked graves, or rather holes in the ground—they were not graves—were there. The prison ships had been moored in Wallabout bay all during the Revolutionary war, and the 4,000 who were taken prisoners at the battle of Long Island were the first ones to go on those filthy ships. They died there, as you all know, or can know, by reading the story I told before which I will not go over now. I was sitting up in the gallery and had just joined this organization in 1895. I had prepared a paper to give to the newspapers and while I was sitting here

I thought it a good time to tell the Daughters. I happened to meet dear Mrs. Ritchie, of Maryland, of blessed memory. I asked her if she would ask consent of the house or get it for me to bring this message to you, and she did, and I gave you part of that paper. I have been seven years working for it, and have stood in the face of minute men, or women, and have been ever ready to see that justice was done and that the graves of those martyrs were marked. I expect to see it done this next year. While I was busily working for it we had the Spanish war, and we almost ceased to talk about it. We did not do very much toward accomplishing our purpose until after the close of the war, but just then Providence in the shape of a new building at the navy yard in Brooklyn unearthed the bones of 108 of those Revolutionary martyrs that had lain there unknown. With reverent hands we buried them among their fellows in Fort Greene Park, which is set aside as a park and has been kept, it seems to me, by the providence of the Almighty, forty acres of it, just as it was when Nathaniel Greene built the fort there and it was occupied right on the battle ground. Now I will read my report. I have been working early and late. I have printed at my own expense and distributed 10,000 copies of the story of these prison ships taken from the records of the Long Island Historical Society. I have received something over \$10,000 in contributions for my personal asking. Not one penny has been paid out for postage, for printing, for distribution, for anything but every dollar that has ever come into the treasury is there bearing interest. [Applause.] The state of New York—well, I will read the report, and then you will have it in order.

Madam President and Ladies of the Eleventh Continental Congress: The Committee on the Prison Ship Martyrs' Monument begs leave to report to the congress progress, as follows:

The state of New York has appropriated \$25,000, which is at all times available.

The state of New York has authorized the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the city of New York to contribute \$50,000. This sum can be counted upon as soon as the other money necessary for the completion of the monument is appropriated, although the appropriation has not been asked for from the city. Indeed, the committee having the matter in charge has not thought it wise to ask

that the appropriation be made until it can be made easily and quickly available, because such a course would prematurely make appropriations which in the very nature of things could not at once be used. This \$50,000, however, can be counted upon certainly when needed.

There is on deposit from private subscriptions in the hands of Hon. Felix Campbell, treasurer in Brooklyn, the sum of \$12,442.47. This is drawing interest at three per centum, and on the first of July will amount to considerably more than \$12,600. The remaining \$12,400 necessary to complete \$25,000, private subscriptions is underwritten by responsible and prompt parties, who will pay the money into the treasury whenever the same is needed to proceed with the work.

A joint resolution is pending with a favorable report from the committee on library in the house of representatives of the United States, making an appropriation of \$100,000 from the treasury of the United States. The same resolution has been introduced in the senate of the United States. The senate, at its last session, passed this resolution, and will surely pass it again.

The committee is very confident that this joint resolution will pass the congress of the United States during the present session and become a law. In that event the work of building the monument will be well under way before another meeting of this congress.

[Applause.]

ELIZA M. CHANDLER WHITE,
Chairman Prison Ship Martyrs' Monument.

MRS. ELROY M. AVERY,
ELLEN HALL CROSMAN,
SARA THOMSON KINNEY,
SARA ALDRICH RICHARDSON,
ALICE QUITMAN LOVELL.

Washington, D. C., February 17, 1902.

The committee desires to state that a National Society for the erection of a monument to the martyrs of the prison ships of the war of American Revolution is formed and the fee for membership is \$1.00. Any loyal citizen of any age is eligible for admission. Hon. S. V. White is president; Mrs. Horatio C. King, secretary; Hon. Felix Campbell, treasurer. All from Brooklyn, New York.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the report of Mrs. White, of Brooklyn. What is your pleasure?

Mrs. FOWLER. I move that it be accepted.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that the report of the committee on prison ships be accepted. All those in favor will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." It is so ordered.

Mrs. STRATTON. Is it in order to make a correction on the report of the state regents?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Go to the committee room where the vice-president general in charge of organization of chapters will meet you.

Mrs. STRATTON. I did, but it has been requested to make it on the floor.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If you will send it up to the desk in writing it will be attended to.

Mrs. BEDLE. May I announce the state regent from New Jersey and the vice-state regent?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Proceed to do so.

Mrs. BEDLE. Madam President General and members of the Eleventh Continental Congress, I have the honor to announce the unanimous election of Miss Batcheller to a fourth term for New Jersey, and the announcement of our vice-regent, Miss Herbert. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The next committee to report will be that upon the desecration of the flag.

Miss BATCHELLER. I rise to a question of privilege. Could the Continental Hall report be made a special order for quarter past eight o'clock this evening?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It can be made so if the congress so desires.

Miss BATCHELLER. There are so many invitations to receive this afternoon and it is too late this morning, and I think we ought to have a full house to hear it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will order if she hears no objection that the Continental Hall committee report at quarter after eight this evening. We will listen now to the report on desecration of the flag. [Applause.] The Chair does not hear the person speaking. Who is the lady?

Mrs. QUARLES. I would like to have the official reader read the report.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Send it up and she will read it. The Chair requests order in the congress while we listen to the report of Mrs. Walter Kempster, chairman of the committee on the desecration of the flag.

READER:

Madam President and Ladies of the Eleventh Continental Congress:

Five years ago, in February, 1897, eighty chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution united, by request of the Milwaukee Chapter, in a memorial to the National Society. They asked for the concerted action of this society in an effort to secure national legislation to protect our flag from every form of desecration.

The enthusiasm with which the National Society undertook the work proposed, was felt in all parts of our land, and we may rightly consider the awakened sentiment—which now calls on every side for a pure and unpolluted flag—as being in large part the result of this aroused heart and conscience of woman.

In December, 1897, by request of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, the first bill was introduced in the congress of the United States, which asked for governmental protection of the national emblem from all forms of desecration, and was worded, as follows:

A BILL TO PREVENT DESECRATION OF THE NATIONAL FLAG.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled:

SECTION 1. Any person or persons, corporation or company who shall use the national flag or coat-of-arms of the United States, or pattern, imitation or representation thereof, either by printing thereon, or painting thereon, or attaching thereto any advertisement or device, for the purpose of gain or profit, or as a trade mark or label, or who shall imitate or represent the national flag or the coat-of-arms of the United States for an advertisement, trade mark, or label, upon any goods, wares or merchandise, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 2. No device, nor inscription, nor the representation or image of any person or thing shall be imprinted upon, or attached to the national flag, or upon or to the coat-of-arms of the United States, except that the devices now attached and used by the Grand Army of the Republic may continue to be so used by them.

SEC. 3. Any person or persons who shall tear down, trample upon, or treat with indignity, or wantonly destroy the national flag or coat-of-arms of the United States, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 4. Any person, corporation or company violating any provisions of this act, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding _____ dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding _____ years.

Continuously since that date—now five years past—this bill in substantially the same form has been before congress, and although that body has not yet passed such a law, yet we may look with encouragement upon the results accomplished during these years; and by

comparing the conditions then and now realize more fully what has been attained by patriotic endeavor during that time.

In December, 1896, the Milwaukee Chapter sent out circulars to all the chapters, asking for a united effort to bring to an end the outrages to which our country's flag was subjected. The only ill treatment against which a voice had been raised in congress was its use for advertisement. Not one word of expostulation or entreaty had ever been heard against insult, defilement, and malicious destruction; and such base and disloyal acts were not mentioned, as desecration from which the flag should be protected.

We had seen the flag, during the preceding months, constantly exhibited half covered with every sort of inscription and design and portrait which might attract the gaze and indicate or inspire popularity. We had read of it used for a floor mat, as trampled in the mire, as assaulted, torn, burned, and dishonored in every way, but ours was the first appeal to our government to prevent and punish such foul abuse of our national colors. This appeal was accompanied by a bill which the congress of the United States was asked to enact as a law; and then, with the enthusiasm of women, we strove to arouse men to immediate action. There was much to encourage us in the response we met with in 1897, but it was not all encouragement.

We were told by some of our co-workers for a flag law that we were striving after "an impossibility;" that the law advocated by us was "too drastic," and would never receive support; that we were "impracticable" and "unreasonable," and by the position we had taken were hindering and endangering the whole cause. But being only women we *felt* rather than *listened*, and to us a law to prevent desecration *could* not permit insult and destruction.

At that time we not infrequently heard the opinion that there was no harm in using the flag—the symbol of so much bloodshed and suffering—as an inducement to bargain and sale.

Liquors and tobacco, food and clothing, pocket handkerchiefs, napkins, and door mats, were all brought to our gaze by means of the glorious banner which had beckoned on so many to wondrous deeds of valor, self-sacrifice and death. Not infrequently the press recounted incidents of international abuse and dishonor, and the suggestion of protecting the flag from desecration was met by the equivocal assertion that you could not make people patriotic by law.

Now, after these years of work by the patriotic societies, you may turn over many pages of advertisement in the hundreds of magazines without seeing the American flag displayed. You will meet cordial agreement if the subject of a flag law is broached. You will find the schools in all parts of our country teaching reverence for the national colors.

The army regulations have been so altered that the names of

battles formerly inscribed upon the stripes of the flags of army organizations are no longer permitted, but are now inscribed on silver bands placed about the flag staff.

The American Flag Association—which is a union of all flag committees of the country, and which, in 1897, refused to approve a bill forbidding other desecration than advertisement—has now for two years urged and presented for adoption by the states a flag law practically the same as our own; thus presenting at last a united effort for complete protection of our flag from desecration.

Nineteen states of the Union have adopted flag laws, the greater portion of them embodying the provisions of our own first bill, once called so “drastic” and so “impracticable.” As if to encourage to further exertion we are told that the sentiment of congress is now undoubtedly favorable to a flag law.

The states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota, Washington, Oregon, Colorado, California and Arizona, have all passed state laws to protect the national emblem which the nation leaves to be treated with disrespect and dishonor; and once again you are asked, as descendants of the soldiers of the Revolution, to make renewed effort to secure this long-desired and long-delayed action from congress.

The bill approved by the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution has been again introduced in the senate by the Hon. Joseph V. Quarles, and in the house by the Hon. J. H. Davidson. Instead of being referred to the judiciary committees as heretofore, the bills have at this session been referred to the committees on military affairs in both houses, and it is earnestly hoped by all interested in preserving our flag from desecration that it will not be long before the wish of the people shall prevail.

To this end we must still all work. The members of the military committees should be urged to action. We ask that you will bring all possible influence to bear upon them and upon the members of congress from your own states.

The expenses of the flag committee have been met as usual during the past year by the Milwaukee Chapter.

As an incident illustrating the progress of the sentiment which we are endeavoring to promote to a law, let us record, with appreciation and gratitude, that the chairman of the inaugural committee on parks and reviewing stands at the last inaugural of the lamented President McKinley, Mr. John B. Larnier, issued an official appeal to the public to use the flag for that season in a manner which would show our love and veneration for it, asking that the inaugural day should not be made the occasion of its degradation, but that it should

be unfurled to the free air in undimmed glory and honor, the emblem of the nation.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANCES SAUNDERS KEMPSTER,
Chairman.

Milwaukee, Wis., February 14, 1902.

Mrs. THOMPSON, of Kansas. I move the adoption of the report.

Miss JOHNSTON. May I make a remark on this report?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there a recommendation in this report?

Mrs. THOMPSON. I move the adoption of the report, with thanks.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of adopting this report of the committee on desecration of the flag will kindly signify by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." It is adopted.

Miss JOHNSTON. I simply wish to give an incident in regard to the use of flags on our public buildings. It is a short story and I think you will be glad to know it. In 1883 I was in the office of the chief clerk of the treasury department. I was not a Daughter then, but looking forward doubtless to being connected with a society that was national or patriotic. I observed our flag floating over a butcher's wagon. I had always been indignant at its misuse, so I said to Col. Webster—I was waiting to speak to Mr. Folger—I wish you would ask Mr. Folger to have the flag unfurled on the treasury department during office hours when the employees are there; it is suitable and I wonder it has not been done. He said, "It is a good idea, and I will ask it." He did ask it, and in less than ten days a beautiful flag was floating over the treasury, and from that other departments adopted it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to announce the committee which is to wait upon the flag committee of the United States senate this afternoon. The official reader will read the names.

OFFICIAL READER. Mrs. Julius C. Burrows, Mrs. Addison G. Foster, Mrs. J. A. F. Hull, Mrs. George M. Sternberg.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will listen to the report of

the editor of the magazine. Is the editor of the magazine present? The Chair wishes to announce that there has come a request from the floor to her that the recording secretary general of the society be excused a few moments from her duties until she procures the papers which are necessary for use by the committee on the Monmouth matter. Is there any objection to this? The Chair hears none, and the recording secretary general may be excused long enough to procure those papers, and all motions shall be sent to the official reader and she will hold them for the recording secretary general. It will be in order for this house to nominate a recording secretary general pro tempore. Our recording secretary will be absent for at least half an hour.

Mrs. HOWARD. May I be excused from all responsibility of papers that come from the house during my absence, and signing, etc.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair sees no objection to your request being granted if the congress will so order. Is it your pleasure that the recording secretary general be excused from responsibility during the half hour while she is gone and all matters which she should sign be signed by the recording secretary general pro tem.? The Chair hears no objection, and it is so ordered. Will you kindly nominate a recording secretary general pro tempore?

Mrs. MORGAN. I move that the president general be empowered to appoint a recording secretary pro tem, as she is more familiar with the work.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If there be no objection it will be so ordered. The Chair will appoint Miss Virginia Miller, of the District, to act as secretary pro tem.

Miss MILLER. Excuse me, Madam President General. I am not a good hand to take minutes; I could not do it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If Mrs. Akers is in the house the Chair will request her to act as secretary pro tem.

A MEMBER. She is not here.

Mrs. SWIFT. Isn't it in order to move a recess until two o'clock?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We have a great deal of business before us.

Miss JOHNSTON. I suggest Mrs. Pealer.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Pealer may become recording secretary general for half an hour if the Chair hears no objection, or until the recording secretary general returns. The Chair hears no objection, and it is so ordered. Is Mrs. Pealer in the house? If so, she will act as recording secretary general during Mrs. Howard's absence.

Mrs. Pealer then assumed the duties of recording secretary general for the time being.

Mrs. DRAPER. May we not rise and greet our new registrar general?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If it so please you, you may. The Chair will now listen to the report of the editor of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Mrs. MORGAN. I would like to make a motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You are requested to send your motion to the Chair. Mrs. Avery is recognized.

Mrs. AVERY:

Madam President and Ladies of the Eleventh Continental Congress:
I have the honor of presenting to you my report as editor of your official organ. The several departments of the magazine need hardly to be summarized. While the editor has not had at her disposal any sum to be expended in securing noted literary talent this is not to be deplored, since so much good material has been placed at her disposal by the Daughters themselves. Many able articles have appeared and much unwritten history has been given to the public. The increase of knowledge in the minute and accurate history of our country has been shown by the character of the papers sent by the different members. Many of these documents have risen to the dignity only to be derived from original research.

The Revolutionary Records Department has been continued with good result, and many a woman has been able to prove up and become one of the elect by means of information thus derived. Muster rolls, letters and diaries, hitherto unknown are creeping out of old trunks and hidden nooks to proclaim to the world the names of forgotten heroes. The editor earnestly begs contributions for this department. Since coming to the congress several valuable documents have been promised for this purpose.

The pages devoted to the "Real Daughters," thankful are we that many are with us still, continue to be crowded. Long may this state of things continue. It is the intention to make these sketches not only a record of the lives of these women but an account of the serv-

ices of their fathers thus adding to the sum total of Revolutionary information. Your patience is asked in this particular as only a limited number of sketches can appear in each issue and in the order in which received.

The purpose of the Open Letter Department has been strictly adhered to, and nothing not of general interest to the Daughters of the American Revolution has been admitted. It is hoped that more use will be made of these columns as their purpose and scope become understood.

After all the crown and glory of the organization rests with the work of the chapters, the corner stone of the great fabric. Their efforts recorded each month in the magazine lead other chapters to higher endeavor. The corydon of tablets and memorial stones marking the forts along the Alleghenies are growing to outline the old frontier. Soon in monumental brass we shall read the record of Sullivan's march as we follow his path over the mountains and rivers. A stone placed here by one chapter, a stone placed there by another, and a whole history is written in enduring form that men may read as they ride. Behold the track is ever toward the setting sun. Forgotten Spanish grandees rise from their graves to say "behold I was with you in those days of old." "The stone spike that's druv through Bunker Hill" talks not only with Concord Bridge, but with the Rocky Mountains, with the Golden Gate, and with the flag that floats in far Manila. The chapters record not only their memorials for the past but their efforts for the present. The Continental Hall, libraries, lectures, but I will not give here in detail what you will find in fuller form in the pages of your magazine. "In all of which the Daughters have not forgotten to be womanly and to enjoy receptions, luncheons and other social functions. The notable fact being, however, that here they discuss not the fashion and gossip of the day, but how best to carry out the noble purpose for which they are organized." When the pages of this department are crowded, the editor is obliged to cut the reports, but no record of work done is ever omitted.

The chapters are urged to send, in their reports promptly, as when several months elapse before the work is printed some of the good effect is lost. Every chapter report received before the 8th of the month will appear in the next issue. Do not wait, forward your reports promptly. They will receive prompt attention.

The children, the future citizens of the great republic have not been forgotten and a record of their work has held a prominent place in the pages of the magazine.

The Genealogical Department has steadily grown the past year and shows the readers are widely scattered throughout the land. Queries have come to the department from nearly every state in the union, from New Mexico to New Hampshire, from Idaho to the

Bahama Islands, and the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE has been able to give, in many cases, if not an answer, yet a clue that has pieced out information already known. The editor of this department hardly receives an inquiry that one or more letters are not immediately sent to possible sources of information, and these frequently point to other clues which are seized upon sometimes with favorable results. Town histories without number have been searched, town clerks have been appealed to (usually requiring a fee), genealogists have been called upon, some of whom have responded with great willingness, the United States War Department has been applied to, published and unpublished ancestral and Revolutionary records have been consulted, with what results the readers of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE know.

The number of ancestors already inquired for through this department is 350, while still on file awaiting insertion, there are nearly 150, and each day brings additions.

The queries are inserted in the order of their receipt, yet a not infrequent request comes to have the question appear in the "next number of the magazine," an impossibility in justice to the previous inquirers. Every answer or clue to an answer, appears promptly in the number following its discovery or receipt.

If every reader of the magazine would send any information, however slight, concerning any query, to the Genealogical Department, it might become of great service, not alone to the personal inquirers, but useful as an historical and ancestral "clearing house" valuable to historians and genealogists. There are not a few family papers and records that would unravel many a troublesome tangle in ancestral lines, if their contents, sometimes even a date or name of locality, were known. Interesting accounts might be given, if space permitted, of the piecing together of bits of information from widely distant and altogether unknown correspondents, that has fully identified an ancestor and given unexpected and unlook-for family history.

During the summer months the early minutes of the organization and the Board of Management were printed. Though to do so added many dollars to the expenses, it met with great approbation. It seemed to be what the Daughters wished. They now know all that has been done from the beginning, the policy of the noble mothers of this society and the broad foundations on which they planned it. Their trials and tribulations on entering upon an unknown and sometimes thorny path are before you and all will say they builded better than they knew.

Mention need not be made of the monthly minutes of the Board of Management, as they are undoubtedly carefully scanned by all interested.

Your attention is called to the report of the business manager with

regard to the new ruling of the post office authorities. While it will not in the least delay the giving you the proceedings of this congress, they will be printed as promptly as usual, it will necessitate the usual magazine form with its departments. These can be abbreviated, but cannot be omitted. Had this ruling been in force last year, the postage alone on the congressional number would have been \$560. Knowing the ruling, the magazine will appear in the usual form with the congressional proceedings added. This will please many who have bitterly objected to having their chapter reports and genealogical queries wait.

I desire to thank you for your kindness and assistance of the past year. I trust that it is not out of place to express to you my deep appreciation of the vote of yesterday. I will try to deserve your confidence.

[Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the report of our editor of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

MISS TEMPLE. I move that the report be adopted.

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that the report of the editor of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE be adopted. All in favor will signify by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The report is adopted. The Chair wishes to announce before offering the report of the business manager that the chairman of the relics committee will make a presentation of very valuable relics, which accompanies the report, after the reading of the report of the business manager.

MRS. MORGAN. Are inquiries in order? Will the editor answer any inquiries while she is on the stage? I desire to ask the editor if it would be possible to have the minutes of one month printed in the magazine the next month, if an arrangement can be made to that effect? We lose a great deal of interest in certain matters which come up and are attended to after two months intervenes between the making of the minutes and their appearance before the general membership.

MRS. AVERY. I would say in regard to that that the recording secretary general is not present, which I very much regret, as she could answer that question much better than the editor of the magazine. I cannot speak officially. I can simply give my idea as to why the minutes appear as they do. Minutes

are not minutes, as I understand, until they have been approved. The minutes of one meeting are approved at the next, which, of course, is a month later. Then they are given to the magazine and they appear in that number of the magazine. As it takes two or three weeks to bring out the magazine, of course, that makes two months' delay. I do not see any way in which the minutes can appear any sooner, unless the National Board devises some plan to approve the minutes at the meeting in which the thing occurs. Whether that can be done or not I do not know. Please understand, ladies, I am not speaking officially. The recording secretary general could answer that question perfectly if she were here. I am simply giving you my ideas.

Mrs. MORGAN. I asked because the question has often been asked me why the National Board give out actions so very late. There are questions which the members wish to ask which are not pertinent two months afterwards. I believe it would increase the sales of our magazine if we printed the minutes promptly, and I think some means ought to be devised by which the minutes of the month's proceedings should appear in next month's edition.

Mrs. McLEAN. I would suggest that a way to obviate this difficulty would be to print the stenographic notes of each meeting of the National Board. Then the minutes so-called could be passed upon by the next meeting and published two or three months thereafter; but the actual stenographic record of what takes place in the National Board is what the ladies throughout the country desire to know. There is no difficulty whatever in procuring the stenographic notes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The report of the business manager is in order.

Mrs. KENYON. I move we take a recess until half past two.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair knows this is a very important motion you have made. Can you not withhold it for a few moments? Mrs. Lindsay, the chairman of the relics committee has a very important presentation to make to us after the reading of her report.

Mrs. KENYON. Certainly, if it is the wish of the house. There are so many ladies going that I moved to take a recess.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If the Chair hears no objection from the house, the business manager will present her report.

MISS LOCKWOOD. Now, ladies, is it your pleasure to hear this in detail? I prefer to give it so if it is your pleasure.

Madam President and Ladies of the Eleventh Continental Congress:
In spite of the fact that this has been an expensive year for the magazine because of the publishing of the early minutes of the society in the summer numbers, those numbers in which we expect to recuperate in part from the expense of the official department, because of there being no Board meetings, we are glad to be able to report that the total yearly expense is nearly \$200 less.

As our contracts for printing are for one year only, bids were asked from printers and publishers, from this and other cities. The contract was awarded to the lowest bidder, the Harrisburg Publishing Company.

In order to arouse an interest in the magazine among the chapters, a circular was prepared by the editor and business manager and sent to every chapter regent in the country, nearly six hundred, urging them to appoint agents for the magazine in the chapters, such agents to receive a commission of twenty per cent. on each new subscription sent in. These circulars were inclosed with the proposed amendments sent out from the corresponding secretary's office, thus saving double postage.

As has been the custom each year, a circular describing the magazine and asking for a subscription thereto has accompanied the notification of election of each new member to the society. This year a subscription blank has been sent out in addition, so that all a new subscriber need do was to fill in her name and address and enclose one dollar.

A number of new names have been added to the list in this way, but unfortunately the subscription list stands about the same, because of the delinquents who have had to be dropped.

An earnest effort was made to secure a reliable advertising agent to solicit new business and after much trouble we found a firm in Chicago which promised to be all that we desired and an agreement was entered into. While we were given to understand that we must not expect much business for some time, owing to our comparatively small circulation and newness in the field—we nevertheless did expect a little more than we have received. We are now open to new offers.

While the amount of advertising has increased materially this year over last year, about \$200, it has come through the usual channel, the business manager's office.

A short time ago our attention was called to a fine advertising

agent who brought very good letters of introduction and most excellent endorsements. When we came to a proposition, he would undertake the work of placing us before the advertising world and securing increased business, on the basis of a salary of \$1,500 per year, traveling expenses and a percentage.

When we expressed our inability to undertake any thing so startling he aptly reminded us that one could not bring a crop out of a field without first putting something in. This agent has since made other business connections which would prevent his taking up our work.

There is a subject upon which I would like an expression of opinion from the congress.

The National Board decided that the leaves of the magazine should be cut, beginning with the July number.

This action was taken without my knowledge. It is a subject which has frequently come up for discussion in the past, and was abandoned as unwise.

It materially affects the general appearance of the magazine, greatly reducing it in size, and practically ruins it for binding, as that necessitates cutting a second time.

I have had many letters of protest from those who look upon a book cut as a book desecrated, and from those who preserve their magazines for binding, most of our men subscribers and librarians.

On the other hand, I have a few letters from some who find it so much less trouble that they doubt whether they would subscribe again if they were not cut.

So you see opinion is divided.

I find that under the new postal regulations for second class matter we cannot, in the future, issue our congressional proceedings as one number, with no other contents. Each month's issue must be uniform with the regular issue, that is, be made up of historical, genealogical and other articles, thus retaining its form as a periodical and not subject to the exclusion of books.

It will therefore be necessary to continue the proceedings through several numbers. As the question constantly recurs—as to how much it would cost to issue our congressional proceedings and minutes of the National Board independent of the magazine, sending them to the whole membership, thus doing away with the necessity, as some think, of publishing a magazine, I think I will be forgiven for repeating from former reports on this subject.

Our magazine in its present form meets all the requirements of second class matter as regulated by the post office department, and therefore reduces the expense of distribution to a minimum.

Under this class we mail at the rate of one cent per pound. If the proceedings and minutes were published separately they would come under the head of third class matter, one cent for each two ounces.

No one report of the Board meeting ready to mail would weigh less than two ounces which would cost one cent each, and if sent to the whole membership, say 30,000, for each member would be entitled to a copy, the cost of mailing would be \$300 monthly.

The congressional number of this year weighed 32 ounces—this would mean \$4,800 at 16 cents each.

These figures are on the postage only and does not include the cost of printing.

The reports of the proceedings of the last congress, together with the number containing the state regents' reports cost over \$1,500. This added to the expense of printing the minutes of the National Board for the year makes nearly \$2,000.

Therefore \$1,400 covers the cost of all of that part of the magazine devoted to the historical and genealogical departments, the work of the Children of the American Revolution and most important of all, the work of the chapters.

I am glad to add that the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution has subscribed for 50 copies of the magazine to be sent to their different societies throughout the country.

The following is the financial statement:

RECEIPTS.

February 1st, 1901, to January 31st, 1902.

To subscriptions, as per vouchers and cash register,	\$2,334 02
" sale of extra copies,	88 95
" advertisements,	352 10
" cuts, paid for,	20 00

Total (amount delivered to Treasurer General), \$2,795 08

OFFICE EXPENDITURES.

To mailing extra copies, 2d class matter as per vouchers,	\$17 71
" postage,	27 48
" postal cards, 200,	2 00
" expressage,	6 48
" freight and cartage, extra copies from Harrisburg, 12 months,	17 34
" telegrams,	2 52
" binding Volume XVII,	1 25
" six falcon files,	2 90
" magazines bought to complete file sold,	8 40
" extra janitor service, in moving magazines,	60
" incidentals as per cash book and itemized accounts rendered,	43

Total, \$87 11

BILLS PRESENTED TO TREASURER GENERAL FOR PAYMENT.

Printer's bill, including postage and mailing February No. 1901,	\$272 30
Printer's bill, including postage and mailing, March, 1901,	233 67
Printer's bill, including postage and mailing, April and May, 1901,	1,125 82
Printer's bill, including postage and mailing, June, 1901,	391 18
Printer's bill, including postage and mailing, July, 1901....	364 73
Printer's bill, including postage and mailing, August, 1901,	262 31
Printer's bill, including postage and mailing, September, 1901,	271 97
Printer's bill, including postage and mailing, October, 1901,	290 97
Printer's bill, including postage and mailing, November, 1901,	260 90
Printer's bill, including postage and mailing, December, 1901,	291 87
Printer's bill including postage and mailing, January, 1902,	247 82
	<hr/>
	\$4,013 54
Salary, editor,	1,000 00
Salary, business manager,	850 00
Cuts and engravings (of which amount \$20 was paid for by individuals or chapters),	86 84
Genealogical department (payment ordered by congress), ..	50 00
Auditing books of business manager,	40 00
Postage for editor,	25 00
Making cash register,	7 50
Binding Volume 18,	1 25
Copyright fees, 1901-1902,	12 00
To McGill & Wallace—	
1,500 receipt postals, furnished and printed, ..	18 75
1,000 expiration postals, furnished and printed, ..	12 50
2,000 subscription blanks,	4 75
600 circulars to regents,	2 25
500 bill heads,	2 25
	<hr/>
	40 50
To Caldwell & Co., stationery for editor and business manager's department,	25 70
To office expenses, 12 months, as per itemized account rendered and attached,	87 11
	<hr/>
	\$6,239 44

ELEVENTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS—FIFTH DAY. 1241

Total cost,	\$6,232 44
Receipts,	2,795 68
Net cost,	\$3,444 36
Net cost last year,	\$3,611 80

The books have been audited for the year.

Respectfully submitted,

LILIAN LOCKWOOD,
Business Manager.

[Applause.]

I thank you for your kind indulgence in listening to the report, and I also thank the ladies of the congress for their expression of confidence of yesterday.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the report of the business manager of the magazine. What is your pleasure?

Mrs. KENDALL. I move that it be accepted.

Mrs. HATCHER. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that the report of the business manager just read be accepted. All those in favor of accepting the report will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The report is accepted. Before the presentation of the Revolutionary relics committee the Chair requests you to hear these notices read.

OFFICIAL READER. "The committee requests that Mrs. Eleanor Washington Howard, recording secretary general, meet the Monmouth committee during the noon recess or at whatever time she designates at the Shoreham. Caroline R. Nash, chairman." "Moved by Mrs. Orton, seconded by Mrs. Foster, and carried, that Mrs. Wiles, of Illinois, is asked to appear before the committee at 3 p. m., February 21, 1902, with all the ladies whose names appear on the list shown to the secretary of the committee. Caroline R. Nash, the Shoreham."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The chairman of the Revolutionary relics committee will now present her report.

Mrs. ROOME. I wish to state a fact that has escaped the attention of the Chair and of the committee on the Monmouth controversy, and that is, that the treasurer general be called upon to produce facts in relation to that controversy.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Thank you very much. We will now

listen to the report of the chairman of the Revolutionary relics committee.

Mrs. LINDSAY. The chairman of the committee wishes to state first that the report of the committee was not ready when called for. Our relics are very precious articles, and we do not bring them to the hall until the last moment; and understanding that our report was to come in after the Continental Hall report, of course, the relics were not here. That was what detained me. I would like to have some instructions from the congress before presenting our report. We have had presented to us by Mrs. Lyle, of Lexington, Kentucky, a flag of the war between the states, two rosters from the Spanish-American war. They are not Revolutionary relics, but they are presented to you through the Revolutionary relics committee. What shall we do with them?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is the pleasure of the congress upon these relics just stated by the chairman of the committee?

Miss DESHA. I move that they be accepted with thanks.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair hears no objection to this motion and it will be so ordered.

Mrs. LINDSAY. We will incorporate that in our report. Reads report as follows:

REPORT OF THE REVOLUTIONARY RELICS COMMITTEE.

Madam President and Ladies of the Eleventh Continental Congress: As each congress approaches, your committee on Revolutionary relics regards its appearance before you with trepidation, as this work has taught it a realization of the rarity of these valuable souvenirs of the past. Naturally the collection of relics has been a slow work, but from time to time a Daughter from north or south, east or west, brings a precious donation. However, it is a rare occasion indeed for a Daughter to come with her hands full as has the member of your committee from South Carolina.

Through the efforts of Mrs Waring, Dr. B. H. Teague has presented to you his valuable collection of Revolutionary relics. Your committee has suggested that these relics be called the B. H. Teague collection, and that our kind friend's picture may be enclosed with them. Your committee begs that you, as a congress, will lend your assistance in expressing gratitude to Dr. Teague.

I have for report another gift from Mr. Nicholas E. Jones, of Clear

Drinking Manor, Montgomery county, Maryland. His patriotism is such that in his generosity to us he has the privilege of gratifying his own heart. Mr. Jones has lately presented to you an old side-board with mahogany slab, bought for Charles Jones, gentleman, in England before the Revolution, and given to the Daughters of the American Revolution in memory of his mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Sinclair Parker Jones. The Charles Jones, who owned the "slab," was the grandfather of Brigade Major J. Coats Jones, aide on the staff of General Smallwood.

The collection of Dr. Teague, and the number of valuable gifts presented to you by Mr. Nicholas E. Jones, commend the work of our society to the public. Others seeing the trust reposed in us, and understanding the security given by us through the courtesy of the Smithsonian Institution, which can not be had in private homes, will grant us their confidence and the care of their historic possessions.

A most estimable lady has given to you, through your chairman, in memory of Mrs. Elizabeth Sinclair Parker Jones, a photograph from an old portrait of Colonel Josiah Parker, ancestor of Mr. Jones; also a photograph of the old St. Luke's Church of Smithfield, Virginia, where Colonel Parker is buried. In Bishop Meade's "Old Churches and Families of Virginia," published in 1857, are found these lines:

"At the time of Tarlton's invasion of Virginia (Query: Should this not be Arnold's), he sent a detachment to Macclesfield, the residence of Colonel Josiah Parker, of Revolutionary memory, in hopes to take him and destroy his papers, etc. In the former he failed, but in the latter succeeded. Among the effects destroyed were the vestry book and some church papers which he, as a warm friend of the church, had in keeping. It appears, however, that, notwithstanding the vigilance of Arnold's men, some papers relating to the church were preserved and remained in possession of his daughter, Mrs. Cowper, until the war of 1812, when a militia force, which was stationed near Macclesfield, being in want of cartridge paper, obtained from the servants what they supposed was waste paper; and thus what remained of church records was used in the service of the country. * * * * * There is a tradition that the old and venerable brick church, a few miles from Smithfield, was built in 1632. * * * * * Its thick walls, the high tower, like that of some English castle, are still firm, and promise so to remain for a long time to come. * * * * * This venerable building stands not far from the main road leading from Smithfield to Suffolk, in an open tract of woodland. The trees for some distance around it are large and tall and the foliage dense so that but little of the light of the sun is thrown upon it."

During the Board meeting of February 5th, a most pathetic in-

cident occurred. The chairman of your committee was approached by an old colored man, George W. Hatton, of Rose Croft, Maryland, who showed his pension paper, thus identifying himself. He had heard much of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and said he had had in his possession when a slave and for forty-nine years some old newspapers which he wished, out of patriotism, to present. Of course, your committee realized his sole dependence for support was his pension. Therefore, there was slight embarrassment in accepting his gift until Mrs. Jay Osborne Moss, of Sandusky, Ohio, by a most generous donation to the old soldier, made these papers our property.

A notice in one of these old papers tells of the death of five persons. An equal number of coffins decorated with initials and gruesome pictures of skulls and crossed bones end the notice.

Your committee has had many relics offered for purchase at prices both small and great, but having one object constantly in view—that of a home for these relics—we have been too economical to purchase, depending entirely upon generosity and patriotism to assist us in the work.

The following relics have been contributed; most of them since your last congress, some, as you will remember, during the congress:

HISTORIC COLLECTION NOT REVOLUTIONARY.

A silk flag, relic of the war between the states. Presented by Mrs. Maria C. Lyle, of Lexington, Kentucky.

Roster of Company B, Third Mississippi Infantry, United States Volunteers. A relic of Spanish-American war. Presented by Mrs. Maria C. Lyle, of Lexington, Kentucky.

Roster of Twelfth Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry. A relic of the Spanish-American war. Presented by Mrs. Maria C. Lyle, of Lexington, Kentucky.

REVOLUTIONARY RELICS.

1. A letter from Mrs. Jane Cathcart Newkirk, of La Porte, Indiana, daughter of James Cathcart, of the Revolution, a prisoner on one of the British prison ships, who, escaping, was captured by an Algerine pirate, and for years was a slave to the Bey of Algiers. Afterwards was consul of the United States at one of the Mediterranean ports. Mrs. Newkirk has edited her father's papers and presented them to the library of the society. Presented through Mrs. Charles Carlyle Darwin.

2. A plaque of wood of the Lafayette oak, a tree under which General Gilbert Motier Lafayette strung his tent on the Marquis road in Virginia, which his troops constructed en route to meet

General Cornwallis at Yorktown. Presented by Mrs. Anne S. Green, of Culpeper, Virginia, and Mrs. William W. Grant, of Denver, Colorado, to the Continental Hall of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

3. Photograph of the daughter of a Revolutionary soldier, Mrs. Eunice Russ David.

4. Letter from, and photograph of, Mrs. Martha Ann Eaton. Attached to the letter are the autographs of Samuel Sawin and Elisha Coolidge.

5. Piece of tree under which General Marion received the British officer and dined him on sweet potatoes. Presented to the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution by Mrs. William Augustus Black, of Georgetown, South Carolina, through Mrs. Clark Waring.

6. An original letter written by Judge Samuel Chase, of Maryland, signer of the Declaration of Independence, the letter bearing date August 23, 1777. It treats of the Continental army and the movements of the troops, and is presented by Judge Chase's great-granddaughter, Mrs. Mary Chase Mills, member of Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, New York city. Also letter from Mrs. Mills describing the document.

7. An interesting old document, dated 1760, bearing the signature of the illustrious Revolutionary hero, Caesar Rodney, brigadier general in the war of the Revolution, member of the Continental Congress, president of Delaware state during the war for independence, conspicuous in the Stamp Act congress, and a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Accompanied by letter with historical information from the donor of the document to the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. Annie Fisher Cahoon.

8. Etching of Dedham's (Massachusetts) old landmarks. Presented by Mrs. Laura Wentworth Fowler, Dedham, Massachusetts.

9. Facsimile of captain's commission to Rufus Lincoln in the Fourteenth Massachusetts regiment.

10. Facsimile of captain's commission to Rufus Lincoln in the Seventh Massachusetts regiment.

11. Facsimile of lieutenant's commission to Rufus Lincoln in Colonel Bradford's regiment.

12. Facsimile of second lieutenant's commission to Rufus Lincoln in Colonel Marshall's regiment.

13. Furlough to Captain Lincoln. The above five papers presented by Mrs. W. (Lincoln) Duvall, of Fall River, Massachusetts.

14. Photograph of Mrs. Maria Rhee Bennett, a daughter of a Revolutionary soldier.

15. Gold coin, 1775, of George III. Presented by Miss Alice Quitman Lovell, the state regent of Mississippi, Natchez, Mississippi.

16. Postal card, written by Mrs. Louisa Rochester Pitkin, daughter of a Revolutionary officer, who founded the city of Rochester.

Presented by Miss Susan Riviere Hetzel, our present historian general.

17. "Slab" bought for Charles Jones, gentleman, in England before the Revolution, and given to the Daughters of the American Revolution by Nicholas Jones, of Clean Drinking Manor, Montgomery county, Maryland, in memory of his mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Sinclair Parker Jones. Slab is mounted as a sideboard.

18. One book, loaned by Nicholas Jones, Clean Drinking Manor, Montgomery county, Maryland.

19. One book, loaned by Nicholas Jones, Clean Drinking Manor, Montgomery county, Maryland.

20. One photograph of old St. Luke's church, of Smithfield, Virginia. Presented in memory of Mrs. Elizabeth Sinclair Parker Jones.

21. One photograph from an old picture of Colonel Josiah Parker, of General Washington's staff. Colonel Parker is buried in old St. Luke's church, Virginia. Presented in memory of Mrs. Elizabeth Sinclair Parker Jones.

22. The wallet of John Jacob Mickley (Michelet), born December 17, 1737, died December 12, 1808, member of general committee from White Hall township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, 1776.

He brought the Liberty Bell from Philadelphia to Allentown, Pennsylvania, September 23, 1777. It was concealed beneath the floors of Zion's Reformed church, Allentown, for nearly a year. In the book is a piece of paper with this written on one side:

"Joseph J. Mickley, Philadelphia, Pa., born March 24, 1799, died February 15, 1878." On the other side of the paper: "John Jacob Mickley. My grandfather's book."

Presented to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution by Miss Minnie F. Mickley, great-great-granddaughter of John Jacob Mickley, Mickleys, Pennsylvania.

23. Three newspapers, the gift of George W. Hatton (colored) to the society, through Mrs. Jay Osborne Moss:

Ulster County Gazette, January 4, 1800.

The Philadelphia Gazette and Universal Daily Advertiser, August 6, 1798.

The Boston Gazette and County Journal, March 12, 1770. Complete, but in four pieces.

ELEANOR HOLMES LINDSAY,

Chairman.

MALVINA S. WARING,

ELLEN HALL CROSMAN,

SARAH BERRIEN CASEY MORGAN,

FANNY GRISWOLD BOATT MOSS,

RACHEL H. L. MELLON,

E. ELLEN BATCHELLER,

MRS. MARY J. MONFORT (per A. D. S.)

February, 1902.

After the reading of the report the relics were exhibited to the congress.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The congress has heard this very interesting report. What may be your pleasure?

Miss TEMPLE. I move the adoption of this able report of the Revolutionary relics committee with our most appreciative thanks to the capable chairman who has so faithfully and enthusiastically served us for so many years.

Mrs. LINDSAY. While the motion is being written may I bring to your notice a most valuable presentation from South Carolina through a member of your committee, Mrs. Waring?

Mrs. WARING. I think I am the best pleased woman in the the National Society. I have reason to be in turning over all these old things to the able, learned and enthusiastic chairman of the Revolutionary relics committee. They do not come under the head of old worthless things, but rare, choice and hallowed. Small bits of the past which have floated down the stream of time to the shores of the present; little inanimate objects which reanimate and re-people the years that are gone; trifles, which are not trifling inasmuch as they present to the eye of the mind pictures of stirring scenes in our history and great events, the birth and growth of an empire, the trials, and privations, and struggles of those noble men and women who will stand as the type of the heroic for all ages, the same men and women whom as a national organization it is our delight to honor. Such are the old things which now belong to you and now aren't you pleased also? True, this collection I have brought to you from South Carolina this year is not a large one, but where will you find a large collection of Revolutionary relics ready to drop into our outstretched hands as ripe cherries into an open mouth? You will not find it anywhere. This collection though it be not large represents years of work and effort, and henceforth we must hold dear the name of Benjamin Hammet Teague, of Aiken, South Carolina, and account him a man among men most generous. He is the kind doner of this gracious gift. Some of these articles are for the present keeping company with the Liberty Bell at the Inter-State and West Indian Exposition, and there in the room which has been so beautifully fitted up by the Rebecca Motte Chapter in the old colonial mansion where Sir Henry Clinton dwelt

after the siege of Charleston, you will see them when you come to Daughters of the American Revolution day in Charleston. You have already had several invitations to visit us then but I don't mind giving you another right here. I will give you two dozen invitations if it will take that many to bring you. But let me now run swiftly through this list of curious and interesting articles that you may form some idea of what an acquisition this collection will be to our museum.

Mrs. PEEL. If it is in order I would like to present on behalf of the Joseph Habersham Chapter eighteen photographs of "Real Daughters," one of these, that of Mrs. Mary McNeely, was taken as a compliment to the National Society on her 105th birthday by a photographer who went twenty-five miles over the mountains of Georgia for that purpose.

Mrs. LINDSAY. The chairman of the committee on Revolutionary relics will be most grateful to receive these photographs from Mrs. Peel, of Georgia.

Mrs. MORGAN. I have a piece of wood of a tree under whose wide spreading branches the greatest preacher America has ever known, and one of the greatest orators the world has ever known, the Rev. George Whitefield, was wont to preach the word of God and the brotherhood of man to the early colonists of Georgia; but the time is too limited to tell you more of this great man to-day. I will take pleasure in presenting this piece of historic wood.

Mrs. LINDSAY. Ladies, you are possessing a very valuable collection now; it has reached that point.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to hear the thanks of the congress extended to Mrs. Waring for her untiring zeal in presenting these relics of Mr. Teague's.

Mrs. FOWLER. I move a rising vote of thanks to Mr. Teague and Mrs. Waring.

The congress expressed its thanks by a rising vote.

Mrs. HOPKINS. I wish to state that as the Liberty Bell has been mentioned, I had the honor of following the old bell to the World's Fair in Chicago, appointed by the common council as my great grandfather was the last chief justice appointed in this country by George III, and the first chief justice of Pennsylvania. [Applause.]

Mrs KENYON. I move that we take a recess until 3 o'clock this afternoon.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Recess is called until 3 o'clock. All in favor of this motion will please say "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" seem to have it. We will meet again at three o'clock. (1.40 p. m.)

AFTERNOON SESSION, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY, 21, 1902.

The congress was called to order by the president general, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, at 3 p. m.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The congress will please come to order. Delegates will take their seats. Announcements will be the first thing in order.

The official reader then read the announcements.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair is requested to inquire what is the pleasure of the congress with regard to this photograph by Mr. Chase, the person who wished to take the photograph of the congress this morning. Is it the desire of the congress to be photographed?

Mrs. CAREY. I move we decline with thanks the offer of Mr. Chase to take the photograph of the stage and congress.

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that we decline the honor of being photographed by the person who sent the request this morning. All in favor of this motion will signify by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." It is so ordered. Is the report of the committee on harmonizing the constitution and by-laws ready? Is the chairman of that committee present? If so, the congress will listen to the report. If the chairman is not present is there any member here empowered to answer for her?

Mrs. KINNEY. I think that I am the only member of the committee present, but my report is at the hotel. If this can be delayed five minutes, I will go for it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will attend to some other report. Will you kindly procure your report?

Mrs. KINNEY. I will.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will be very much pleased if you

will do so. The Chair will call for the report of the Franco-American memorial committee. Are you ready? The Chair requests attention to the report of the Franco-American memorial committee.

Mrs. HATCHER.

Madam President and Ladies of the Eleventh Continental Congress: We had hoped to deliver to the congress to-day, the grand prize medal and diploma of award, granted to our society by the authorities of the Paris Exposition of 1900, through the French government.

The first allotment of diplomas and medals reached this country from France only a day or two ago, consigned to the Hon. D. B. Woodward, assistant commissioner general of the United States to the Paris Exposition of 1900, from whom we have just received a dispatch, stating that our medal and diploma are not included in this allotment. However, they will, doubtless, be in our hands in a short time.

Although our exhibit at Paris was granted the highest prize obtainable, we regret to say that the authorities of the Pan-American Exposition did not see fit to grant us any award whatever, for our exhibit in the section of the Liberal Arts of the exposition at Buffalo.

As the plans for the erection of the replica of the Lafayette monument in Washington are progressing slowly, we are unable at this date to furnish any new information upon the subject.

During the packing of our exhibit for its return home from the Paris Exposition, an insignia of the Mary Washington Memorial Association, loaned to the society by Messrs. J. E. Caldwell & Co., and valued at fourteen dollars, was lost. Therefore, we ask that this congress authorize the treasurer general to reimburse the above firm as a matter of justice, especially since no reference whatever, to the matter, has been made to the society by Messrs. Caldwell & Co.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGIA STOCKTON HATCHER,
Chairman.

GERTRUDE B. DARWIN,
SARA T. KINNEY,
ALICE P. AKERS.

February 21, 1902.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the report of the chairman of the Franco-American memorial committee. What is your pleasure?

Mrs. THOM. I move that it be accepted.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. With its recommendation, Mrs. Thom?

Mrs. THOM. Yes, Madam President General.

Mrs. HATCHER. The reason I ask this is because Mr. Caldwell very kindly let us have souvenir spoons, official stationery and a \$250 diamond insignia to go with our exhibit without asking anything at all, even after we found that they could not be insured. Caldwell & Company ran the risk of losing that \$250 diamond pin because we could not insure it; and therefore, since the Mary Washington pin was lost, I think it only fair that Messrs. Caldwell should be paid for it. The diamond pin was brought back to Washington by the gentleman who had charge of that section of the Paris exposition in which our exhibit was placed, and it was deposited in our safe here, until it could be returned to Caldwell & Company. When I wrote him a letter, later on, he stated that this pin was in the exhibit when he left Paris, and the supposition is that it was lost in the packing. The society ought to pay for it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the report of the Franco-American committee with the recommendations. The recommendations, of course, will be referred to the committee on recommendations of national officers. All those in favor of accepting the report will signify by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." It is so ordered. The Chair will recognize the chairman of the magazine committee, Mrs. J. Heron Crosman, of New York.

Mrs. CROSMAN.

Madam President and Members of the Eleventh Continental Congress: The magazine committee begs to report that it has met regularly throughout the year; the work has been a real pleasure to each and all of its members. It has faithfully endeavored to keep in touch with the interests of the magazine, and to coöperate with the business manager in her steady effort to increase the number of advertisers. It has appreciated the untiring energy of the editor to advance the standard of the magazine, and it has tried, with willing hands, to aid her in every possible way.

The extended report of the editor, and the full financial details given in the statement of the business manager, cover so completely the important phases of the subject, that your committee feels its report must of necessity be brief.

Prompt attention has been given by the committee to all letters received; and any suggestions they contained were thoughtfully considered, and then presented to the Board for its action.

The "Open Letter" Department was begun during the year, in the hope that a general and helpful interchange of thought and opinion upon topics important to the whole National Society, would arouse interest; stimulate enthusiasm, resulting in both pleasure and profit. This new department has met with approval.

The publication in the magazine during the summer months, of a transcript of the "Earliest Minutes of the Society," was by special request. The members of the committee appointed to do this work, realized the importance of the trust imparted to them, and with unflagging zeal met at the Board rooms in July when the thermometer indicated heat as fervid as their own glowing love for the National Society; a copy *verbatim et literatim* was made from the original manuscripts in the archives of the society. Many readers have expressed their appreciation of this work.

Your committee feels that it can report encouraging evidences throughout the society of increasing interest in the magazine.

The usefulness of the department of "Genealogical Notes and Queries" is being realized more and more by the national membership.

The Department of "Revolutionary Records" will greatly enhance the historical value of the magazine, bringing out hidden treasures of tradition and family annals, and tending to inspire research. There is a great field here. The moral and patriotic influence of this department will be far-reaching. Records of the heroes and heroines of "long time ago" lie locked in many an old chest; let the keys be hunted up, let the precious treasures be brought to light, and the pages of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE be enriched by their glory.

Your committee brings no recommendation in its report; but it does earnestly plead with every Daughter here to remember that there is an obligation resting upon the members of this society to sustain its official organ. Loyalty and fidelity should inspire each member to stand by the magazine; it ought not to beg for its life. It ought to be cherished, and endorsed as a necessary and important factor in the methodical and accurate system of the society's work.

It gives to the members far and near the record of chapter work; it publishes the actions of the National Board of Management; it contains the proceedings of the congress; it is the pulse that shows the condition of the organization.

All these details go out through its pages, it is the tie that binds us together. The wonder is that every Daughter does not *want* to take it, and does not want to read it from cover to cover every month of the year.

It is the official organ of the most important and unique body of

women in the world, 35,000 women, lineal descendants of patriots—the very flower of American womanhood.

The chief object of the National Society is, by every means in our power, to keep brightly burning that flaming torch of liberty lit by our ancestors of the Revolution.

The magazine in all its departments tends toward this end.

Remember, O Daughters, that responsibility is yours, an obligation rests upon you, and it were disloyalty to neglect it.

Your committee, then, entreats every regent, every delegate, every Daughter, to assist in carrying on the financial work of the society in this line.

May every Daughter carry home with her a resolution to generously advance the interests of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

[Aplause.]

Respectfully submitted,

ELLEN HALL CROSMAN,

Chairman.

KATE AUSTIN TUTTLE,

SARA THOMPSON KINNEY,

FANNY GRISWOLD BOATT MOSS,

FLORENCE GRAY ESTEY,

HARRIET A. RICHARDS,

MARIA B. WHEATON.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the report of our magazine committee. What is your pleasure?

Mrs. COLEMAN. I move that the report of the business manager of the magazine committee be accepted, with thanks.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This is the report of the magazine committee. We had the report of the business manager this morning, which was accepted.

Mrs. COLEMAN. Then I move that the report of the magazine committee be accepted, with thanks.

Mrs. KENT. I was about to move that the report of the committee be accepted with thanks.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Of course, you will second it.

Mrs. KENT. I will gladly do so.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the report of the chairman of the magazine committee. Are you ready for the question? All those in favor of accepting will signify by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." It is so ordered. The recording secretary general wishes all motions sent to the

desk. The official reader may make announcements. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Kinney, state regent of Connecticut, who is upon the committee to harmonize the constitution and by-laws.

Mrs. KINNEY. Madam President and members of the Eleventh Continental Congress: The chairman of this committee, Mrs. John H. Jewett, of Chicago, is unable to be present to-day. She has sent me her report, and asked me to present it to the congress, and this I shall do with the request that the official reader read it, as I am quite unable to do so, because of my throat. I wish to say that Miss Forsyth, who is a member of this committee, has been detained from this congress by family bereavement, and I have not been able to get her signature to it; but I have no doubt she will sign it.

A MEMBER. Miss Forsyth is here, she was here this morning.

Mrs. KINNEY. I did not know she was here; but we will present this report if the official reader will kindly read it.

The official reader.

Madam President and Ladies of the Eleventh Continental Congress:

The committee appointed at the Tenth Continental Congress for the purpose of harmonizing the provisions of the constitution and by-laws of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, have had the matter submitted to them under consideration, and beg leave to present the results of their labors in the following report and recommendations:

Some differences of opinion have arisen in consequence of duplicate provisions, in different phraseology, contained in the constitution, respecting the length of service of officers elected to fill vacancies. These duplicate provisions are contained in section I of article IV (the last clause), and in section II of article VI.

Section 4 of article IV of the constitution seems but imperfectly to express the intention of the society, and to require a foot-note to the printed copies of the constitution to explain its meaning.

A foot-note is also made use of in the printed copies for the purpose of explaining or adding to section I of article XI of the by-laws, and as this foot-note has been before the members of the National Society for a considerable length of time without objection, it is presumed that it fairly expresses the intention of the members, which otherwise is left indefinite; and there does not seem to be any provision for the election or appointment of state regents after the first year.

In order to remedy these apparent inconsistencies and defects, your committee recommend that the constitution be amended by striking out the last clause of section 1 of article IV, viz: "An Officer appointed to fill a vacancy shall serve only during the unexpired term from the previous time of election until the next regular election."

Also, that section 4 of article IV of the constitution be amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 4. All active and honorary officers must be accepted members of the National Society."

Your committee also recommend amendments to the by-laws as follows:

Amend section 1 of article II of the by-laws by adding thereto the following:

"No officer or member of the National Society shall be permitted to distribute circulars relating to the affairs of the society, or print or circulate any paper, letter or other document belonging to the records or files of the society, or to withdraw any such paper, letter or other document from the custody of the officer in charge thereof, without the express consent and approval of the Board of Management, entered of record in the proceedings of the Board.

"Any violation of the provisions hereof may be punished by removal from office, or expulsion or suspension from membership in the society, or both, by the Board of Management, at its discretion."

Also, amend section 3 of article IV of the by-laws by inserting after the words "to be elected by the Board," the following:

"Thereafter state regents shall be elected annually by the delegates of the respective states, properly accredited to, and in attendance at the Continental Congress during the session of said congress."

Also, further amend the by-laws by striking out the whole of section 6 of article IV. The same provision, in substance, being contained in section 3 of article IV of the constitution.

The suggestions and recommendations herein contained are, respectfully submitted.

(Signed)

MRS. JOHN N. JEWETT,
Chairman.

SARA T. KINNEY.

MISS DESHA. Those amendments will have to be considered by the congress next year, will they not?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair understands that these are not truly amendments. They are simply to harmonize the phraseology.

MISS DESHA. Some of them are very important changes and

amendments to the constitution which under our constitution cannot be acted upon under a year. A great many of them I thoroughly approve of.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If they are such, we will consider them in the same way we do amendments generally.

Mrs. KINNEY. I move the adoption of the report.

Mrs. FOWLER. I second it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that this report be adopted.

Miss DESHA. What does that mean? What does "adopted" mean? Does it mean to commit us to everything in it?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It will now be taken up each amendment by itself, so that you may consider it. Is not that so?

Miss DESHA. Excuse me for a moment. I have to go. Some of these are amendments to the constitution.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If that is so they cannot be acted upon until next year.

Miss DESHA. And some of them are amendments to the by-laws which cannot be acted upon until next year. Some of them I disapprove of but most of them I heartily approve of, but they are amendments to the constitution and by-laws and should be acted upon separately.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair asks that each member of the congress will remain and consider these. They are very important. She hopes that one of the founders of our society will remain also.

Miss DESHA. I have to go. I am called before that committee on the Monmouth matter.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Then we will excuse you, much to our regret.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I would like to know if it would not be well to take up these recommendations *seriatim* without adopting all of them; and when it comes to a change in the constitution, that can be passed over until next year. Let us do what we can to-day.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is a valuable suggestion, and should be acted upon by the congress.

Miss FORSYTH. Am I in order?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Upon what do you wish to speak?

Miss FORSYTH. Upon the amendments to the constitution as the chairman of the committee is absent.

Mrs. KINNEY. Miss Forsyth is number two on the committee and I think she can speak.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The chairman of the committee has the right to speak first, but as she is not here, you may be heard.

Miss FORSYTH. I simply wish to explain the inadvertent use of the word "amendment." The chairman of the committee sent me these suggestions, this report, and I wrote back to her that I feared some misapprehension would arise from the accidental use of the word "amendment." There is no amendment in this at all. It is simply a little verbal correction, a uniting of what is embodied in the constitution and by-laws. That is all. That is what I wish to explain, that if you pass the report it simply makes clear some points that had been stated twice, or had not been clearly stated. There has been no attempt by the chairman or any member of the committee to make any changes whatever, either in the constitution or in the by-laws except so far as first to make the by-laws correspond with the amendments to the constitution.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. May I ask if in the recommendations you ask to have the two methods of electing vice-presidents general eliminated? We have in our constitution two ways of electing vice-presidents general, one which we have followed here to-day and another by appointing ten members by the National Board, not exceeding twenty in all. I think that the president general and the parliamentarian agree that that should be eliminated. I do not know whether it should be or not.

Miss FORSYTH. The committee did not consider that they had the right to eliminate or make any change whatever, except what was necessary to make the meaning clear. There has been no change of purpose, no amendments strictly speaking.

Mrs. MURPHY. I have not been able to hear this report. I am very sorry to ask for information, but there are certain foot notes to this constitution which seem to have been regarded, as some of the members thought, as a part of the con-

stitution. They have never been acted upon, I was told, by any congress, and were not then properly a part of the constitution and had no legal status there. May I ask if those have been embodied in this recommendation?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Miss Forsyth, will you kindly answer that question if you have heard it?

MISS FORSYTH. It has been understood for many years that all that was printed in the constitution was to be carried out by the society, including the foot notes. There have been frequent objections made to our having our laws in this somewhat peculiar condition, and the only thing that has been undertaken at all by the committee or its chairman has been to put together in lucid form the laws under which we are acting. Have I made myself clear?

MRS. MURPHY. No. I hardly think I am answered. Will you be kind enough to give it to me a little more clearly. On page 14, for instance, and still another on page 16, and along, if you will look, there are foot notes. I have been told in the National Board that they have never been acted upon by any congress, but were put there, I think, by some action of the Board, and, as Miss Forsyth says, that has been the general understanding. That is a rather indefinite term. Have those foot notes, which have no legal status and which have never been approved by this congress, any standing in regard to this recommendation?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Can you answer that?

MISS FORSYTH. I think I can; but owing to special circumstances, I am not as well informed as my coadjutor. If I make a mistake I trust the member from Ohio will excuse me. I think the by-laws are not necessarily acted upon by the congress. These below are just the same as those that are in larger print above. It has simply been an addition that was passed as the other by-laws were passed, in the same way. As I understand it it was simply added below as a matter of convenience. That is what I understand. I will ask my friend from Connecticut if I am mistaken in that. That is the reason why that was embodied in the corrections of the by-laws. Have I made myself clear in that?

MRS. MURPHY. I am rather dense. Excuse me, if I feel

that I do not understand it. It is my own incapacity that renders it impossible for me to understand. I understand that these by-laws were passed by action of the Board. May I now inquire, were not the by-laws of this great assembly made by the same Board that framed the constitution?

Miss FORSYTH. No. The by-laws up to this time have not been made by the congress.

Mrs. MURPHY. I do not mean by the congress; by the same body that made the constitution, committee, or whatever made the constitution, did not that same body make the by-laws? I do not mean the congress itself.

Miss DESHA. The constitution and by-laws were accepted by the society in May, 1891, and the only difference between them was that at that time the Board amended both. Then several years ago we were informed that the congress amended the constitution.

Mrs. MURPHY. I have not yet understood what body made the by-laws.

Miss DESHA. General Shields and Mrs. Cabel made the by-laws.

Mrs. MURPHY. Then General Shields and Mrs. Cabel must have been appointed to make the constitution and by-laws, were they not?

Miss DESHA. The constitution and by-laws were written by a committee and General Shields, who was attorney general for the Interior department; the by-laws were framed under his supervision on the 26th of May, 1891. Then a year or two ago the power was taken from the Board of Management and put into the congress to amend the constitution. Yesterday we passed a resolution that the by-laws would be amended by this congress, and passed the amendment that the by-laws would be amended by the congress instead of by the Board. That little foot-note down there was never in the by-laws. It was simply put there for information and guidance.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. As a sort of explanation.

Miss DESHA. And cannot be embodied as a matter of convenience. There is no way of putting it in. It would be very convenient sometimes to change the by-laws and the constitution, too, but not very legal.

Mrs. MURPHY. May I ask Miss Desha a question? She has stated that they were put there. Will you tell me by whom and when they were put there?

Miss DESHA. When the society was first formed. Do you mean that foot-note?

Mrs. MURPHY. I mean these several foot-notes. Pardon me. Is it in order for me to explain to this congress why I seem so anxious to know this? If there is no objection I would like to know it. It makes me look pugnacious to insist upon it, but I desire information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We understand. It is simply a desire for information on the part of the state regent of Ohio. Now proceed.

Miss DESHA. In the beginning of the society we had a very large constitution as old members may remember, and we did not send them out because it was so expensive. We also had a little statement of four pages which gave the substance of what we did, and it was called a leaflet. In 1894, when I was corresponding secretary they decided not to issue those large constitutions any more, but to make the constitution as we now have it, the Board of Management authorized me to take the substance of that leaflet and put it down as foot-notes, as I have. It was never intended to be put in as part of the by-laws and constitution. It was simply for the guidance of people who were not acquainted with the by-laws.

Mrs. MURPHY. May I ask one question?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will request the maker of the motion upon adopting this report kindly to change the language of it, and make it read: "Receive the report and discharge the committee." Have you any objection to that?

Miss DESHA. Not a bit.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I think we can then proceed with our business.

Mrs. KINNEY. I made the motion to accept the report. Will you make it read to receive the report and discharge the committee?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Then kindly make it read, "To receive the report and discharge the committee."

Mrs. MURPHY. May I speak one word now?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will take these up one by one, and then Mrs. Murphy will have an opportunity to inquire about the foot-notes. Then you may inquire about any one of these amendments, and the Chair hopes that you will do so. The congress has heard the motion which has been made to receive the report and discharge the committee. All in favor of this will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" seem to have it, the "ayes" have it, and it is so ordered, and the committee is discharged.

A handsome floral piece was presented to the president general. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The president general is very thankful for this beautiful gift of flowers. The official reader has the report. We will have the constitutions distributed through the house.

The official reader reads the first section and the corresponding clause in the constitution.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There seems to be a considerable amount of difference between the two. I do not see how either one could be omitted.

Mrs. ROOME. I moved that as an amendment two or three years ago in regard to filling an unexpired term, owing to the misapprehension that had grown up in a great many minds in regard to the ineligibility to election of a vice-president general to fill an unexpired term. They thought that having filled part of a term, whether by appointment or otherwise, that she had filled that portion of a term and therefore was ineligible to be elected for two other terms, and this was put in. I am afraid I did not make it quite as clear as I should have done, but I had great difficulty in succeeding in having that put into the constitution. It was intended to mean that that unexpired term was the term of the one who was elected to it, but it did not absolutely belong to the one who was appointed to fill it. That is to say, she was not elected to that office, and therefore, did not make her ineligible to be elected for two terms afterwards, and that is why it was put in. If you strike it out you defeat the very object of its being put in there.

OFFICIAL READER. In order to make this perfectly clear I am instructed by the Chair to call your attention to the clause re-

ferred to. I will read it again. These duplicate provisions are contained in such and such sections. Now we want to turn to the last clause of section 1 of article IV, and it is on page 6. Turn to that first. There you will find it reads "An officer appointed to fill a vacancy shall serve only during the unexpired term from the previous time of election until the next regular election."

Then you turn to page 9 and you find section 2, of article VI, the other part referred to. That also has something in it about filling vacancies. The reference in this we assume must be perfectly correct. These duplicate provisions are contained in article, IV, section 1, the last clause, and not section 2, of article VI.

Mrs. VERPLANCK. A committee was appointed by the congress last year for the very purpose of harmonizing the constitution and by-laws. Now, may I ask have we got to spend our whole afternoon here in going over work which they have thoroughly and conscientiously done? They presented it to us. Now have we, as a congress, got to undo all their work? [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to say that this matter is entirely optional with the congress. It is what concerns the general society, it is what concerns the congress, and the Chair declares the congress shall decide the matter. Do you wish to look over this work which has been done by the committee or not?

Mrs. DRAPER. May I ask if it cannot be considered without taking the recommendations into consideration.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It can.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. What is the use of that committee reporting if we cannot consider its report?

Mrs. DRAPER. As it is very evident that the committee has labored long and faithfully, it hardly seems possible for this small body of women to decide for their chapters whether they wish to accept the report of the committee *in toto* or not. I would therefore move that this report of the committee be printed and sent to every chapter in the country and be brought up for consideration at the next Continental Congress.

Mrs. MURPHY. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Send your motion to the desk in writing. You have heard the motion. Are there any remarks; do you wish to discuss the matter?

(Cries of "No, no!")

I wish the congress would take all proper interest in this matter. Are you sure you wish to do what Mrs. Draper of the District has moved you should do?

(Cries of "Yes, yes!")

It is your right to consider the matter; it is your duty to consider the matter.

Mrs. VERPLANCK. It will only add a little more expense to the other expenses which we all objected to. I object to the motion.

Mrs. REED. As it is, can it not be finished for now, for the next year, or forever? We have spent enough time over it, and it is an unnecessary expense.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Draper's motion is before the house, and we cannot entertain any other motion. You can do what you please with respect to this motion of Mrs. Draper. The Chair simply wants you to consider the matter and not do that which after a while you will want undone.

Mrs. THOMAS. I rise to a question of information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is the question?

Mrs. THOMAS. It is in regard to accepting this report, which seems to be an amendment to the constitution.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We have accepted the report and discharged the committee.

Mrs. THOMAS. Suppose we do accept it?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You cannot discuss something not before the house. There is a motion before the house whether we shall print and send out these reports to the whole country, to all the chapters. That is the point you are to discuss.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I do not think our danger lies in taking too much time, but when we have gotten into trouble it was because we passed resolutions without considering them. I think we need more time.

Mrs. THOMPSON. I am very anxious to hear some discussion of this matter. There are a number of questions that will be made plain, I am sure, in the discussion which the small chap-

ters, the western chapters that send very few representatives, will be very glad to hear.

Mrs. TEMPLE. I am very much in favor of our going over these resolutions *seriatim*. There is no reason for this report to be torn to pieces, but in the rapid reading that the official reader gave them we were not able to take in the points that were made.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair must call your attention to Mrs. Draper's motion that this report be printed and sent out over the country to every chapter. Will the congress please understand that. That is the motion before you. The official reader may read that motion to the congress.

Miss AVERY. I should feel very sorry to have this returned to the chapters for consideration, for, as a member has previously said, it seems to me that many delegates are present here who are very familiar with business proceedings and have a more intelligent understanding of the matter than people in the chapters who are not familiar with it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there any further discussion? The Chair will give you full time for discussion. She wishes you to speak to the point on this motion made by Mrs. Draper.

Mrs. MURPHY. I am sorry to rise so often, but the chapters after all have to be governed by this constitution. All their doings at home are based on this constitution, and, perhaps, if we pass it now with such a small number here in such a short time, next year there will be some delegates sent up here instructed to say, "Why is this thing in the constitution, and why is that," and we will find it very hard. Therefore, I think Mrs. Draper's resolution is the most rational and logical way of settling the matter.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Read the motion.

OFFICIAL READER. It is moved that the report of this committee be printed and sent to every chapter in the country and be brought up for consideration at the next Continental Congress.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Draper.

Mrs. DRAPER. I simply wish to close the debate when the other ladies have spoken.

Mrs. PARK. I suppose that the chapters at home send their

delegates to act for them in all matters pertaining to the good of this society.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there any further discussion desired?

Mrs. KRAMER. I move the previous question.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This will preclude further debate, except that Mrs. Draper will close. You have heard the motion of Mrs. Kramer. All those in favor of closing debate will rise and stand until counted. It is obvious that there are more than two-thirds standing. The Chair decides that this debate is closed. However, the Chair will permit the negative. Those opposed to closing debate will please rise and stand until counted. It seems to be unanimous, and Mrs. Draper will close the debate.

Mrs. DRAPER. As I have said before, you know I am an old-fashioned woman, I think women are sometimes impulsive. How are we positive, how can we be positive from hearing a thing simply read? How can we be able to decide that this is exactly the wording which in our calm moments we would like in our by-laws? You will remember that even the little change from light blue to dark blue was sent out to all the chapters to see whether they agreed that the by-laws should be changed, and that little change made. These are questions that will affect every one of us, whether we are members of chapters or whether we are members-at-large. It is not possible until we can see the printed pages and discuss it to tell whether it is the thing that we want. The committee undoubtedly thinks that it is desirable, but there is no committee who would not want the approval of the vast majority of the persons who elected them to be that committee; and then if there is discussion, if there are questions that some of the smaller western chapters, or southern chapters away from Washington, wish answered, there is an admirable opportunity to do so. We shall have a whole year. We can write in the magazine those open letters. We can have the whole matter thoroughly sifted and next year we can come here and know what we want and pass it, and have very few amendments hereafter to the by-laws to take up our time and strength. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The question now recurs to the

amendment offered by Mrs. Draper that these resolutions in this report of the committee on harmonizing the constitution and by-laws be sent out to the various chapters. All those in favor of this will please signify by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." It is so ordered. Will the chairman of the committee on the national university now report if she is in the house? If not, is there any member of that committee empowered to report? Is there any member of the national university committee in the house? Mrs. Knott, are you a member of the committee?

Mrs. KNOTT. I am, but we have not had any committee meeting.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. New business will now be taken up. Is there any new business to be brought before the house?

Miss HARVEY. I have a resolution which I wish to present which comes under the head of new business.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Proceed with your resolution.

Miss HARVEY.

WHEREAS, At a meeting of the society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, held in Washington, District of Columbia, December 11, 1890, a number of widows and two daughters of Revolutionary heroes were admitted as life members of the society, thereby showing that it was the intention of the society to admit all widows and daughters of Revolutionary soldiers en masse; and

WHEREAS, A number of daughters of Revolutionary heroes, otherwise known as "Real Daughters," have had their names considered in chapters, have been recognized by the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and have been mentioned in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, but died without being formally accepted as members of the National Society, thereby causing a loss to the society of a number of valuable records; and

WHEREAS, Investigation has shown that a little haste and care on the part of the National Society, National Board of Management or chapters would have admitted these "Real Daughters" as members while still living, thus placing their names on file, and saving the said valuable records; therefore, be it

Resolved, That such "Real Daughters" are hereby considered as admitted to membership in the National Society, in order that their names and records may be properly filed, provided that their records are proven, as in ordinary cases; and be it further

Resolved, That their membership shall date from this congress, and

their names be placed in a supplementary list of "Real Daughters;" and be it further

Resolved, That the "Real Daughters" particularly meant in these resolutions are:

Mrs. Hannah Yeates Long, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
 Mrs. Catherine Wilfong Danley, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania.
 Mrs. Charlotte Goodell, Mantua, Ohio.
 Mrs. Pathenia Cole, Nelson, Ohio.
 Mrs. Alta Andrus Winny, Ashtabula County, Ohio.
 Mrs. Dorothy Smith Clapp, Windsor, Ohio.
 Mrs. Eliza Soper, Northfield, Vermont.
 Mrs. Susan Mills, Atlanta, Georgia.
 Mrs. Annie Williamson Gedden, Alabama.
 Mrs. Lydia Konigsmacher, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.
 Mrs. Caroline Wilkinson, Richmond, Virginia.
 Mrs. Henry Wise, Richmond, Virginia.
 Mrs. H. F. Chatterton, Rutland, Vermont.

But this resolution shall not be construed to exclude other "Real Daughters" who failed of admission to the National Society under similar circumstances.

MARGARET B. HARVEY.

February, 1902.

Mrs. HENRY. I wish to ask if it isn't an original idea to enroll dead persons into a society.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is a motion before the house.

Mrs. HENRY. Never mind what position they held while living; they are dead now.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Kindly allow the Chair to put this motion to the house. Miss Harvey, do you move the adoption of your resolution?

Miss HARVEY. I move the adoption of this resolution and I would like to explain that it was framed to cover—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You may explain after it is presented. Is there any second to her motion?

Mrs. PEEL. I second it with pleasure.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that this resolution referring to "Real Daughters" be adopted. Are there any remarks?

Mrs. MOREHEAD. I move that this resolution be tabled.

A MEMBER. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Did you hear the motion of Mrs. Morehead?

Miss HARVEY. May I speak to this?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You did not rise soon enough. This motion was made to table your resolution. The parliamentary assures me that it is not parliamentary for you to speak. The Chair regrets you did not rise soon enough. The resolutions have not yet been tabled, and the Chair will grant you the privilege of addressing the congress.

Miss HARVEY. I wish to explain that these resolutions were framed to cover several cases of hardship. I maintain that God made a "Real Daughter;" that that does not depend upon the convenings of any board or any human institution. I believe that the mere fact of a meeting adjourning does not invalidate a "Real Daughter's" inheritance from heaven. This question has been before the National Society for some time past. I have been informed that the Board of Management is not a judicial body. The only way in which this wrong can be righted is by a resolution of congress. I appeal to the only body able to right a wrong.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Morehead's motion is to be considered. The Chair granted the courtesy to the mover of the resolution to speak. Are you in favor of this motion to table this resolution? All in favor will signify by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The resolution is tabled.

Mrs. COLEMAN. Do I understand that this is new business now?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is.

Mrs. COLEMAN. And is it proper at this time to bring proposed amendments?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is no objection to it.

Mrs. COLEMAN. Notice is hereby given of intention to move the adoption of the following amendments to the constitution.

Article 5, section 1, by striking out the words "and judicial," and amend by inserting the following as article 7.

Amend by eliminating the words "and judicial," from section 1, article V of the constitution; change the numbers of articles VII, VIII and IX to VIII, IX and X, respectively, and add a new article known as article VII, which is as follows:

ARTICLE VII.

JUDICIAL BOARD.

SECTION 1. The judicial power of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution shall be and hereby is vested in a judicial board of seven members, consisting of a presiding justice and six associate justices. The president general shall nominate, and, by and with the consent of the Continental Congress, shall appoint the members of such board.

SECTION 2. For the first judicial board, the presiding justice and two associate justices shall be appointed for a term of six years; two associate justices for a term of four years; and two associate justices for a term of two years; and thereafter such appointments shall be for a term of six years, and those appointed shall hold their offices for the term appointed and until their successors are elected and qualified.

SECTION 3. Only members who are or have been delegates to the Continental Congress shall be eligible to such appointment, and no one shall be appointed more than twice as a member of such board.

SECTION 4. Should a vacancy occur in the membership of such board, the president general shall appoint a member to fill the unexpired term made vacant, subject to the consent of the sitting or succeeding congress, and such member shall perform the duties of such office until the congress acts upon such appointment.

SECTION 5. The judicial power shall extend to all contests of elections and to all impeachments of officers of the National Society, or of subordinate chapters; to all questions as to the legal organization of chapters; to all questions as to the constitutionality of by-laws adopted by the National Society or by a subordinate chapter; to all questions as to the suspension or expulsion of a member; and to all other questions wherein a judicial finding is requested by either the National Society, the Board of Management, or a subordinate chapter. In all cases the decision of the judicial board shall be final, and an chapter failing promptly to enforce the mandate thereof shall suffer forfeiture of its charter; any member disobeying the same shall be expelled.

SECTION 6. The judicial board shall adopt its own seal, make its own rules and regulations for the submission and disposition of questions brought before it, and prescribe the method of preserving its records and promulgating its decisions. It shall have the power to appoint a clerk and other necessary officers and fix their terms of office, duties and salaries, which, as well as the expense of all records of and publications by such board, shall be paid by the National Society. It shall meet at least once a year in the city of Washington for the hearing and disposition of questions brought before it, but shall be held to be in continuous session for the hearing thereof, and may

render such decisions in the interim as the entire board shall concur in.

SECTION 7. No member of such board, during the term for which appointed, shall be eligible to any office in the National Society or in any subordinate chapter.

Change the numbers of articles VII, VIII and IX to VIII, IX and X, respectively.

Respectfully submitted,

NANNIE McCORMICK COLEMAN,
Regent, Chicago Chapter.
KATE KEARNEY HENRY,
Vice-President General.
MRS. JAMES M. FOWLER,
State Regent, Indiana.
MARY BELLE KING SHERMAN,
Chicago Chapter.
LOUISA S. MILLSPAUGH,
Corresponding Secretary, Chicago Chapter.
MARY L. DEERE,
Regent elect of Illinois.
ADALINE E. EMERSON,
Ex-Regent of Rockford Chapter.
IRENE W. CHITTENDEN,
State Regent Michigan.
EMMA S. BRAYTON,
State Vice-Regent, Michigan.
ELIZABETH H. DELAFIELD,
State Vice-Regent Missouri.
MARGARET MITCHELL BATE,
Regent, John Marshall Chapter,
also acting State Regent for Kentucky.
MRS. C. B. BRYAN,
Regent, Commodore Perry Chapter, Tenn.
GEORGIA S. HATCHER.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is no action necessary upon this at the present time.

Mrs. KENDRICK. I would like to bring to your attention this afternoon a subject in which we are all very much interested and have been since the formation of our organization, the preservation of historical places. Since the centennial of 1876 there has been a movement in Pennsylvania to preserve the Valley Forge encampment grounds. In the beginning the Centennial Association and the Valley Forge Chapter of Penn-

sylvania purchased the headquarters of General Washington and the grounds immediately surrounding it; and thanks to this good chapter for their efforts at that time, it has been in our possession now for some years. There are many redoubts and about 400 acres more that have not been preserved, and as they are in a good locality it is likely that they will pass from the possibility of our possession entirely unless something is done soon to acquire them. Some five or six years ago the legislature of Pennsylvania appointed a Valley Forge commission and they have been endeavoring to get from our legislature enough money to buy these four or five hundred acres altogether. 217 acres have now been bought and are now in the possession of Pennsylvania, together with the headquarters in the possession of the Valley Forge Chapter. At the present time, or rather last year, there was a united effort made by the patriotic organizations throughout the country and it has been their effort to bring this matter before the United States congress. A bill was introduced last year and another one has been introduced this year, one in the house of representatives by Representative Wanger, of Norristown, and one in the senate by Senator Penrose, of Philadelphia, and those bills are now before the military committee of the senate and of the house. I do not ask in any way for any money appropriation. I only ask that this congress give its sanction to these bills for the land to be purchased in connection with the 217 acres already secured by the state of Pennsylvania for a national park. Most of the other national patriotic associations have made strenuous efforts in this direction, but it is not worth while to mention the other organizations. But this large body of the Daughters of the American Revolution, I know, are all interested, and we would dislike very much if anything should occur that would deprive us of these historic grounds identified with Valley Forge. We would like also to have you interested in these bills which have been presented to the senate and house by Senator Penrose and Representative Wanger, of Norristown. The effort is to secure 200 more acres. Pennsylvania offers to give the 217 acres which she has already purchased and a certain amount of money has been

subscribed as the price of the land. It has been—I forget what you call it in law.

A MEMBER. Condemned.

Mrs. KENDRICK. It has been condemned by the legislature of Pennsylvania at a certain price, and the price cannot be raised until the matter is concluded. I would, therefore, ask the congress to give its sanction to these bills, and also ask our president general to appoint a committee to represent the Daughters of the American Revolution before this committee on military affairs of the house and senate.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you make this as a motion?

Mrs. KENDRICKS. Yes. I would like to make this as a motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, have you heard the motion?

Miss TEMPLE. I second that.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded and is now open for debate. Is there any debate to be made upon this resolution of Mrs. Kendrick in reference to purchasing 200 acres.

A MEMBER. Please read the motion.

Mrs. KENDRICK. Resolved, That we, the Daughters of the American Revolution in meeting assembled, take great pleasure in approving, and endorsing the bill presented in the senate and the house of representatives for an appropriation of \$200,000 for the creation of a national park at Valley Forge, and do most earnestly urge upon the members of congress the importance of said bill, and respectfully solicit their support in its behalf.

I would like to add that a committee be appointed to represent the Daughters of the American Revolution, to urge the matter before the military committee of the senate and house of representatives.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Did you make a motion of that kind?

Mrs. KENDRICK. Yes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Then please write it and send it to the desk of the recording secretary general. Do you wish to debate this motion? I will allow it if you do.

Miss STOCKING. Was that motion seconded?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It was by half a dozen.

Mrs. HOOPES. It scarcely seems to be a possible thing for the house to do anything else but to accept the motion of Mrs. Kendrick, and assist in every way possible.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All those in favor of adopting this motion will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." It is so ordered. Is there anything further under the head of new business? If so, it will be in order.

Mrs. BUELL. I propose the following amendment to article V of the constitution of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution. Amend article V, section 2, by substituting the following:

Proposed amendment to article V of the constitution of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution.

Amend article V, section 2, by substituting the following:

SECTION 2. The Continental Congress of the National Society shall be composed of all active officers of the National Society, one state regent from each state and territory in the United States, or in her absence, one state vice-regent, and delegates from each state and territory in the ratio of one delegate for every two hundred and fifty members including members-at-large. These delegates shall be elected by the chapters of their respective states and territories at a state conference or business meeting to be held on or before the 1st of February in each year. Each state or territory having less than two hundred and fifty members shall be represented at the Continental Congress by its state regent only, or in her absence, by its state vice-regent.

Amend section 3 by substituting the following:

SECTION 3. Each chapter shall be entitled to be represented at its state conference or business meeting by its regent or her alternate and one delegate, or her alternate, duly elected for this purpose by the chapter before the first day of February in each year. The chapters of each state or territory shall be free to adopt their own method of electing their delegates to the Continental Congress, provided that no more delegates be elected from any one state or territory than the total membership of said state or territory is entitled to under the provisions of section 2.

All delegates to the Continental Congress shall report to their respective constituents in such manner and at such time as their constituents may elect.

An alternate shall be elected for each delegate to the Continental Congress.

Only members who have paid their dues for the official year then current shall be entitled to representation.

Endorsed by unanimous vote of the Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, February 8, 1902.

ELIZABETH C. BARNEY BUEL,
Regent.

Litchfield, Connecticut, February 10, 1902.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. No action is necessary upon this. Is there any further new business to be presented to the congress?

Miss MILLER. You very kindly told me I might present some new business to-day.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes.

Miss MILLER. I did want to have a little fuller house when I presented it. It was at the request of the regent of my chapter, as I stated before, who is unable to be present, and I am representing her; and I also represent my own feeling about it.

WHEREAS, We have learned with regret that congress is contemplating taking action which will result in the destruction of certain historic houses in the city of Washington; and

WHEREAS, One of the purposes for which the Daughters of the American Revolution was organized was the preservation of landmarks, buildings and other objects associated with the historical events of our country; it is

Resolved, That this association solemnly protests against the adoption of that part of the park commission's plan which involves the destruction of such landmarks as old St. John's church and such historic buildings as the residences of Daniel Webster, Dolly Madison, Commodore Decatur, and the Blair house, and we urge our members to use their influence to prevent such iconoclastic legislation.

I do not know whether my motion has met with a second.

Mrs. HENRY. I second it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded—

Miss MILLER. Pardon me. I am an old Washingtonian. Our city is only a little over one hundred years old, but one of the oldest buildings—of course, not the one I can first remember—but one of the oldest buildings we have always looked up to very much is St. John's church in Washington. I think all who come here are interested in it, and we would hate to see it removed. I understand, from information given me, that there is a plan under consideration in congress for the condemnation of the buildings around Lafayette Square to remove all those buildings that are there. The cost of it, I have been

told, will be between twelve and fifteen million dollars. According to the plan for Washington which we have all heard a great deal about, L'Enfant's Plan, the grounds south of the president's house are intended to be built upon, and they say they can be built up with very much less cost, and we want very much to preserve those objects and interests in Washington, such as our old churches and old houses associated with statesmen, and so I very willingly present it for your action and indorsement, hoping we may have some weight in preserving these buildings.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard this motion. Is there any further discussion of it? If not, those in favor of it will please signify it by saying "aye."

MISS MILLER. I ought not to speak again. There were quite a number here this morning who intended to speak upon it, but there is such a small number here now that I do not know whether it is wise for me to get it in as new business.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Please pass it up and let your motion stand.

MRS. DRAPER. Would it be in order to refer this to the National Board? There are a great many members of the National Board living in Washington, and let them discuss it and take such action as they deem best.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If the congress so chooses it will be in order.

MRS. McCARTNEY. I second that motion.

MISS FORSYTH. Kindly read the motion over again.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will listen to the motion again.

Reader reads Miss Miller's resolution again.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Draper's motion is before the house. All in favor will please signify it by saying "aye;" opposed, "no." The "ayes" seem to have it.

MISS FORSYTH. I move that we pass this at once by a rising vote.

MRS. DRAPER. Is my motion in order to refer this matter to the National Board of Management?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There was a small vote upon this motion a moment since. The Chair will, however, allow you to rise and vote upon this question.

Miss MILLER. They do not understand.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You are now voting upon the motion protesting against the congress of the United States removing the landmarks in following the plans of Maj. L'Enfant, in beautifying the city of Washington.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I rise to a question of privilege. Does the government now own any of these buildings?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The government is about to condemn them.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Does the government own St. John's church?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It does not, and does not own any of those buildings according to the understanding of the Chair. Is that not so?

Miss MILLER. As I understand the plan with regard to these houses—I only heard a few days since that there was any plan of destroying these buildings—but as I understand it, it is not in accordance with Maj. L'Enfant's plan. His plan took in land south of the president's grounds, the grounds in the White lot south of the president's house. We want them to keep to the original plan and not destroy these old buildings. It would be more expensive for the government to destroy these buildings than it would be to take the other grounds.

Miss STOCKING. Would it not interfere with the beautifying of the city if these residences were not condemned? Could we not put in some clause that would refer to that? We might suggest that congress do not condemn these buildings unless it is absolutely necessary to do so.

Miss MILLER. I do not accept that as an amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The mover of the motion does not accept that.

Miss JOHNSTON. Any one who has studied L'Enfant's plan knows that it is an interference with it to remove these historic buildings. Those avenues did run south of the White House which he proposed to make. The original map shows that. Therefore it is an interference with L'Enfant's plan.

Miss LOVELL. As a granddaughter of the first surgeon general of the United States army who lived in one of these historic houses which is about to be destroyed I want to heartily

endorse and second Miss Miller's motion not to destroy these historic buildings. We all know St. John's, and I think all of us who have any interest at heart love it, and it seems to me a great pity to take down these old buildings whose associations are so dear to many of us.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to say that there has been now three speakers upon the side of Miss Miller's resolution. The Chair will entertain some speakers on the other side, three speeches on the other side.

Mrs. DAY. I rise to a question of explanation. Is this the last opportunity for new business this session?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I will look at the program and answer your question in one moment. (After consulting program.) After Friday there is no new business on the program. This is Wednesday's program we are now finishing up the Wednesday program. I think you have another opportunity for new business. We have two other sessions in which we can give attention to new business. The Chair begs of you that you will make haste, make your speeches, and pass the resolution because time is fleeting.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are you upon the opposite side, Mrs. Draper?

Mrs. DRAPER. I am upon the negative side. I believe in this as in every other thing that we should make haste slowly. I believe we have a National Board composed of women whom we can trust. I believe that this matter has various phases which it is not wise to discuss here. Therefore I shall vote against the motion now, hoping that I may be allowed to make the motion to refer this to the National Board of Management.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is a motion before the house, I believe.

Miss MILLER. That is the motion I made. My only regret is that it was not before a larger house. I was anxious because a good many were interested in the subject, but still I will leave it in your hands.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion to commit this resolution of Miss Miller's is before the house. Has it been seconded?

A MEMBER. Yes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that the resolution of Miss Miller be referred to the National Board of Management.

Miss FORSYTH. We do not understand what is before the house. We thought we were voting upon Miss Miller's resolution, and seconded that.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded, and discussed that the resolution of Miss Miller be committed to the National Board of Management. You do not need to vote upon this motion of Miss Miller unless that motion is lost.

Miss FORSYTH. Are we voting to commit it to the Board of Management?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes; the Chair asks you to vote upon it. She will ask you to give your vote again. All those in favor will signify by saying "aye;" that is, those who are in favor of committing Miss Miller's resolution to the Board of Management, those opposed, "no." It seems to the Chair that it is evenly divided. She will therefore call for a rising vote to commit.

Miss CLAY. Miss Miller's motion was not to commit it to the National Board.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. No. Mrs. Draper's motion was to commit it to the National Board of Management.

Miss CLAY. Are we acting on Mrs. Draper's or Miss Miller's motion?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You are acting on Mrs. Draper's because when her motion was made it superseded Miss Miller's. Miss Miller's resolution will be discussed by the Board of Management under Mrs. Draper's motion, which motion was to commit it to the Board of Management. That is what we are voting on now. The Chair requests a rising vote upon it, and appoints Mrs. Morehead, of Ohio, and Mrs. Carey, of Indiana, as tellers. I hope the congress fully understands that a motion to commit takes precedence of any other motion.

Upon a rising vote the tellers announced—on the motion to commit 58 in the affirmative and 52 in the negative.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion to commit the resolution of Miss Miller is carried. Proceed with the new business.

Mrs. BURROWS. I wish to make an inquiry.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is the inquiry?

Mrs. BURROWS. My inquiry is this: It was decided this morning—I did not understand whether or not we could possibly take from the table the amendment that was put on the table to change the date of our meeting. That question was raised this morning, and what was the decision in regard to it?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Was it mentioned in the congress this morning?

Mrs. BURROWS. Oh, it certainly was. The question was asked.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Oh, yes; Mrs. Weed, of Montana, asked if it could be reconsidered.

Mrs. BURROWS. We have an object lesson which has converted almost everybody to a change of date. If it can be considered, I will offer an amendment to that effect. Did you say it cannot be?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You can make a motion to amend it next year.

Mrs. BURROWS. Is that the only way it can be done now?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair has consulted the parliamentarian upon that point, and she says it cannot be considered. Therefore the Chair recommends that it be offered as an amendment next year. The Chair wishes Miss Richards to go on with the reading unless the member has a question of privilege.

Miss FRASER. I have.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is it?

Miss FRASER. Mrs. Kendrick has a very charming report of what has been going on in Pennsylvania with reference to the Continental Hall, and she has been put down at a quarter past eight this evening to give it. On account of the weather we think it might be put off until to-morrow morning.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The order for hearing the report of

the Continental Hall committee can be made special for to-morrow morning as well as the motion which made it a special order for this evening, if the congress wishes it.

Mrs. BURROWS. If the weather is just as inclement as it was when we came in here, would it not be wise to take a recess until to-morrow morning?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair thinks we had better proceed with business no matter how inclement the weather. Our forefathers crossed the Delaware in greater storms than this. [Applause.] It is suggested that our parliamentarian will give us the reason why we cannot consider the motion which Mrs. Burrows re-introduced.

Mrs. Fox. I may be at fault in my memory as to what occurred and I am sorry we have not at hand the records which show it, but my recollection is this. I wrote that all out for somebody this morning, and I wish I had it here, because it is all condensed and ready to read. I do not remember for whom I wrote it. I will try to recall it. My recollection is that when this motion to amend was made it was tabled. Is that right?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes; it was tabled, and then taken from the table.

Mrs. Fox. Then there was a motion made to take it from the table, but that motion was lost. Is that right?

SEVERAL MEMBERS. Yes.

Mrs. Fox. Then the question was asked of me, can we consider it again, and I gave the opinion that it could be considered again, but I did not see exactly how. I was understood to say that a motion to take from the table could be made again. Now I explained to the president general and one or two others that I was afraid I should be criticised for allowing that which was really unparliamentary, but nevertheless I did allow it; I own up to it. Now, I will explain why I did it. The motion to take from the table having been lost—that is, you had passed upon and said no—it was supposed that that was final, and the only way to reach that again properly was to reconsider the vote by which the motion to take from the table

was lost. The house was absolutely crowded full at that time when the little lady who had it beautifully prepared giving her reasons before making the motion to take from the table, made that motion. And so I did not want to rule her out of order to explain that technically the motion should have been to reconsider the vote by which the motion to take from the table was lost, instead of making what would probably to most of the house appear more simple, to take from the table. It amounted to the same thing, but you really passed upon it the second time, and I do not see how you can again in a parliamentary way move either to take from the table, or to reconsider the vote. If that is not clear I would like to answer questions, but I do not want to take up the time to explain parliamentary law.

Mrs. FRASER. I would ask to have the Continental matter deferred. I believe Pennsylvania has done so magnificently—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I think the state regent of Pennsylvania misunderstanding the question. That which the parliamentarian explained referred to another question. It referred entirely to the question of the weather. The parliamentarian was speaking at the request of the Chair on the question of the time when this congress should hold its session hereafter. It has been twice mentioned in this congress that we should hold our sessions upon the 10th of April. It has been voted down by the congress. Mrs. Burrows, of Michigan, referred to the fact that she thought this inclement weather would necessitate another vote upon the question.

Mrs. FRASER. I only ask as a special privilege to-morrow morning—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You are now speaking upon another question.

OFFICIAL READER. I have here a proposed amendment to the constitution in reference to the insignia.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests that the members will not leave the hall. She requires a quorum to transact business.

OFFICIAL READER:

ARTICLE XIII.

INSIGNIA.

The insignia of the society shall consist of a badge in the form of a spinning-wheel and distaff, to be worn on ceremonial occasions upon a bow of ribbon. The wheel is seven-eighths of an inch in diameter and of gold, with thirteen spokes, and a field of light blue enamel upon its tire, bearing the name of the society in letters of gold. Upon its outer rim, opposite the ends of the spokes, are thirteen small stars, which may be set with precious stones at the discretion of the owner. Underneath the wheel is a golden distaff one and one-half inches long filled with silver flax. Upon the back of the wheel the registration number of the owner shall be engraved, and



her name may be added. The ribbon to be worn with the wheel is dark blue with a white edge, ribbed and watered, following the colors of Washington's staff. A rosette of the prescribed ribbon, attached to a stick pin, may be worn as an informal badge upon ordinary occasions.

Amend by leaving out the words "on ceremonial occasions."

The section shall then read: The insignia of the society shall consist of a badge in the form of a spinning-wheel and distaff, to be worn on a bow of dark blue ribbon, etc., etc.

This badge shall be worn on all occasions when members of the society are assembled for any stated purpose or on any occasion of ceremony. It shall be worn only on the left breast. National officers may wear it suspended from a ribbon around the neck.

In the event of the death of a member, her badge shall become the property of her heirs to be "held, not worn," except when the heir is a member of the society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. In such case, she may wear the inherited badge by having her own name and number engraved thereon.

Upon any member desiring to resign from the society, written notice must be sent to the registrar of the chapter of which she is a

member. Her insignia must be returned to the chapter, which shall pay her one-half the original cost of the official badge. No resignation shall be accepted if the member is in arrears of dues.

SARAH MORRIS OGDEN,

Regent of Philadelphia Chapter.

FREDERICA C. T. GETCHELL,

Vice-Regent.

FANNIE RANDALL McILVAINE,

Corresponding Secretary.

MARGARET M. MUSGROVE,

MARY E. CONVERSE,

ELEANOR D. S. MCCOOK,

EMMA A. PUSEY GIGER,

MARY PATTERSON WEAVER,

SUSAN CARPENTER FRAZER,

MARGARET B. F. LIPPITT,

A. C. D. AMES,

L. M. HOOPES,

M. M. KENDRICK,

C. A. BRUCE,

E. E. MASSEY,

C. S. FISHER,

E. L. CROWELL,

MARGARET MITCHELL BATE,

Acting State Regent from Kentucky.

MRS. DONALD McLEAN,

KATHARINE S. MCCARTNEY,

HARRIET FELTON PETERS.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This will be referred to next year's new business where it belongs.

Mrs. BUELL. I move a recess until eight o'clock this evening.

Mrs. FOWLER. Before you put that motion cannot I have the house a minute?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Buell's motion has not been seconded yet.

Mrs. FOWLER. I have been waiting patiently to put a matter before the house. It is not in the form, as I have it, of an amendment to the constitution. It is a request from several chapters of Indiana made before I came to the congress to see if something could not be done in regard to the members wearing the insignia after they had resigned or been expelled from

our society. I have put it in this form so that you can discuss it or do with it whatever you please, so that I can take it to my chapter with that information. Resolved, That this congress take some steps to prevent the wearing of our insignia after a member has resigned or has been expelled.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Have you made the motion?

Mrs. FOWLER. I will put it in the form of a motion.

Miss MILLER. Before we take a recess may I make a motion?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is no second to Mrs. Fowler's motion. We have to dispose of that first.

A MEMBER. I second that motion.

Miss MILLER. I do not know whether I am very well prepared to speak on this subject, but I remember some years ago the subject was discussed both in this society and also by the Colonial Dames with regard to insignia, the protection of it in different ways, and if I remember correctly it was advised that the badges purchased by individual members became their property, and could not be controlled after they had purchased them in that way: that the society could not control them unless they were protected by a trade mark, and it was only by a trade mark that they could be protected. Even if they were afterwards protected by a trade mark it would not affect those purchased before, as it would not be retroactive. Of course, a great many of these badges have gone out, have been sold and owned by different members, and of course we cannot do anything about those. It would only be as to the future that any legislation could affect them. That is my remembrance of the opinions that were given to us.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I regret to say that I am very much afraid those behind you did not hear what you stated. Did Madam State Regent of New York hear what Miss Miller said?

Mrs. VERPLANCK. No, Madam President General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. She did not understand you. She sat behind you. Repeat what you said, Miss Miller.

Miss MILLER. I remember that some years ago this subject was brought up not only before the Daughters of the American Revolution but also before the Colonial Dames and we had

legal advice upon the subject, and I had for some time in my possession a copy of a legal opinion upon it. It was that permission having been given to members to purchase badges and it being their own private property, the society after they had once given them out could not have any control over them unless it was in the nature of a trade mark, unless it was put under that ruling—I do not know exactly how it would have to be. There was no way of protecting it, and as many thousands had gone out to members before any effort was made to protect them, any legislation that was passed could not be retroactive. So that we could not protect those that were already sold.

Mrs. OGDEN. My reason for bringing in this alteration to the by-laws is that I have been very much distressed by the use that has been made of our insignia. It is not worn on the left breast as it should be always. It has been worn to fasten the dress in the back. It has been used to pin up the hair, and it has been worn on a green ribbon; and one of the ladies said she would wear it when, how and where she chose. I think it is time that this society should make a rule that the insignia should be worn in its proper place and only on proper occasions. That is my reason for bringing it into the by-laws.

Miss JOHNSTON. I do not think we can object to it being called a trade mark. It is an insignia saying that we are comrades, and when a woman finds it her pleasure to leave, or it is our duty to dismiss her, then she no longer has a right to—let us say—that trade mark.

Mrs. ROOME. I simply wish to put this on record. I will waive discussion until another time, if I may be allowed to put it upon record. I think it concerns all the chapter members of this society, and therefore it is a very useful motion. If I might be allowed to read it—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is you wish to read?

Mrs. ROOME. I move that, as the first edition of the first volume of the Lineage Book is exhausted a second edition may be ordered to be issued.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We are now discussing the motion of Mrs Fowler.

Mrs. ROOME. May I put this in right afterwards?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes, if it is new business.

Mrs. ROOME. May I make a motion before we take a recess?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Fowler's resolution is in order. The official reader will read it.

OFFICIAL READER. *Resolved*, That this congress take some steps to prevent the wearing of our insignia after a member has resigned or has been expelled.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Have you discussed this question as much as you desire?

Mrs. DRAPER. Is there not a committee on insignia?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes.

Mrs. DRAPER. Cannot this be referred to the committee on insignia?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If the congress so desires it can be.

Mrs. DRAPER. Then I move that Mrs. Fowler's motion be referred to the committee on insignia.

A MEMBER. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that the resolution of Mrs. Fowler which has just been read to you be referred to the committee on insignia. Those in favor of that will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The motion is carried. The Chair will receive the motion of Mrs. Roome if it is new business.

Mrs. ROOME. I move that as the first edition of the first volume of the Lineage Book is exhausted, a second edition may be ordered to be issued.

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

Mrs. ROOME. It has been suggested to me that I add "with corrections."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the motion of Mrs. Roome, which has been seconded. I will put the question unless you wish to discuss it.

Mrs. ROOME. I am perfectly willing to waive discussion until another time.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Whom do you wish to make these corrections? State in your motion.

Mrs. ROOME. I move that as the first edition of the first volume of the Lineage Book is exhausted a second edition be ordered to be issued with corrections.

Mrs. MCILVAINE. May I rise to a point of information? What was the size of the first edition?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The first edition was 1,000 copies.

Mrs. MCILVAINE. What is the size of the edition now?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. One thousand.

Mrs. MCILVAINE. The same?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes. Why should we have that?

Mrs. ROOME. Because a great number of charter members who want the first volume for some reason have not got it.

Mrs. MCILVAINE. What would be the cost of another edition?

Mrs. DARWIN. The cost of one edition is ordinarily about \$500. I think the printing would cost as much.

Mrs. MCILVAINE. To my certain knowledge two ladies within this week have bought those copies of the first edition, so that the charter members who have been in this organization eleven years before some of us may have had that opportunity in some of these eleven years to get some of these books.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair states she has had a desire to purchase the first volume of the Lineage Book. The Chair herself would like to have one if possible.

Miss STOCKING. I would like to say that a great many of the chapters have made known within the last day or two that they would like to have whole sets of these books, and they cannot have whole sets unless the second edition is issued.

Miss HETZEL. Of all the Lineage Books that have been distributed this year, but 33 chapters have received the first volume.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Have you new business, or are you speaking on this motion.

A MEMBER. I object to a reprint of the first edition until every lady's name in this society has been put in the Lineage Book.

Mrs. DRAPER. If this is printed with corrections then is each chapter entitled to one?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Each chapter is entitled to the full set of the Lineage Book.

A MEMBER. Except volume one?

Miss HETZEL. Most assuredly. It has been a great distress to me that I have not had a copy of the Lineage Book.

Mrs. KRAMER. It is more distressing to the rest of us that our names are not in the book.

Miss JOHNSTON. One of the members over here asks why there were less numbers in the first edition. I do not think the explanation was made clear. It was the year that the first members were decided to be called charter members, which then amounted to 818. I was the historian general. The second volume we got out was 1,182 I believe. Therefore, the reason we began at 819 was because that member was admitted the second year of the organization, and therefore was not a charter member. It was only the first volume that contained the charter members. On the anniversary of the organization there were 818 I believe.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair is requested to desire Mrs. Roome to send her motion in writing to the desk.

Mrs. ROOME. I have.

OFFICIAL READER. I have it. It has not been acted upon.

Mrs. HENRY. I have been told to-day that there are about fifty volumes of the first edition of the Lineage Book that can be bought from chapters who have duplicates, and they are willing to sell them for a dollar a volume. I think Miss Johnston is the one who can tell you where to find them.

Miss JOHNSTON. Mrs. Johnston, the editor of the Lineage Book, not myself.

Miss FORSYTH. Are we at liberty with so small a number present as this to take any action that would involve expense?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there a quorum present? We should have a quorum.

Miss FORSYTH. There is not a quorum present.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will desire the members counted. (After a pause.) It is reported to the Chair that there are only 86 present in the hall. Therefore the point raised by Miss Forsyth is a good one. Any expenditure of money we might vote under present conditions will not be legal.

Mrs. KRAMER. I move we take a recess until quarter past eight this evening.

Mrs. DRAPER. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that we take a recess.

Mrs. ROOME. I will not be back to-night.

Mrs. BURROWS. I want to offer this amendment, Madam President.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is no quorum present. You may offer it to-morrow if you choose.

Miss STOCKING. I rise to a question of information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Just pause a moment, please.

Miss STOCKING. The program has been so twisted and turned about that I would like to know what will be considered this evening.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Eight fifteen has been appointed as the time to listen to the report of the Continental Hall committee.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Some time ago I recognized this lady and told her she might speak. I wish Mrs. Kramer would withhold her motion for a recess for a few moments.

Mrs. MARSH. I simply wish to ask the approval of this congress of the work that the Pittsburgh Chapter is doing to protect the old block house and redoubt built there in 1764 by Colonel Bouquet at the junction of three rivers, the Ohio, the Monongahela and Allegheny. I am told by some of our members that it is not national, it is local. I deem it very national, a point where three great countries fought at one time. I ask the approval of this congress of the strong efforts of congress to protect this old landmark. I am the only delegate present of my chapter, and I think my Daughters would scold me if I did not mention it before I go home.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that we take a recess until eight fifteen this evening. All in favor of this will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The motion is carried. (5 p. m.)

FRIDAY EVENING SESSION, FEBRUARY 21, 1902.

The congress was called to order by the president general, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, at 8.15 p. m.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The congress will please be seated

and we will attend to business. When the house took the recess this afternoon this motion was pending. The parliamentarian will read it so as to refresh your memories.

Mrs. FOX. It was Mrs. Roome's motion and read as follows: "That as the first edition of the first volume of the Lineage Book is exhausted a second edition be ordered to be issued with corrections."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That motion was seconded and it is now open for discussion.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. There have been two editions of the Lineage Book issued. This would make a third edition of the first volume. That was so absolutely incorrect that you could not find yourself, and the second volume was supposed to be an improvement. I understand now that this motion is that there be still further corrections, and have no doubt it needs them. But I wanted to make the remark that it was the third edition and not the second.

Miss HETZEL. It is not so much that it is incorrect and wants correction, as it is exhausted and we want some more to distribute to the chapters.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests order.

Miss BATCHELLER. It seems to me that it is very essential that we should have another edition of the first volume. It is a very important volume, and while a great many chapters were given last year the other volumes, they were, of course, not given this, because there were very few to give, and those that have expressed themselves to me say they would very much like to have a copy of the first volume, and it seems desirable that the copies they have should be complete. Therefore, I am in favor of a re-print of the first volume with the necessary corrections. I am requested to ask whether, if we do have this first volume re-printed, they would then be sent out and given to the chapters who had also received the other ones.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If it is passed by the congress that they should have the full set, then each chapter which has not a full set would, of course, receive the first volume of the Lineage Book.

Miss BATCHELLER. May I ask one further question? and that is, those chapters that purchased the Lineage Books as

they were printed and came out, whether they will be given those now printed.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is the wish of the house upon this subject? The Chair understands that the full edition is to be given to each chapter. If they have not the full edition I dare say they will receive the extra volume in order to carry out the wishes of the congress on this subject.

Miss BATCHELLER. Is that to be paid for by the congress and given out, or are they to be purchased?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The understanding is that the Lineage Book was given to the chapters. Is not that so, Madam Recording Secretary General?

Mrs. HOWARD. When your recording secretary general asked for the last two volumes of the Lineage Book for her chapter she was told that the question was to come up in this congress as to whether this society was to continue giving them.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It was only the Lineage Book up to the last two volumes.

Mrs. HOWARD. That is as far as we understood it. It was a surplus of the accumulated. This congress has to decide as to whether or not they are still to be given to the chapters.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. They were given these sets out of the surplus which the society had. But these last volumes you will have to vote upon whether they shall also be given to the chapters.

Mrs. KENT. Do I understand by that that you refer to volumes 13 and 14?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes; the last ones. That is the understanding that the Chair has received from the recording secretary general.

Mrs. KENT. Thank you.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will listen to further discussion. Is there any one who wishes further to discuss this subject?

Mrs. DAY. I thought it was decided the other day that the congress would give these books, volumes 13 and 14.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. They have been giving the surplus numbers.

Mrs. DAY. I have not been given the first?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. They will give all the numbers, the Chair understands, now in print up to volumes 13 and 14.

Mrs. KENT. This afternoon they were offered to me in the lobby, and I was assured that although the supply on hand there had given out, that others would be there again by this evening, and I was assured also that they were to be given to the chapters by the lady in charge.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is the whole set of volumes, 13 and 14?

Mrs. KENT. Yes; we have the set up to twelve.

Mrs. DAY. The first volume was offered me for one dollar. I was very anxious for the first volume, but I was not instructed to pay.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair is of the opinion that the first volume was not of the number that was given to the chapters, because that edition has been exhausted.

Mrs. VAN SANT. I wish to say that our chapter had only 11 of the books, and I purchased volume No. 1 in the lobby this afternoon for one dollar.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The first volume?

Mrs. VAN SANT. Yes, No. 1.

Miss HETZEL. Of the copies that were distributed among the chapters but 33 chapters received the first volume, because we had no more to distribute. A few were held for exchange by the librarian, and a few more were held, but a small amount, not enough to distribute. I am very anxious to have the first volume presented as well as the rest of the volumes.

Mrs. REED. I would like to inquire, if the first volume is re-printed with corrections could the chapters who have already bought them exchange their first volume?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will the lady please repeat her remarks.

Mrs. REED. I would like to inquire if those chapters who bought the first volume and paid for it would be entitled to exchange their first volume for a new first volume corrected, in case the new edition should be printed?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That might be arranged.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. The edition, you know, means one thou-

sand volumes. But 33 chapters received the first volume, it is stated. How many of them have the rest of them?

Mrs. ROOME. I do not know.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Have you discussed this matter as much as you wish?

SEVERAL MEMBERS. Question.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The question is called for. All in favor of this resolution of Mrs. Roome of the District will signify by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." It is so ordered.

Mrs. WEED. I believe the Chair has ruled that anything can be done by unanimous consent.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The congress can do almost anything.

Mrs. WEED. I ask unanimous consent of the house to reconsider the amendment to the constitution relating to the date of holding the congress.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. By unanimous consent, as the Chair has stated, that means the vote of every person here must be obtained before any rule can be set aside.

Mrs. KENT. I rise to a question of privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is the question?

Mrs. KENT. It is such a pleasure just to look at our president general that I wish we might be quiet that we might also hear what she says.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The president general thanks you very much for the compliment. She was about to remark that it is only by unanimous consent of the house that any rule may be set aside. The parliamentarian says she hardly agrees with me, but I think the Chair will be upheld in this decision. [Applause.]

Mrs. MORGAN. I would like to ask the unanimous consent of the house that our presiding officer be seated for the rest of this session. She is evidently very fatigued.

Mrs. KENT. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If you can hear me I would be very much delighted to sit. Thank you, Mrs. Morgan.

Mrs. WEED. Has objection been made?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair hears no objection.

Mrs. LIPPITT. Is the question open for discussion? I voted

persistently against it, and I have my own reasons for voting against it, and I cannot consent to it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair regrets to say that you have not unanimous support.

Mrs. FOWLER. I stand by the regent from Rhode Island in this matter.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It seems that your motion is lost. The hour has come which was set aside for the report of the Continental Hall committee. Your president general has the very great honor of being the chairman of the Continental Hall committee and she begs leave to now present her report, and she will request Mrs. Coleman, of Illinois, if she is in the house, oblige her by taking the Chair for a few moments. She is not in the house. The Chair will revert to one of the vice-presidents general and request Mrs. Morgan, of Georgia, to take the Chair.

Mrs. MORGAN. I hardly feel competent to preside over this house.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I would be very glad to have you do so for a few moments. The duties will not be arduous.

Mrs. Morgan, vice-president general of Georgia, then took the Chair amid applause.

Mrs. FAIRBANKS:

REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE CONTINENTAL HALL COMMITTEE.

Madam Chairman and Members of the Continental Congress: Your Continental Hall committee has held nine different meetings during this year. The interest in Continental Hall has been very strong. The Board has been represented upon this committee by various chapter regents, and persons, members of the society, have been represented. The interest has been very general. In May we met and during that meeting there were three special committees formed, one upon finance, one upon site and one upon congressional. Later the business committee was divided into ways and means, and site committee, so that we then had architectural, congressional, ways and means, and site. It gives the chairman of that committee very great pleasure to say that the chairmen of these various sub-committees have been very faithful and very zealous in their duties.

The secretary of the site committee, sub-committee on site, was very zealous indeed in all her work in looking up sites for us. She was afterwards compelled to resign and was replaced by another

Daughter, Dr. McGee, who gave us good service until her illness prevented her from being with us.

We have given great thought to this subject. We have desired an ideal place for your Continental Hall. We have felt that we were not building for this year or the next decade, not for the next generation, but perhaps for several generations to come. We felt upon us a sacred duty and a sacred obligation, so we have given great attention to the matter. The chair wishes to refer in terms of praise to the great zeal and attention that the chairman of the sub-committee on architecture has given to this subject. She has devoted a great deal of time to it, and it has been exceedingly interesting. We have become quite educated upon the subject of architecture, and we expect our chairman to turn out an expert architect before she is through with Continental Hall.

We have had great divisions among us. Some of us have thought the Continental Hall should be in the center of this city, but a little west from the executive mansion, but a little west from the classical treasury building. Some have desired that we should be directly upon Capitol Hill as near as we could be to the great capitol of our country and to the congressional library. Others have thought that the trend of our city was to the beautiful northwest, and the hills have been pointed out as an acceptable place. But your committee has had to take into consideration the fact that our hall, while we desire and wish that it could never be used for anything but the uses of the Daughters of the American Revolution, should be a temple dedicated to the liberty, the loyalty, and the memory of the fathers and mothers of the Revolution. Yet we have found it necessary to take some sordid thought into consideration. We have found it was necessary that we should erect a hall in which there should be an assembly room that we could rent to other societies, an auditorium which conventions coming here would seek, which if accessible would bring in a large revenue. We look forward to the time when the Continental Hall will accommodate many such societies and conventions, and thus we will support our temple of liberty, our memorial to our fathers and mothers.

For this reason we have deemed it wise that we should purchase a site in the central part of the city.

At the last meeting of Continental Hall committee it was resolved upon to seek a certain site, and it was passed. There was, I am bound to say, a large and respectable minority against the choice of the majority, and we were not enabled to make the purchase of this site because of the lack of three-fourths of the National Board of Management being present to permit us to carry out these instructions. So we have come to you to-night to help us upon this, to help to select a site. We could not have the Board of Management because they had not arrived. We could not receive their

vote, and now we trust to-night congress will come forward and help us to buy this site.

It is perhaps not necessary to say that it might be possible to exchange it if it did not entirely fill the desires and ideals of every member of the congress, and of every member of Continental Hall committee; but we would much prefer to make a settled choice and adhere to that for at least three generations. I think that is the only proper way to do, so to-night we have come to you with this beautiful site in our minds, almost purchased, but not quite. It is a beautiful site, situated upon Sixteenth street, not a great way from the executive mansion. It is known in this city as the Corcoran Garden. I will make it plain to you by saying that it is a garden which is in the rear of the residence now occupied by Senator Depew, of New York. The other side of the lot is nearly filled out by the Army and Navy club, but not quite. We will, therefore, have room for a side entrance on I street. The main entrance on Sixteenth street, with a view of Pennsylvania avenue and the White House, form one side of our place, and this we would like the members of this congress, if it so pleases, to purchase. But I will now leave that to your consideration.

It gives me very great pleasure to tell you of the universal interest which your chairman has encountered in her visits to various states upon this subject. There have been many amounts received during the summer from various chapters and various individuals for Continental Hall, and it gives the Chair very great pleasure to rehearse this to you which she will do presently. There has been only one grand concerted movement, however, in the direction of a general uprising of sentiment for Continental Hall. One of our older members much revered for her patriotic sentiment and zeal in all good works, proposed to your chairman an idea which immediately met her approval. It was this idea, that we should inaugurate a movement which would unite every chapter in the country upon the same day in a grand thanksgiving offering for Continental Hall. [Applause.] Her idea was, and it was one which met approval in very many places, that we should upon a certain day, the anniversary of the wedding of George and Martha Washington, give what would be called a Continental Tea in celebration of that event. The money coming from that to be turned over to the Continental Hall fund, and that was not all. The material gain was not all which was desired. It was the idea that there should be that union, and that union of action and that harmony of sentiment in all the chapters simultaneously, that should be of itself a great gain, because it should fire the hearts and inspire the enthusiasm of all the Daughters. [Applause.] Consequently those teas were held. It was the pleasure of your president general to have the honor of attending one given by the Daughters of Baltimore, a most beauti-

ful and charming event. I do not know how much money was taken in, but I do know that we were very happy. We talked of patriotic events. The regent read us a beautiful paper upon the courtship of Washington, and we had patriotic music, and we talked and we all exchanged views upon the beauty of our coming memorial Continental Hall. [Applause.]

The chairman of your committee has heard from various places of the same grand results being effected. The only regret about the whole matter is that it was not proposed sooner, so that every chapter in every hamlet and every city might have given this matter their attention.

The Chair wishes to acknowledge some personal gifts which she has received. Mrs. Bedle, the newly elected vice-president general from New Jersey, has within the week sent me \$25 for Continental Hall fund. [Applause.] Mrs. William Tod Helmuth has sent me for the West Point Chapter, of which she is the regent, \$50. [Applause.] Mrs. J. O. Moss, one of our national officers, has sent me \$10 from her chapter in Sandusky, and that chapter has of its own accord sent \$10. [Applause.] I wish to say to you, do not be deterred if only small amounts can be given. We will accept small amounts gratefully. We will accept larger ones proportionately, and we shall be happy in the thought, and you will all have the consolation and the delight in feeling that it can be said of you, "She has done what she could for the good of the cause." [Applause.] That she has a right to say, "This is my colonial hall; this is my Continental Hall; this is the memorial to my glorious ancestors who fought and bled, that liberty might have a home." [Applause.]

I hope you will not need any further inducement than your own awakened enthusiasm to rise here and say, "I will give a half dollar, one dollar, five dollars, ten dollars," so far as your means and inclination lead you.

I hope we shall have a glorious evening in subscriptions to-night to that grand monumental hall. I sometimes think I must drive right straight to the place where it stands, and yet, alas, I think it is only a castle in Spain.

I trust you are all going to be able to give us something and to give right royally. Who is going to give? [Applause.]

Mrs. CROSMAN. In the name of the Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, of New York city, a chapter of 138 members and only five years old, which has already given \$1,400 for Continental Hall, I present a check of \$100 in the name of my chapter. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Who comes next?

A MEMBER. Hannah Woodruff Chapter presents \$15.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The recording secretary general is recognized. Pardon me. I forgot I was not in the Chair.

Miss STOCKING. I suggest that they go up slowly, so we can hear the amounts.

A MEMBER. Ohio has some more to give.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The house has heard the report of the chairman of Continental Hall committee. What will the house do with the report?

Mrs. MURPHY. I move it be accepted.

Miss DESHA. I second that.

PRESIDING OFFICER. It is moved and seconded that the report of the Continental Hall committee be accepted. All those in favor will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" seem to have it and the report is accepted. Contributions are now in order.

Mrs. McCracken. At the third Ohio state conference, held in Cincinnati October 31st and November 1st, 1901, the state regent appointed a committee of the vice-regents of the chapters of the state to be called "Ohio Memorial Continental Hall Committee" to devise ways and means for collecting funds to aid in building Continental Hall. The committee recommended that each chapter in the state give a sum of money equal to fifty cents per member. The following chapters have responded: Painesville, \$19; Youngstown, \$100; Springfield, \$17; Lancaster, \$13; Wyoming, \$12; Hillsboro, \$10; Washington C. H., \$20; Urbana, \$9; Piqua, \$9; Toleda, \$45; Troy, \$5; Portsmouth, \$16.50; Ravenna, \$5; Hamilton, \$7.25; Cincinnati, \$6; Columbia, \$25; Cleveland, \$100; Sandusky, \$10; Chillicothe, \$10.50; Dayton, \$13; Mrs. John Murphy, \$10; Mr. J. O. Moss, \$30; Cleveland, two life memberships, \$25; Wyoming, one life membership, \$12.50; one member-at-large, \$25; a total of \$563.25 for Ohio.

Mrs. FAIRBANKS. Good for Ohio! Delaware sends us \$15. Good for Delaware.

Mrs. TERRY. May I now give for Fort Greene Chapter, \$10?

OFFICIAL READER. Mrs. Antoinette Eno Wood for the Abigail Phelps Chapter, Simsbury, Conn., gives \$100, making a total from that chapter of \$800.

PRESIDING OFFICER. I hope the official reader will give to the house the names and amounts of money given after they have been received by her.

Mrs. FAIRBANKS. So every one may know who gives them.

READER. The Dolly Madison Chapter, of the District, gives a hundred dollars to the site.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This is the first contribution to the site.

OFFICIAL READER. Camden Chapter, N. Y., gives \$25.

Mrs. DISMUKES. \$80 from seven chapters in Georgia.

OFFICIAL READER. A personal check from Georgia from seven chapters the sum of \$80, through Mrs. Park, state regent.

Mrs. KENDRICK. I have the honor to represent the state of Pennsylvania. At our state conference last year our vice-president general of the National Society, Mrs. Mellon, presented the cause of the Continental Memorial Hall in such glowing colors to us that while Pennsylvania has always been full of patriotism and always been ready to do whatever has been suggested by her National Board, we felt upon that occasion very much enthused and proposed that Pennsylvania as a state should present something to the committee worthy of her name, and her general feeling in the matter. A committee was appointed at that time to take the matter into consideration, and as the result I have the pleasure of presenting to-night, in the name of the state conference of Pennsylvania, \$2,070. [Great applause.] It was decided at that meeting that the whole money should be sent to the treasurer of the state conference and the names of the chapters should be read from the platform in the order in which the money is given. I have the honor, therefore, to announce that Independence Hall Chapter, which is only three years old, and which has already presented to this Continental Hall \$550, comes forward to-night with \$515. Wyoming Valley Chapter, the oldest chapter in our state, gives us \$405; Philadelphia Chapter, \$273; Quaker City Chapter, \$200; Donegal Chapter, \$125; Pittsburgh Chapter, \$100; Liberty Bell Chapter, \$55; Susquehanna Chapter, \$50; The Witness Tree Chapter, \$50; Brookville, \$27; Chester County, \$25; Bellefonte, \$25; Colonel Hugh

White, \$25; George Clymer, \$25; Tioga, \$17.50; Venango Chapter, \$10; Lawrence, \$10; Presque Isle, \$10; Tidioute, \$10; Washington County, \$10; Colonel William Montgomery, \$7; cash, 50c.; a total of \$2,070, given by the state of Pennsylvania since October 5th. [Great applause.]

Mrs. OGDEN. The Philadelphia Chapter pledges itself for \$100 a year for three years.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. Wyoming Valley Chapter has given \$100, making \$505.

Miss TEMPLE. Bonnie Kate Chapter, of Nashville, Tenn., which I spoke about as the first chapter in Tennessee that contributed to the Continental Hall—Bonnie Kate Chapter has contributed each year—and this year in presenting this check to Continental Hall and our honored president, I have the double pleasure of saying that this money was made by an historical lecture that was given under the auspices of our chapter; therefore, serving the double purpose of promoting historical study and research, and at the same time raising money for this historical object. Part of the funds of this lecture have served the purpose of erecting a stone to mark the home site of the founder of our city of Knoxville, which was dedicated by Captain Hobson on the 19th of October. We have since that time erected another stone marking the site of the first block-house or fortification against the Indians in Tennessee, at that time on the frontier of our country. Consequently Bonnie Kate Chapter has not only had this lecture and raised this very fine sum for Continental Hall, which I consider is quite equal to what this our parent state of Pennsylvania has done for this fund, but we have erected two monuments marking historical spots in our city. Consequently I have the sum of \$104 to turn over to Continental Hall. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair would like to interrupt the official reader for a moment. She has \$35 in her hands given by a lady who did not announce her name. Will she kindly announce it now, or is it written upon this paper?

Mrs. BOSWORTH. Ondawa-Cambridge Chapter of New York gave \$35 to Continental Hall. We have previously given \$50.

Mrs. BRODHEAD. The Jamestown Chapter takes pleasure in

bringing as a result of its colonial tea \$100 to the Continental Hall fund.

Mrs. CHITTENDEN. I have the pleasure to announce as a member of the Louisa St. Clair Chapter, of Detroit, pledges herself to pay \$100 to this Continental Hall fund before the next congress. [Applause.]

Miss BATCHELLER. New Jersey two years ago made the full determination to give \$5 per capita to the Continental Hall fund, but we could not do it all at one time. We have not done it all yet, but we are going to do it, and if necessary we are going to do more than that. Our contribution this year is rather small for the very reason that in the state of New Jersey we have a place called the old Trenton barracks which were first occupied by the Highlanders, the Hessians, the German Jagars, the Continental troops and the British troops, which if not purchased at this time we will forever lose. It is an old historical building. The march of improvements, as we call them, would have destroyed the building, so the ladies of New Jersey, especially in and around Trenton, have raised nearly \$700 for the purchase of that building. In addition to that we have had our other objects to keep up, so that this year we have not as much as we would like to have to give to Continental Hall fund. But you may say that we are greatly interested in it, are going to support it, and help it all the way through. The Jersey Blue Chapter gave a very nice tea on the anniversary of the marriage of George and Martha Washington, of which they donated \$30 to the Continental Hall and then deposited a portion of their proceeds in the sinking fund for a memorial window in Continental Hall, if they are allowed to put such a window in. Camp Middlebrook Chapter contributed \$27.10, also from a tea given on that occasion; General David Foreman Chapter, \$10; Nova Caesarea Chapter, \$25; Tempe Wicke Chapter, \$10; Eagle Rock Chapter, \$65; making a total of \$167.10, besides some other gifts which have been sent in other ways.

Mrs. KNORR. The Baltimore Chapter has the pleasure of contributing \$100, the proceeds of the anniversary of the wedding of General and Martha Washington. The tea has been so beautifully and eloquently described by our president general

that I would not attempt to speak of it now. I am sure you can realize from what she says what a charming time we had, because she honored us with her presence.

Mrs. Fairbanks resumes the Chair.

Mrs. SMITH, of Alabama. I am proud to say Alabama has done better than she has ever done before for Continental Hall. The different chapters contributed as follows: Tuscaloosa contributed \$5, as a result of a continental tea; Martha Wayles Jefferson Chapter, \$5. These are small chapters, as you all know. The Frederick William Gray Chapter, \$10; the Peter Forney Chapter, of Montgomery, \$20; the Light Horse Harry Lee Chapter, \$20; the Lewis Chapter, \$20; the John Wade Keyes Chapter, \$25; the Mobile Chapter, \$41; and the General Sumter Chapter, \$50, making \$196. [Applause.]

Mrs. KENDALL. We are a long way from Washington, and it is sometimes very difficult to make our members see just how important Continental Hall is to us all. But we have commenced the good work in earnest, and if we could have the inspiration of our president general's presence we know we would have quadrupled our subscriptions.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The president general will go.

Mrs. KENDALL. The Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter, of Portland, Maine, \$150; Silence Howard Hayden Chapter, \$50; Rebecca Emery Chapter, \$10; Frances Dighton Williams, \$5; Ruth Ames, of Machias, \$2.50, making a total of \$217.50. [Applause.]

OFFICIAL READER. I am instructed by the Chair to read those which have come to my hands. We have first a five-dollar bill here from Mrs. Danielson, no address. The treasurer general asks that Mrs. Danielson please send up her initials and address that she may be duly credited.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair is requested to read this: "Will the president general announce the gift of \$100 from Ann Story Chapter, of Vermont." [Applause.]

OFFICIAL READER. From the Onondaga Chapter, New York, we have a check for \$50. The Mary Washington Chapter voted to give from its treasury \$25; donation from Mrs. Augustus Jackson, \$5; Mrs. Moses, \$5. This makes over \$800 given by the Mary Washington Chapter, of the District of Co-

lumbia, for the Continental Hall fund, Virginia Miller, vice-regent. The Boston Tea Party Chapter contributes \$50, Mrs. E. B. Cowles, regent. For the Continental Hall fund from Melzingah Chapter, Fishkill-on-the-Hudson, \$25, Mrs. John F. Schlosser, treasurer. This is a sealed check for the Continental Hall fund, Mrs. W. R. Conover, member of the Freelove Baldwin Stow Chapter, of Millford, Conn., \$10. [Applause.] \$100 from the Ann Story Chapter, of Rutland, Vt., in the form of a check. Silver Bow Chapter, of Montana, gives \$20 out of a total income of \$26. The inscription is "We have done what we could." The card is "Mrs. Walter S. Tallant." Indiana gives, from the General Lafayette Chapter, \$30; from the General Van Rensselaer Chapter, \$32; Paul Revere Chapter, \$5; Ann Rogers Clarke Chapter, \$5; total \$72. St. Louis Chapter, St. Louis, Mo., gives a check for \$25, Mrs. Booth, regent. Keskeskick Chapter, of Yonkers, New York, \$10.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Please pause until I read something.

OFFICIAL READER. With pleasure.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. One member of the Martha Pitkin Chapter, of Sandusky, Ohio, Mrs. J. O. Moss, pledges \$25 a year for four years. [Applause.]

OFFICIAL READER. Mrs. John A. Buel, of Connecticut, sends a five dollar bill. Philip Schuyler Chapter contributes \$50, Mrs. Russel B. Benson, regent. North Dakota does not want to make a mistake in reading this and raise your hopes. There is a five and two naughts and a dot. Does that mean \$500 or \$5.00?

Mrs. LOUNSBERRY. It is \$5.00.

OFFICIAL READER. It looked like \$500. We are just as grateful.

Mrs. LOUNSBERRY. \$5 from North Dakota.

OFFICIAL READER. It looks like \$500. We are just as grateful. Green Woods Chapter, Conn., pledges \$25; Gansevoort Chapter, of Albany, gives \$25; Nathan Hale Memorial Chapter, of Connecticut, \$13; Cherry Valley Chapter, of New York, gives to Continental Hall \$10. Baltimore Chapter gives \$100, and \$25 from the Phoebe Green Ward Chapter, of Westerty, R. I. Miss E. Josselyn Giffin, of the Mary Washington Chapter, of the District of Columbia, gives \$5; Hannah Woodruff Chap-

ter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Southington, Conn., contributes \$15 cash. A member of the Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter, of Indianapolis, pledges \$25. Here is one anonymous; a gentleman gives through Fort Greene Chapter, instead of flowers to the president general, \$10 to the Continental Hall fund.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will willingly give up her flowers for the Continental Hall fund.

Mrs. CAREY. We regret that the Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter does not appear this year as a larger contributor to the Continental Hall fund. Two years ago our chapter gave with enthusiasm all the funds on hand, a memorial trust fund and the dues for the following year. We do not regret this but we have since been kept bankrupt, the regent having the duty to replace the trust fund. We gave at that time, I believe, about four hundred dollars from a membership of about a hundred and fifty.

Mrs. THOMAS. I think I ought to say in regard to the General Knox Chapter, of Thomaston, Me., which I have the honor to represent, that last year it sent \$26 to the Continental Hall fund, its total income for the year. It has 26 members.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Very good work, indeed.

OFFICIAL READER. From Mrs. Mary A. H. Smith, of Connecticut, we have a contribution to the Continental Hall fund of \$100, and also a donation of \$25 from Master Edwin Brereton, of Millwood, Conn. Knickerbocker Chapter, of New York city, pledges \$50 a year for 5 years. Elizabeth Cook Chapter, of Smyrna, Delaware, gives \$15. Colonel Hazlet Chapter, of Dover, Delaware, gives \$10. For the Continental Hall fund, Caesar Rodney, of Wilmington, Delaware, sends through Mrs. Sophie Waples, a check for \$50. From our president general, Mrs. Fairbanks, \$200. [Great applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair is ready to welcome more contributions.

Mrs. FOWLER. The president general stated in her report if the chapters had known it sooner perhaps more chapters would have responded. I know it is so in Indiana. At the time the invitation came to us to celebrate January 17th, many of the chapters had their work about that time, and could not cele-

brate, so that we collected in January \$72, and I will say that Lafayette Chapter raised their money giving a colonial ball, and it was one of the most beautiful entertainments ever given in Lafayette, and just now the regent of the Huntington Chapter gives me a pledge for \$10 from that chapter, Huntington, Ind.

OFFICIAL READER. Here is another one, Mrs. Charles Darlington, of Xenia, Ohio, sends \$5. The treasurer general asks me to read her list of contributions received since she made her report. Lucy Holcomb Chapter, of the District of Columbia, 14 members, \$10. Colonial Hall fund contributions received by the treasurer general since January 31. The first contribution on the treasurer general's list was from the Children of the American Revolution of the Independence Hall Society. They send \$60. [Applause.] The Mt Vernon Chapter, of Virginia, \$25. The Zebulon Pike Chapter, of Colorado, \$25; George Clymer Chapter, of Pennsylvania, \$25; Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Chapter, \$26.

This belongs to Continental Hall fund, half of the life membership dues; they are all \$12.50 except the last one. So I will omit the amounts and give the names, a total of \$250.

Life members—Miss Theodosia Cook Martin, of Sequoia Chapter, California, \$12.50; Mrs. Annie E. Massey, of Colonel Haslet Chapter, Delaware, \$12.50; Mrs. Lelie D. St. Clair, of Miriam Danforth Chapter, District of Columbia \$12.50; Helen V. Donaldson, of Chicago Chapter, Illinois, \$12.50; Miss Harriet Fowler, of Chicago Chapter, Illinois, \$12.50; Caroline Varney, of Chicago Chapter, Illinois, \$12.50; Mrs. Bertha May Stafford, of Haddonfield Chapter, New Jersey, \$12.50; Mrs. Marie Antoinette Townsend, of Irondequoit Chapter, New York, \$12.50; Mrs. Minnie M. Johnson, of Western Reserve Chapter, Ohio, \$12.50; Mrs. Gertrude Van R. Wickham, of Western Reserve Chapter, Ohio, \$12.50; Mrs. Sarah H. Fay, of Wyoming Chapter, Ohio, \$12.50; Miss Lydia S. Hays, of Pittsburgh Chapter, Pennsylvania, \$12.50; Mrs. Anna R. Marsh, of Pittsburgh Chapter, Pennsylvania, \$12.50; Mrs. Dora Levy, of Sumter's Home Chapter, South Carolina, \$12.50; Mrs. Annie Connell Henshaw Baker, of William Henshaw Chapter, West Virginia, \$12.50; Mrs. Louise Hunt Hendrick-

son, of William Henshaw Chapter, West Virginia, \$12.50; Mrs. Louise D. Egbert, at large, New York, \$25; Mrs. Julia E. McClelland, at large, New York, \$25. Total, \$250.

And the sum total of the other figures I have read is \$1,139.25 since the report closed.

Mrs. COLTON. Sequoia Chapter, San Francisco, pledges \$100.

OFFICIAL READER. Hand's Cove Chapter, Vermont, \$5.

Mrs. KEIM. I wish you would rectify the name you just read, which is Chester Morrow Clark. It is that of her son and not of a chapter, \$10.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What chapter?

OFFICIAL READER. No chapter. It is an individual contribution of a young man, Chester Morrow Clark, one of the Children of the American Revolution, who gives \$10. It is not a chapter. Capt. Meriwether Lewis Children of the American Revolution, through Mrs. Walter H. Weed, \$5. The treasurer general requests the address of Mrs. Danielson, who has sent this \$5 bill.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I think it is Mr. Danielson who sent up this \$5. Mrs. Horton, of Buffalo Chapter, is recognized.

OFFICIAL READER. Here is another contribution from the Children of the American Revolution. The Blue Hen's Chickens Chapter, of Delaware, sends \$15. [Applause.] Martha Washington Chapter, D. C., through Lillian Pike Roome, sends \$10; Bemis Heights Society, Children of the American Revolution, Saratoga, \$5; Miss Hetzel, District of Columbia, \$1; Quequechan Chapter, \$5; \$25 for Continental Hall from Ottawa, Illinois, Illini Chapter, Mrs. Trumbo, delegate. Huntington Chapter, Indiana, \$10; Mrs. Charles H. Deere, Moline, Illinois, \$150.

Mrs. HORTON. The Buffalo Chapter, Buffalo, N. Y., second largest chapter in the entire national organization, sends through its regent, Mrs. John Miller Horton, greetings to the president general and members of the Eleventh Continental Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution, and takes pleasure in contributing towards the memorial Continental Hall fund the net proceeds received from a colonial tea and ball given in response to the request of our president general, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, \$700. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair is still in a receptive mind. She is ready to receive any amounts, small or great, with great gratitude.

Mrs. TERRY. My key was lost and I could not unlock my trunk to bring the check, but I have a check for \$100 to present to the Continental Hall fund from Fort Greene Chapter. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Very good, we hope you will find your key.

Mrs. WHITE. One word for the encouragement of those who are working with the children. You will remember that every year the children have given something to the Continental Hall fund. The Little Men and Women of '76 were organized six years ago, and have done wonderful work, which I will not stop to rehearse here, but I might certainly mention that they have paid \$250 during the year just past for the benefit of poor children who were without beds. Therefore their treasury was somewhat empty, but they send to-night \$10, for which I am responsible. The representative is not here to speak for herself; a sudden illness has kept her at home. So I am responsible for it, and will send a check for \$10. Then I want to say that the Little Men and Women of '76 have had a graduating class. They were here before you last year and brought \$50, their first offering. Thirteen of them who came out as graduates from the children's society formed themselves into a chapter called "The Women of '76" and they now send you \$41 more. [Applause.]

OFFICIAL READER. A personal subscription from a member of the Gaspee Chapter of Rhode Island, no name mentioned, \$5.00. Dorothy and Ogden Nevin, members of the Philadelphia Chapter, Children of the American Revolution, send a five dollar bill. I speak, not as official reader, but in my other capacity, having on the badge. As many of our contributions to the Continental Hall fund have come to us as the result of the Continental teas, I think it would be a graceful thing to move a vote of thanks to the woman to whose inspiration we owe this idea, and this large amount of money we have received. She is a former member of our National Board of Management, and honored member of the Mary Washington

Chapter, of the District of Columbia, and is with us to-night as a delegate from that chapter. I therefore move a rising vote of thanks and appreciation to Miss Elizabeth Bryant Johnston, of the Mary Washington Chapter, of the District, in recognition of the fact that she was the originator of the idea of Continental teas.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A rising vote is called for.

The motion was carried unanimously.

Miss JOHNSTON. After I have thanked you, Madam President General, and the congress for thanking me, may I say a few words?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Certainly.

Mrs. PEAL. I thought Miss Johnston was through. I merely want to make a contribution.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Wait a moment. Let us have the cash from Mrs. Peel.

Mrs. PEEL. I have a contribution from Joseph Habersham Chapter, of Atlanta, which is now two years old. It has already given \$248.50, including a free life membership. I had no intention of making a contribution this year for the chapter, although I much desired it. We are a poor chapter and have a great many other things on hand besides, but as a tribute to the eloquence of our president general, I think I will follow her and contribute \$100. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair expresses her gratification, and says that she has never been so well paid for a speech before.

Miss JOHNSTON. I think we can call our president general "silver-tongued." Madam President General, ladies and gentlemen: [Laughter and applause.] The suggestion that came to me and which I had had several years, but the time did not seem ripe for it, presents itself to my mind as an object lesson. I would have found it, as many of us would, seriously inconvenient even to give you \$10. But the thought that brings a thousand dollars or more seems an object lesson. We can all do our very best, and we cannot even calculate the result. I would like to call your attention also to the fact that you will note this is an *annual* tea. [Laughter.] This is the first annual tea. Next year we will come like the armorial banners.

We will come asking our friends who wish to help us, telling them this is their opportunity. We will spoil the Egyptians. I intended and suggested that we would for this tea have some new and original china, some Continental china, such as we have never had before. I have the design and I hope I will be sustained in having some of this china made. I throw that out as a hint to the Board of Management. I do not think I have anything to say, except to thank you for your appreciation.

Mrs. MORGAN. When is new business in order?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Just as soon as our Daughters are through giving us money.

Mrs. MORGAN. Will you recognize me?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I will take pleasure in recognizing you.

Mrs. PARK. I have no money, but a word in behalf of money. Last year, I am glad to say, that Georgia was the third state in the amount of contributions to the Continental Hall. This year we have been engaged, as one of our members mentioned before, in erecting a monument to Governor Oglethorpe. In addition to that Georgia has invested \$1,500 in repairing and restoring Meadow Garden Farm, \$500 being given by the Augusta Chapter alone, and you are not for a moment to think that the enthusiasm for the Continental Hall has abated in Georgia.

Mrs. KENT. I regret more than I can say, since I have been here this afternoon, that the Colonel Timothy Bigelow Chapter, of Massachusetts, has not been heard from to-night, nor will it be at this session. We have been doing a great work, and another year you will hear from us.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The chairman of the Continental Hall committee appreciates all work which is done for great patriotic purposes, such as Georgia has been engaged in and such as Massachusetts has been engaged in. She hopes you will all come back next year with hearts enthused to give still more. She thanks you all for what you have done, and in advance for what you will do.

Mrs. SWIFT. California has not been heard from, but has been doing good work.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The chapter in San Francisco has given us \$100 through Mrs. Colton.

Mrs. SWIFT. I heard that; but none of the other chapters

have contributed, because they have been furnishing a library at Manila for the soldiers. Every single penny we could raise in California has gone to Manila for books, stationery and lemons and all kinds of things for the soldiers in the hospitals. That is the reason nothing has been heard from California.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A very patriotic and noble work.

Mrs. OGDEN. I would like to say that Pennsylvania, through Philadelphia Chapter, has raised nearly nine hundred dollars to build a club house at Manila.

Mrs. DRAPER. When are we going to have the report of the committee on ways and means? You remember there was a very important resolution referred to that committee. Is it not time to hear from that now?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. New business is in order.

Mrs. WEED. Before we leave Continental Hall—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do not leave that if you have anything good to do for us.

Mrs. WEED. The Washington public is always interested in the Continental Congress. We know they must be interested in the good work we are doing, and we would like to pass around the hat in the balcony so they can show that they appreciate our good work.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will be very glad to hear the chairman of the sub-committee on architecture of the Continental Hall committee.

A MEMBER. Can we hear the total amount which has been contributed to-night?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Can you give us the total amount of the contribution to-night?

Mrs. DARWIN. I cannot yet. I have not been able to count it at all. I have been taking it in so fast I could not count it and I fear I cannot give it to you before to-morrow morning.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Can you give it to us directly after the minutes?

Mrs. DARWIN. I will do the best I can. I will go behind the scenes and count it now, if there is no more to be given.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We are hoping the congress will give us more to-night.

Mrs. KENDRICK. In recognition of the remarks made by the

lady that hats be passed around in the balcony, I would like to say that one of the ladies in the balcony, who is a local president of a Children's society, sent notice to me just now that General Muhlenberg Chapter would give \$5. In response also to the suggestion, I would not like to make any motion that would be derogatory to the dignity of the society, but I think the suggestion is a good one.

Mrs. WEED. No, no, it was only in jest.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We would prefer to have our guests make voluntary contributions. We would be happy to receive them, but will not request them.

Mrs. DRAFER. Would it be in order to call for the report of the ways and means committee before the committee on architecture? There was a motion to appropriate \$15,000 of the current fund to the permanent fund.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If there is some good coming to Continental Hall committee, the architectural committee will gladly wait.

A MEMBER. There is a request for a page from this part of the balcony.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will take great pleasure in sending a page.

Mr. AVERY. Ladies, I did not know that a gentleman would be allowed to speak in this meeting to-night, but I have had so many hints thrown at me that I feel it is my duty to say something. I have noted with a great deal of pleasure the liberality of the different associations here assembled, and while I am surrounded by ladies, Daughters of the Revolution—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. American Revolution.

Mr. AVERY. American Revolution, largely from the state of Ohio. [Laughter.] I wish to state that is not my state—

A MEMBER. We are sorry for it.

Mr. AVERY. But I have noted that one of the associations that contributed to-night, though liberally, has not given all that it should have given; and therefore, I wish to enlarge it a little, and I cannot do much more than to increase a little that small donation presented to this meeting to-night by Mrs. Horton, of the city of Buffalo. [Applause.] If you will send

your page I will cheerfully contribute \$10 to the Buffalo fund. [Laughter and applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Many thanks to the gentleman from Buffalo. Will he not kindly give us the pleasure of his name?

Mrs. HORTON. Buffalo desires to thank the gentleman for his donation.

Mr. AVERY. Just simply add to your list "A friend."

Mrs. FOWLER. I move that we give the friend a rising vote of thanks.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved that we give the friend a rising vote of thanks. All in favor of this motion will please rise. It is unanimously carried.

Mrs. HODGE. The name of the gentleman is Mr. Avery, a brother of Dr. Avery, who is the husband of the editor of our magazine.

Mrs. BUSHNELL. Iowa has not been heard from to-night. Our state regent is not present. I think every chapter in the state has contributed. She will be heard from to-morrow.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We shall be very happy to hear from Iowa.

OFFICIAL READER. Another donation from the children. I think it reads Simona Baruch, C. A. R., only one year old, \$10,

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What state?

OFFICIAL READER. No state.

A MEMBER. It is a New York state chapter.

Miss DESHA. Last night I moved that we appropriate \$10,000 of the current investment with interest and \$5,000 of the current fund to the Continental Hall fund, and that it be referred to the committee on ways and means. The chairman of the committee on ways and means is Mrs. Tulloch, and she is not here to-night. But she said in the presence of witnesses to-day that she was crazy to have it put to the Continental Hall fund, and if that is any argument, and if you will take my word for it, I think the house can act upon it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is the opinion of the house on this subject?

Mrs. DRAPER. I move to accept the report of the committee on ways and means as presented by Miss Desha.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Send up your motion in writing.

Mrs. MURPHY. May I ask the treasurer general if that would leave us sufficient money cash in bank to go on with for the year?

Mrs. DARWIN. As I stated last night you could safely appropriate that and still go on.

Mrs. ROOME. Was it not \$22,000?

Mrs. DARWIN. I stated we had \$22,000, but did not recommend appropriating more than \$15,000.

Mrs. MURPHY. I am glad to second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that the whole of the current investment and \$5,000 of the current fund, making \$15,000, be appropriated to the Continental Hall fund. Ladies, you have heard this motion. Do you wish to discuss it?

(Cries of "No, no! Question, question!")

All those in favor of this motion will please signify by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The motion is carried and we have in the Continental Hall fund \$15,000 more. [Applause.] Mrs. Lindsay, the chairman of the sub-committee on architecture, is recognized, and will now give you her report.

Mrs. LINDSAY. Madam President, and members of the Eleventh Continental Congress. We as a committee, from the study and attention given to this matter—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair begs to interrupt the chairman of the committee on architecture one moment. The Chair wishes to appoint Mrs. Draper, of the District, and Mrs. Fowler, of Indiana, to count the money which has been contributed as our treasurer general is called away before a committee. Will you kindly come upon the stage and count this money?

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ARCHITECTURE, A SUB-COMMITTEE OF CONTINENTAL HALL COMMITTEE.

Madam President and Members of the Continental Congress: We, as a committee, from the study and attention given to this matter, realize not only the importance of the work but the possible misuse of power, however unintentional. Whatever a future committee may do it is absolutely necessary that the congress shall be thoroughly informed and therefore be enabled to keep in touch with the work of the future sub-committee on architecture, appointed by the chairman of the Continental Hall committee.

It has been impossible to have a full meeting of this committee; presumably, the members do not realize the necessity of having a program before the site is purchased. Many matters in this program, however, bearing on the plans, must be carefully considered. More than this, the building of this hall is or should be a matter of keen personal interest to every member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the way to reach them is through you who are the representatives of forty thousand women. This program has no right to be issued by any committee until this congress has made the program official.

The chairman of this committee, after consulting with the president general, decided to order and has ordered five hundred programs for information of the members of this congress, that they may have full understanding of what has been considered. Should there be no immediate work for the committee on architecture you will, after hearing views and discussions, be better prepared for future work.

Your sub-committee on architecture hoped at this meeting of the congress to present preliminary sketches of our proposed Continental Memorial Hall. These preliminary sketches we intended to have hung for your inspection. The three which seemed to be the most appropriate and desirable were to be shown by stereopticon views, so that they might be presented to the entire congress and this body enabled to express choice and make a definite selection. The sketches could not be prepared by the architects nor received by the committee because the lot on which the hall is to be erected had not been secured.

The first questions asked by the architects were: What is the location and position of the lot, what its elevation, its slant, its size, and the amount of money to be expended for the building? It is necessary that congress should understand the work of this committee and instruct and assist it as fortune may favor us. Your lot may be secured and work on Continental Hall may begin before the Twelfth Continental Congress and you have no opportunity to express your views as to the character of your hall and future home.

Some points of information were gained by conversations with architects, who called and wished to present sketches. No arrangement having been made by the committee to receive sketches, the chairman declined their acceptance. The information gained from the several architects was that there should be a definite program prepared, so that they might have an intelligent knowledge of the desires of the society, and for the further reason of protecting every architect who either sends sketches or goes into the competition of plans.

Many architects are willing to send in preliminary sketches without any cost to the society. No one is willing to present a sketch that could be used as a plan without the payment of a considerable sum. You will readily see that not even the young architects have

the time or inclination to furnish us sketches which give more than an outline of the building without compensation. Further than that they wish to be protected in every way.

Your committee has no desire, and I am sure the society has no desire, to take advantage of any business man in reference to these plans, and that it may be stated in business form the sub-committee has prepared a program, which later will be submitted to you for consideration and criticism.

The architects are unanimous in their opinion that we should have an expert. Of course, one of the most important points to consider is the expense which will be something like five hundred dollars. The duties of the expert are, to take the sketches mostly favored, indicate their fine points and their defects, give the advantage of all technical knowledge he may possess, and also give his advice as a practical architect on all questions that may arise in regard to the sketches. Your sub-committee has been thoroughly impressed with the necessity for an expert: Our principal danger will be in selecting an architect who will give us a beautiful design which we may not be able to carry out and which may be faulty in acoustics or in some architectural way that we, in our ignorance of the science of architecture, are unable to understand.

Among those suggested as probable experts are professors in colleges and schools of technology—men interested in architecture, who have taught so many architects that they could not afford to show the slightest degree of partiality. It is very necessary that we select as an expert some man of position, whom we will be able to trust to be perfectly fair, and who has learning and character. This is a matter that must be carefully considered by the committee and discussed with the advisory board of gentlemen.

It is not obligatory upon the committee to agree with the expert, should he select a sketch that is undesirable. The expert, when employed, discusses the advisability of different plans, looks over sketches and plans submitted, judges whether the architects are competent, and whether the plan is suitable to the purpose. Even with a difference of opinion, the expert being paid for his services, still endeavors to be of assistance, and in no case is to take the initiative or make the final decision unless so requested. Experts are simply scientific servants, who give their time to prevent mistakes on a subject in which they are well versed.

The best plan for expenses would be to select the schedule of charges, issued by the American Institute of Architects. In this way no advantage can be taken of us, and in the event of any trouble in the future, we will be greatly protected by having selected this schedule.

Now, as to the idea of competition, the first sending in of sketches is not considered by the architects other than a preliminary proceeding rather than a competition, though in one sense of the word

it is a competition, but not from an architectural point of view. Our suggestion is that a certain length of time be set apart to receive sketches—and it is very important that we give sufficient time for this—then the program should be given to those architects who ask to take part, and sent to any architect whom we may wish to invite to take part, the sketches to be submitted to the committee and the expert, and the counsel of the advisory board taken. The competition is then in order. This should be limited to three or five. A prize of from \$300 to \$500 should be offered. It is understood that the greater architects will not consider the smaller sum. From this number one plan may be selected, its defects discussed with the architect and remedied; the architect then takes charge of the supervision of the building to the extent covered by the schedule of the American Institute of Architects.

It is unfortunate that we are compelled to have more than one plan, because of the expense. Architects agree that the expense of a competition is unnecessary, and that it is much better to select one architect outright and save the money for prizes, which are always required in competition.

Your chairman is of the opinion that it would be much better not to have a competition, because she would gladly avoid taking this money, which must be given if we have a competition, from the Continental Hall fund. The more the competition can be limited, therefore, the less the expense. But our society being national, the Continental Hall committee decided it was better to have an open preliminary competition.

It is doubtful whether many of the greater architects will be willing to submit even sketches free of expense. We should not accept work from any but first-class architects. The design for our hall should be of the very best that the country affords, and all who enter this competition should have their work of a dignified, artistic and durable character.

It would be a flattering occurrence should a woman architect succeed in giving us the best design, but any woman presenting her design must be willing to have it judged from the most critical and scientific standpoint, and no sentimental favoritism towards our sex should prevent our securing the best design possible for Continental Hall.

We have been warned that some architects do not carry out their agreements. They may abandon the work, and then we would be at great additional expense. Now, in accepting this schedule of the American Institute of Architects we are protected by the following clause:

"In case of the abandonment of the work, the charge of partial service is as follows: Preliminary studies, one per cent.; preliminary studies, general drawings and specifications, two and one-half per

cent.; preliminary studies, general drawings, specifications and details, three and one-half per cent."

Surprise was expressed by each of the architects at the suggestion made at a meeting of the Continental Hall committee, that the auditorium should have a seating capacity of twenty-five hundred, taken in connection with the main object of the auditorium, which was for our congresses. They said that women's voices were not generally strong and that it would be difficult to hear even a strong voice in so large a building.

It is necessary for this congress, besides answering the questions suggested, to consider a program and make it official. Privilege, however, should be granted the committee to make such changes or modifications as may be necessary to adapt the program to the lot that may be purchased. That architects may have an intelligent understanding of the requirements, your sub-committee submits another paper for criticism, correction or refusal, which is the program.

Proposed program for a competition for the memorial Continental Hall, to be erected by the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, in the city of Washington, District of Columbia.

In accordance with the authority given by the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, during annual congresses, held at Washington, District of Columbia, Saturday, February 25, 1899, and Saturday, February 23, 1901, the following competition is announced by the committee on architecture, a sub-committee of the Continental Hall committee:

ELIGIBLE COMPETITORS.

The competition shall be limited to those who are invited or introduced by members of the society.

FORM OF COMPETITION.

Two competitions will be held—an informal or sketch competition (of which this is a program), and a formal competition.

The object of the first competition is to choose three architects, or architectural firms, who may compete in a second and final competition.

Only those who have competed in the informal competition will be invited to compete in the final competition.

RIGHT TO REJECT.

The committee reserves the right to reject any or all sketches or drawings submitted.

AWARDS.

There will be no financial compensation in the first competition, but the architects chosen by the undersigned committee to compete again will receive \$500 each for their work on the second competition. The \$500 paid to the successful competitor to be considered as payment on account of his commission.

The architect receiving the first place in the second competition will be appointed to execute the building and be paid for his services according to the rate established by the American Institute of Architects.

DRAWINGS SENT.

Drawings must be sent by express to
not later than

JUDGES.

The first competition will be decided by the committee on architecture subject to the approval of congress and with the advice of an expert.

DRAWINGS UNSIGNED.

Drawings shall be unsigned and all assumed names, devices or insignia of any description shall be omitted.

Accompanying each set of drawings shall be a sealed envelope containing the name of the competitor.

When the drawings are unpacked, a member of the committee will number each set of drawings, corresponding numbers will be placed on the sealed envelope containing name of competitor. These envelopes will not be opened by the jurors until after they have rendered their decision.

DRAWINGS RETURNED.

Drawings will be returned to competitors within ten days from date of judgment.

QUESTIONS.

Any questions relative to this program which may be raised by the competitors, may be addressed in writing to
..... chairman of the committee on architecture, provided these questions are submitted two weeks before close of competition.

SITE.

The property the society has in view is on a corner facing a public square; the lot is feet fronting on an avenue and

feet on a street. Slope of lot..... Elevation..... The facade on the avenue is the most important.

CHARACTER OF THE BUILDING.

It is intended that this building shall be a monument to the heroic men and women of the Revolution, as well as a for the society, and the treatment of the design should be in keeping with this idea.

The style of architecture to be classic.

While stone is to be preferred as building material, the design should not be excessive in cost.

REQUIREMENTS.

As the space is limited, the committee does not deem it necessary in this program for the preliminary competition, to definitely state the exact seating capacity of the auditorium, but they would like it to be the main feature of the building; to be as large as possible and to have a gallery.

Rooms must be provided of sufficient size for the following officers and for the purposes designated below:

President general and one clerk.

Vice-president general in charge of organization of chapters and three clerks.

Recording secretary general and three clerks.

Corresponding secretary general and one clerk.

Registrar general and four clerks.

Treasurer general and three clerks.

A board room to seat eighty.

A museum for Revolutionary relics and pictures.

A library.

Several committee rooms to accommodate from five to fifty members.

A room for curator.

The basement is to contain heating, ventilating and lighting plants, room for janitor, store rooms, etc.

The following drawings will be required in this preliminary competition:

A basement, first, second and third floor plan and one section, and two elevations, one of side facade and one of front facade, at 16th scale, and a perspective sketch at 8th scale.

These drawings are to be made on Watmann's paper or white paper equally durable and in black and white with no landscape or other accessories except in the perspective sketch, and to be submitted in pasteboard portfolios.

Finally, no other drawings than those required will be allowed, and

the committee will throw out of competition the drawings of any competitor who disregards the conditions in this program.

(Signed)

ELEANOR HOLMES LINDSAY,

Chairman.

MARY PARKE FOSTER,

ELIZABETH CLARKE CHURCHMAN,

GEORGIA STOCKTON HATCHER.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the report of our sub-committee on architecture. What is your pleasure?

Mrs. ROOME. I move the report be accepted with thanks.

A MEMBER. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that the report of the chairman of the sub-committee on architecture be accepted. Are there any remarks?

Mrs. LINDSAY. Is there to be any information, any assistance given us? We want the views of the congress. We want them to tell us things. We want them to criticise.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair suggests that the remarks should be made now before the acceptance of the report. It is now open for discussion. The chairman of the committee invites your opinions.

Mrs. SMITH, of Alabama. It seems to me that there is no suggestion to offer. The chairman has made every suggestion that could occur to any member of this congress. It seems to me that there is no suggestion to offer; that the ground has been covered so perfectly that there is no suggestion.

Mrs. McILVAINE. Can you tell me the frontage of that lot, how many front feet to that lot?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair does not exactly remember at present. There are 17,000 square feet, however, in the inclosure. I think it must be 150 or 160 feet front upon 16th street. Madam Recording Secretary General, have you the figures upon that?

Miss DESHA. It is Connecticut avenue, not 16th street.

Miss JOHNSTON. May I ask the chairman of the committee a question?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes, Madam. She solicits questions.

Mrs. LINDSAY. I will be pleased to hear any question and will endeavor to answer them.

Miss JOHNSTON. Will you give us your idea of an ideal lot?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. She did in her report.

Miss JOHNSTON. Then it has escaped me.

Mrs. LINDSAY. Shall I read that again?

Miss JOHNSTON. If you please.

Mrs. LINDSAY. The property the society has in view is on a corner facing a public square. The lot is, blank (that means the shape of the lot) blank feet fronting on an avenue and blank feet on a street. Slope of lot, blank; elevation of lot, blank. The facade on the avenue is the most important.

Miss JOHNSTON. There is one idea I would like to suggest, that lot face the east. Therefore facing not only our capitol but embodying the beautiful classical idea that every temple face the east.

Mrs. KEIM. If we are going to build a structure of sufficient size to give a seating capacity of 2,000 people it will of course be fire proof for our museum.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Certainly.

Mrs. KEIM. I do not see why we could not have in our basement our own printing press and do our own printing which costs us a large amount of money outside. I think that is a feasible thing. Does not the chairman of the architecture committee think so?

Mrs. SWIFT. Is this lot open all round, or is this building to be put in between other buildings?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The lot which has been presented to you by the Continental Hall committee does not possess all the ideals which they demanded. They searched and searched. They finally took the best they could find, that which was nearest the center of town, and that which had the most square feet in its enclosures. It does open upon I street. I am informed they call it Connecticut avenue instead of 16th street. It opens on Connecticut avenue and also has a view over to Pennsylvania avenue and the White House across Lafayette Park. It is not fully open at both sides, but it has an alley at the back of it. That is my understanding, that this Corcoran garden has an alley at the back of it. Is that not so, Miss Desha?

Miss DESHA. Yes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Which gives it light all around it, all four sides are open.

Mrs. KINNEY. If the lot is on Connecticut avenue, I take it for granted it is all right, but at the same time I would like to ask if it receives the approval of the committee of gentlemen, the advisory committee that was appointed some months ago?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. When we finally arrived at the conclusion we did not ask the advice of the advisory committee.

Miss HARVEY. I would like to suggest that the different states contribute material to show the resources of their state if it can be used. Merion Chapter is already on record as offering to present a block of marble for the corner stone. This marble will come from the famous Henderson quarry. From the same quarry came the stone in the Capitol building. This quarry is situated on the road over which Washington passed to Valley Forge and is within a half mile of the Valley Forge camp ground.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The chairman of the Continental Hall committee thinks that would be a very handsome and appropriate gift.

Mrs. McLEAN. Do I understand that the selection by the committee on architecture binds us to a site?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The chairman of the committee on architecture has not committed you to a site. She simply says a certain kind of a site is desired. The report of the committee on architecture is a different thing from the site.

Mrs. McLEAN. Then this report binds us to no particular site?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It does not.

Mrs. McLEAN. May I continue?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Certainly. We will be pleased to hear you.

Mrs. McLEAN. I would suggest that that is a very large thing for this body to consider which has stirred up Washington a great deal, and I understand, the United States congress, the great plan for the beautification of the city of Washington. We certainly have read and heard a great deal of it during the last year. It would seem wise that if this body is to build an everlasting memorial to the heroes of the Revolution that they

should be in line with this wonderful beautification of this city. Let us then not too hastily procure a site for fear that if the committee appointed by the congress of the United States should select a different route of beautification we might be outside the line, and in addition if they should decide that we are in the line they might prefer to put something else there where our site would be. I do not suppose it would, but all things are possible, and in legal parlance it could be condemned and we might be obliged to sell our site for less than we had given for it. Therefore, would it not be wise before actually considering and agreeing upon a site to consult whatever committee is appointed by the United States congress looking toward the permanent beautification of this great city?

Mrs. HATCHER. As I am enthusiastic upon the subject of this site, I would like to make a few remarks about it. There are many things to be considered about this lot, or about any lot which we buy, and this one has more advantages than any one that I know of in Washington. In the first place it is near the two principal car lines of the city, the Connecticut avenue and the Pennsylvania avenue. It is just one square from the Pennsylvania line, and that small portion of Connecticut avenue on which this lot faces is not what might be called a public thoroughfare. It is a very quiet part of the avenue. Therefore it is a good place for the approach of carriages, which is a necessary thing for a hall of this kind if it is to be used for the purposes which we say it shall be, that is, to be rented to different organizations. This is one very necessary thing to be considered, and as the lot is so deep it would permit of good carriage passage. Then, too, that lot is a little bit higher than the ground in its immediate vicinity and as to its being out of the center, it can never be. According to my opinion it is the choicest spot in the United States for the Continental Hall. It will always be in the center of Washington. It is near the White House, and even if the government should build another residence for the president, it is to be presumed that the present White House will always be an object of interest and will be kept as a museum or something of that sort. It is also near a large public square which is very beautiful, and just beyond it is another public square in the form of a circle, and it seems

to me that in every respect the lot should appeal to the Daughters of the American Revolution. We have gone all over the city repeatedly, and as Mrs. McLean says there is a possibility of beautifying the city in another direction. I presume she had reference to the Memorial Bridge and as you know, we did have at one time a site in view near this proposed memorial known as "Rawling's lot." However, I heartily recommend that the Daughters of the American Revolution decide on the lot on Connecticut avenue. It is historical ground also.

MISS AVERY. May I ask if this is a corner lot?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It cannot be strictly called a full corner lot inasmuch as there is a building on each corner, leaving vacant spaces one upon Connecticut avenue and the other upon I street.

MISS AVERY. Under any circumstances is there a possibility that buildings would be constructed on the two sides of the lot in case the society purchased it?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair would hardly think it possible but still we do not know what improvements may be made as has already been stated. The Chair would be very happy if the congress would settle this question to-night but we are not compelled to do so.

MISS AVERY. Yet I understand we are discussing the architect's plans.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The principal point before you is architecture, but architecture and site are in extremely close relation.

Mrs. McLEAN. But we cannot proceed with the architecture unless we have a site. It is a very interesting report, but we cannot buy a site unless we have the money; ergo, we might proceed to accept the report.

Mrs. LINDSAY. Of course the chairman of the committee can do nothing if no site is secured. The program was only in the event a site were procured.

A MEMBER. I would like to know exactly the price of the lot. I have been told that a site has been selected. Kindly tell the ladies the price.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The price of the Corcoran garden I

think is \$107,000. I am not sure that we have at hand the plat of the garden. It has been mislaid.

SAME MEMBER. Were we not told if we took it at once, we should have it for \$100,000?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair thinks this is not the case. She thinks they will not accept any sum less than \$107,000 for that property.

Mrs. ROOME. I have only a slight suggestion to make.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is it in reference to the architecture or the site?

Mrs. ROOME. Architecture. It is in regard to the program. There is a blank left here for the character of the building and I make the suggestion that it should be termed a monument to the heroic men and women of the Revolution as well as a hall of records.

Mrs. MURPHY. I call the previous question.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The previous question is called for which closes debate. All in favor of closing debate will signify by saying "aye;" all opposed, "no." The "ayes" have it and debate is closed. We now revert to the motion to accept the report of the committee on architecture. All in favor of this will signify by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The report is accepted.

Miss BATCHELLER. I move we now take a recess.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will you kindly withdraw that motion for a few moments? There are two or three announcements to be made. Please read first the report. Possibly you wish to know the amount of money contributed to the Continental Hall fund.

SEVERAL MEMBERS. Yes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The reader will give it to you.

OFFICIAL READER. As added up roughly, we cannot be accurate—the contributions this evening were \$7,871.35 [applause], to which add \$15,000 appropriated and you have \$22,871.35. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The report of the national university committee will now be read.

Official reader reads the following report:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE NATIONAL UNIVERSITY.

Madam President and Ladies of the Eleventh Continental Congress:
Your committee sadly reports that they were obliged to suspend work for some time because there was no bill before congress.

Senator Deboe has now presented one asking for a charter and the land which Washington had designated for the use of such a university. Some of the petitions which had been signed by the Daughters of the American Revolution too late to be sent in last year were sent to Senator Deboe.

Respectfully submitted,

M. C. HASSLER NEWCOMB,
Chairman.

With the consent of MRS. BURROWS,
and MRS. A. LEO KNOTT.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard this report of the national university committee. All in favor of accepting the report will signify by saying "aye;" all opposed "no." The report is accepted.

MRS. MORGAN. I rise to a question of information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. State your question.

MRS. MORGAN. Is it not necessary for a member to offer amendments—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to say that we have not taken a recess. Will the members kindly pause a moment?

MRS. MORGAN. Is it not necessary for a member to offer an amendment at one congress in order to have it acted upon by the next?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is according to the by-laws.

MRS. MORGAN. Will we have an opportunity.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You will have that opportunity to-morrow morning.

MISS BATCHELLER. I move we take a recess until to-morrow at ten o'clock.

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that we take a recess until ten o'clock to-morrow morning. All in favor will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" have it. (10.30 p. m.)

MORNING SESSION, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1902.

The congress was called to order by the president general, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, at 10.08 a. m.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The congress will be seated. We will join with our chaplain general in invoking the Divine blessing upon the closing day of our congress.

CHAPLAIN GENERAL. O Lord God, our Father, by Whose grace alone Thy people are enabled to render Thee acceptable service, vouchsafe us this day the guidance and help of Thy Holy Spirit in all that we may undertake. We thank Thee for Thy sovereign protection and Fatherly goodness to us in the past, and for the many blessings which Thou hast of late bestowed upon us. Crown with success our efforts to preserve, to extend and to transmit to further generations those high privileges which Thou hast accorded to us as a nation. Grant that much good may result from our efforts in this cherished cause, and that the peaceable fruits of righteousness may be the reward of our labors. Let Thy blessing, O Lord, follow us when we go hence and throughout the remainder of our lives, and having proved ourselves faithful stewards of Thy household here, may we obtain an abundant entrance into Thy Heavenly kingdom, through Jesus Christ our Savior. Our Father Who art in Heaven, hallowed be Thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done on earth as it is in Heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil. For Thine is the kingdom, and the power and the glory, forever and ever. Amen.

Mr. FOSTER. The congress will please rise and sing the first and third verses of "The Star Spangled Banner."

"The Star Spangled Banner" was sung by the congress accordingly.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A motion to hear the reading of the minutes will be in order.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I move that we hear the minutes.

Seconded.

Carried.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that we hear the reading of the minutes of yesterday's proceedings. The recording secretary general will please give them to the official reader. The Chair requests that all delegates will take their seats and listen to the reading of the minutes.

The minutes were read by the official reader.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have listened to the reading of the minutes of yesterday. What may be your pleasure in regard to them?

Mrs. LEE. I move that they be accepted.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that the minutes of yesterday be accepted. First, the Chair will ask whether there are any corrections.

Mrs. DRAPER. May I ask simply for information?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. State your question.

Mrs. DRAPER. In the minutes, in accepting the report of the chairman of the Continental Hall committee, does that carry with it any recommendation for a site?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The chairman of the Continental Hall committee did not recommend any site.

Mrs. DRAPER. Thank you; that is all.

Mrs. DURHAM. The reader said a motion was seconded by Miss Johnson, of Kentucky. There is no Miss Johnson, of Kentucky.

READER. Of Kansas?

Mrs. DURHAM. I don't know. There is no Miss Johnson, of Kentucky.

Miss DESHA. Yes, there is, Miss Elizabeth Brown Johnson, of Kentucky.

Mrs. DURHAM. She is not of Kentucky.

Miss DESHA. Yes, she is of Kentucky.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are there any further corrections to the minutes? If not, all in favor of accepting them will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." Carried. The announcements will be read directly after the minutes.

READER. I was handed two additional contributions to Continental Hall this morning. One was from Mrs. George W.

Patterson, of Westfield, N. Y., who gives a ten dollar bill. [Applause.] The announcement I read last night from Simona Baruch, a child of the American Revolution, was that ten dollars would be given. The ten dollar bill was handed to me this morning, with the statement that Simona Baruch is not the name of a chapter at all, but is the name of a child one year old, in whose name this money is given by her grandmother. The child has been enrolled as one of the Children of the American Revolution.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is the name given?

READER. Yes; Simona Baruch.

Mrs. LEE. She is evidently a prospective Daughter. [Laughter.]

READER. Another comes from the treasury of the Peoria Chapter, Illinois, a check for twenty-five dollars. [Applause.]

Mrs. LEE. May we suspend the reading of the announcements until I make a motion, as it is so nearly eleven o'clock. I ask the courtesy of the house to do so, as I have to leave the city at eleven.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Lee, the reader will be through in one moment.

Mrs. LEE. I wanted to get it in as early as possible.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair grants Mrs. Lee, of Illinois, the floor for a few minutes, if there is no objection from the house.

Mrs. LEE. Madam President General, and Daughters of the American Revolution. I sent an article to the AMERICAN MONTHLY in October last, I think it was—it was published either in the September or October number—and I received no reply. That is the reason for the following motion: "I move that we, the members of the Eleventh Continental Congress, give a testimonial of five hundred dollars to the treasurer general, Mrs. Gertrude B. Darwin, for her valued efficient work."

Mrs. HOPKINS, of Illinois. I second that motion.

Mrs. TING. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the motion of Mrs. Lee, of Illinois. You may speak to the motion, Mrs. Lee.

Mrs. LEE. Daughters of the American Revolution, of the Eleventh Continental Congress, I should have offered this as

an amendment to the by-laws, if it would have benefited our present treasurer but as she goes out of office, I believe, next year, it would do her no good. As treasurer of the largest chapter of your organization, of 765 members, I fully appreciate the labor required for many more members. I work very hard for a very small compensation—small in one way but large in another, and that is in the affection of my chapter, I believe. They are always very courteous and kind to me, and I think that considering the work of our national officers, we should offer them some testimonial for their self-sacrifice. It is a self-sacrifice, Daughters of the American Revolution, for them to place themselves always at the disposition of this large organization and share its responsibilities; and therefore, if you all feel that it is fair and right for us to give this testimonial to our beloved treasurer general, who has supported me for two years with earnest conscientiousness to the national organization and to the Chicago Chapter, I shall be most grateful. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All those in favor of this motion—

Mrs. SWIFT. I want to amend the motion by making it one thousand dollars. [Applause.]

Mrs. BURROWS. I second that motion.

Mrs. LEE. I accept the amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Lee, of Illinois, accepts the amendment. All in favor of accepting the amendment of Mrs. Swift, of California, that this compensation, or this gift shall be raised from \$500 to \$1,000, signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no."

A MEMBER. Let us have a rising vote.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair is somewhat in doubt, and she will request you to rise and remain standing until you are counted. All in favor of Mrs. Swift's amendment will rise and remain standing until they are counted.

Mrs. SWIFT. It is just possible the opposition wants to make it \$1,500. [Laughter.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Swift says she thinks possibly the opposition wants to make it fifteen hundred dollars. [Laughter.] The Chair requests all in favor of the amendment of Mrs. Swift for five hundred dollars more, to rise and

remain standing until they are counted. The tellers will please attend to the counting.

Mrs. SWIFT. I want to state to the congress—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Swift, of California, you cannot speak during the progress of a vote, therefore the Chair will request silence in the house, no one can speak while a vote is being taken. Please rise, stand, and remain standing until you are counted, all who are in favor of the amendment of Mrs. Swift. The tellers are now counting, I think. The Chair desires that there shall be no conversation during the vote. It is a gift from the house to Mrs. Darwin, the treasurer general.

Mrs. WEED, of Connecticut. Some of the ladies have not understood the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Those voting will please be seated. Now you can speak for a moment.

Mrs. WEED, of Connecticut. The sum is not quite understood. Some of the ladies do not understand whether it is \$500 or \$1,000.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests perfect order in the house, and will try to make it understood. The question is upon the amendment of Mrs. Swift, of California, to increase to \$1,000 the gift to our treasurer general, Mrs. Darwin.

Mrs. BURROWS. For two years' work.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The idea is that you are to give \$1,000 instead of \$500 as proposed by Mrs. Lee. Do you understand it?

SEVERAL MEMBERS. Yes.

Mrs. MURPHY. I understand the \$500.

Mrs. BURROWS. For two year's work.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair believes that you did not fully understand, and will call for the affirmative vote again.

Mrs. BURROWS. Will you state that this is because there has been no compensation offered to her for two years. It is only at the rate of \$500 a year, and it seems to me that is a very small consideration for the work that she has been giving us: her entire time, Sundays included, she has given to the work, and the Smithsonian Reports.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair only wishes to supplement

the remarks of Mrs. Burrows by saying that they desire it as a gift to Mrs. Darwin from the society.

Mrs. LEE. I stated in my own motion that it was to be a testimonial for her efficiency and self-sacrificing labor, or words to that effect.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair now requests, if you have fully understood, that you will express your understanding by voting upon either side of the question, as you may desire. She will call for the affirmative vote again.

Mrs. LEE. There is a misunderstanding. May I speak?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You may.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. I have just come in and I want to vote for that. [Laughter.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You are going to have an opportunity. [Laughter.] The Chair requests order in the house. Mrs. Lee, of Illinois, is recognized.

Mrs. LEE. The question was asked me, as to when we have given Mrs. Darwin any testimonial for this labor of love that she has given us, and her industry and work on the Smithsonian Reports.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests order on the stage and elsewhere. Proceed with your speech, Madam.

Mrs. LEE. I do not know where I was. I do not know just when any money was given to Mrs. Darwin, but if there is any one here who can give us a fair answer to that question, I would like to have it answered, as I do not want to put a motion before this house that is not fully understood, and I want all the members of this organization to understand it and think of it in all its aspects and vote for it according to their own wishes. If any one can throw any light on the subject, I shall be obliged.

Mrs. HENRY. Two years ago, I made a motion before the house to give Mrs. Darwin \$500 for her services in compiling the agricultural reports.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You mean the Smithsonian Reports.

Mrs. HENRY. The Smithsonian Reports—I beg pardon. That amount was voted to her at that time.

(Cries of "Question!")

Mrs. HENRY. It was for the compilation of the Smithsonian Reports and had nothing to do with the work of the society.

Mrs. PARK. I wish to ask how many Smithsonian Reports Mrs. Darwin has compiled for us.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. She is upon her third. Is it not so?

Mrs. HENRY. Yes; she is engaged on the third now.

Mrs. PARK. The third is just out, is it not?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The first volume comprises a work of six or seven years. There is a second one, and just now she is working on the third.

Miss JOHNSTON. The third is out.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The third volume is out.

Mrs. PARK. It is my understanding that the third volume is out.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to hear Mrs. Park. She fears a motion cannot be made at present.

Mrs. PARK. On that understanding, I wish then to sustain the motion of Mrs. Swift, of California. I did oppose it because I was thinking there was one other Smithsonian Report. That is the very smallest possible recognition of her services for her very difficult labor upon the two Smithsonian Reports. \$500 a year is very little. [Applause.] I do not consider that it is a gift. It is absolutely earned, by such self-denying labor given in our cause. [Applause.]

Miss BATCHELLER. Madam President General. I wish to endorse every word that Mrs. Park, of Georgia, has just said. [Applause.]

Miss FORSYTH. I have for a number of years had a tendency towards economy, and I think it is the truest economy to carry out this suggestion.

SEVERAL MEMBERS. Take the platform.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Come to the platform, Miss Forsyth, so that we may hear you.

Miss FORSYTH. Madam President, I am delighted to take the platform to say this. [Applause.] It is true economy for us to carry out what has been suggested as a mere matter of duty and honesty. I have stood for economy on the Board until I made all my comrades indignant, and I stand for it now.

Let us give this thousand dollars, not as a gift, but as money justly and nobly earned. [Applause.]

Mrs. SMITH, of Alabama. Alabama wishes to endorse every word that Mrs. Park, of Georgia, has said.

Mrs. DISMUKES. Our congressman had the privilege of getting two of these reports, which he sends to members of the chapters in the state.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Take the platform. They wish to hear your remarks.

Mrs. DISMUKES, of Georgia. I wish to say that I have the three books containing the reports of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The first report covers from 1890-1897. The second report from 1897-1898. The third report, and last issued, extends from October 11, 1898, to October 11, 1900. It is a larger book than the first two numbers, is very valuable, and ought to be in the library of every chapter for references. As long as the supply lasts they can be obtained at headquarters, 902 F St., Washington, D. C., for 85 cents each, plus 28 cents postage.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The question is upon whether we shall give one thousand dollars to Mrs. Darwin; whether we shall substitute one thousand dollars instead of five hundred dollars in the motion.

Miss DESHA. I should like to endorse my approval on that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are you on the negative?

Miss DESHA. I am on the affirmative, for more than one officer.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will you kindly pause for a moment. We have been listening to the affirmative. If there is anybody on the negative, we wish to hear her.

(Cries of "Question!")

Mrs. MORGAN. The question is called for. The previous question, if you please.

Miss BATCHELLER. I second that.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If the previous question has been called for, it will be heeded. The Chair cannot heed members when they call "Question," but when you ask for the previous question, she will always give attention. Mrs. Morgan, of

Georgia, moves the previous question. All in favor of closing debate will please say "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" have it and debate is closed. The question now is on the motion to substitute one thousand dollars for five hundred dollars. Those in favor of this will rise and stand until counted. The Chair thinks that it is unnecessary to count. There seems to be a very great majority in favor of the motion. You may be seated. The Chair asks now for those in the negative to stand and be counted. The Chair calls upon those who wish to vote in the negative to rise, stand and be counted. The Chair thinks it is unnecessary to count. There is a great majority for the gift of one thousand dollars to Mrs. Darwin, treasurer general. [Great applause.] The Chair now directs that the notices be proceeded with.

Mrs. THOMAS. Madam President—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is no debate allowed on this question. We now recur to the original motion as amended. The original motion was for five hundred dollars, and it was amended to read "one thousand dollars." Those in favor of that will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" seem to have it. (After a pause.) The "ayes" have it. This motion of Mrs. Lee was permitted by courtesy. We will proceed with the regular business, which is the announcements.

Mrs. WARING. Madam President—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Lee has to go away. You do not have to go away, Mrs. Waring; we are glad you do not. [Laughter.] The Chair has directed the reading of the announcements.

Mrs. MORGAN. Madam President, eleven o'clock is almost—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This motion of Mrs. Lee, of Illinois, was permitted because she is soon to take the train.

Mrs. MORGAN. Eleven o'clock is almost here and our amendments are not presented. We were promised—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Two days ago the house ordered that the announcements be read immediately after the reading of the minutes. We will now listen to announcements by the reader.

READER. Another contribution to the Continental Hall, from

the Bemis Heights Society, Children of the American Revolution, at Saratoga. It is a check for fifty dollars. [Applause.] Another contribution comes from Mrs. Charles Deere, of Moline, Illinois. It is a bill for fifty dollars. [Applause.]

Announcements by the official reader.

Mrs. MURPHY. I rise to a question of privilege. The hour has arrived, eleven o'clock, which was appointed to receive the report of the congressional committee appointed to investigate the Warren Chapter matter. May we not have that report?

Mrs. McLEAN. May I have the privilege of addressing Mrs. Murphy, of Ohio?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You may do so.

Mrs. McLEAN. I wish to address her, through yourself, and ask her to be kind enough to hold that motion in abeyance just one moment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If Mrs. Morgan, of Georgia, will permit the chapter regent of New York to have the floor for a moment; will you do so, Mrs. Morgan?

Mrs. MORGAN. I shall be very glad to yield to the regent of the New York City Chapter, with this proviso, that we get in our amendments. I am afraid if this matter comes up, of the Monmouth Chapter, we will lose our opportunity. If the Chair promises us an opportunity, I will yield with pleasure.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have not yet offered your amendments.

Mrs. MORGAN. I will give way.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Proceed, Mrs. McLean.

Mrs. McLEAN. I am very much indebted for the courtesy.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Kindly take the platform, as I fear the house cannot hear you from where you are.

Mrs. McLEAN. Madam President, I will first express my appreciation of the courtesy extended to me by these two ladies in allowing me a moment in which to speak. I merely asked this because it is a very important matter to which I desire to refer. I know that many of the delegates are leaving at noon, and I wish to prefix my resolution by an announcement. I have just received a check for five dollars from a member of the New York City Chapter who is not a member of this congress, but who was sitting in the gallery, and she

says she desires to contribute at least an atom to the noble project of Continental Hall, which we are to rear. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We are delighted to receive it.

Mrs. McLEAN. Now, I will proceed with the resolution which I desire to offer. "Whereas, There is under consideration by the country a plan for beautifying Washington, our national capital; whereas, should such plans be carried out, the Daughters of the American Revolution, being a national society, would wish to be associated with such improvements; therefore, be it resolved, That no site for Continental Hall be purchased at present, but that a committee from this floor be appointed to-day, February 22, 1902, to consult during the coming year with the authorities of the United States congress considering the beautification of Washington; and further, that the committee of this society report at the next Continental Congress the result of such consultation. (Signed) Mrs. Donald McLean."

Seconded.

Mrs. MORGAN. May I ask the regent of the New York City Chapter—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your reason? Do you wish the reason, Madam Vice-President General?

Mrs. MORGAN. No; I want to ask her to insert in her resolution that the committee shall be appointed by the Chair.

Mrs. McLEAN. That goes, of course, by courtesy. I intended that the committee should be appointed by the president general.

Mrs. MORGAN. I asked, because last year the question came up and it was claimed by some member that as nothing was mentioned in a motion as to who should appoint the committee, such committee need not necessarily be appointed by the Chair. Of course the appointment of a committee goes naturally to the Chair.

Mrs. McLEAN. Thank you. Of course I meant that.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, you have heard this resolution, which has been moved and seconded, that we do not at present purchase a site for Continental Hall. The question now is open for discussion.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I would like to speak to that question.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will be delighted to hear you and requests that you come to the platform.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I just want to ask one question of the Chair and let the congress decide for itself. Madam President, if I am mistaken, please do me the honor to correct me—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. With pleasure, Madam.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I understand that Senator Fairbanks, the husband of our president general, is chairman of that committee for beautifying the city of Washington. We think he will do anything, or further any plan for the Daughters of the American Revolution. [Applause and laughter.]

Mrs. DRAPER. Although I have not a personal acquaintance with Senator Fairbanks, may I, as an admirer of his actions, say that I believe, and every one who knows anything about him believes that Senator Fairbanks would do what he thought was right and best for the whole city rather than simply for the Daughters of the American Revolution. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The state regent of the District of Columbia is recognized. Take the platform, Madam.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Since we have been in session, there has been one person, myself, who has consulted with several congressmen on this very subject, of the beautifying of Washington. It was because the Corcoran Gardens had been spoken of as a site. These gentlemen said, "If you want to wait fifty years before you build, to know what we are going to do, why just wait, because any improvement that is going to take \$150,000,000 to carry it out, is going to be proceeded with very slowly by this government." They will begin, of course, on the Mall, to make their park. He said: "Undoubtedly, if you do get your site, all that the government will do will be to make it more valuable. Therefore, we advise you to settle upon a site." That came from three members of congress in very good standing. We have already waited on congress eleven years, and if we wait eleven years more, we shall get so tired of Continental Hall that we shall want to put it where we want to put the Monmouth matter. [Laughter.]

Mrs. MORGAN. I move the previous question.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The previous question is called for,

which closes debate. All in favor of closing debate will kindly signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" seem to have it. (After a pause.) The "ayes" have it and debate is closed.

Mrs. MURPHY. Madam President—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I fear that you cannot address the Chair during the progress of a vote. The previous question has been ordered and debate is closed, except to Mrs. McLean, who was the mover of the resolution. The Chair recognizes Mrs. McLean.

Mrs. McLEAN. Thank you, Madam President. I think from the statement of Mrs. Lockwood a moment ago, that perhaps the resolution was not clearly understood, by herself at least. I ask in that resolution nothing whatever as to a consultation with the United States congress in the way of presenting to our society a site. I simply asked that a committee should consult with the authorities who have in hand the plans of beautifying Washington, in order that our committee might discover in what special line these beautifications are to take place, and that we therefore next year might act more intelligently in purchasing a site than we could this year, before we have any knowledge of their plans. [Applause.] That is all.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. May I answer?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Debate is closed, ladies. Have you a question of information?

Mrs. PARK. I have not exactly a question of information, but I had no idea that debate was to be closed so soon. I expected some one to oppose it. I simply wish the privilege of seconding Mrs. McLean's motion.

Mrs. SWIFT. I second Mrs. McLean's motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair cannot recognize any one now. All in favor of the motion of Mrs. McLean for deferring the purchase of a site for Continental Hall will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "noes" have it.

Mrs. McLEAN. I call for a division of the house, please.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Those in favor of the motion of Mrs. McLean against purchasing a site for Continental Hall—

Mrs. McLEAN. At present, Madam President.

PRESIDENT GENERAL.—will signify it by rising and remaining standing until they are counted.

Mrs. THOMAS. May the resolution of Mrs. McLean be read for information?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Read the resolution of Mrs. McLean.

Mrs. EAGAN. A question of information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests you to be seated until the motion is read. The Chair wishes that all conversation shall cease.

Miss BATCHELLER. A question of information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question?

Miss BATCHELLER. It is simply for my own enlightenment and that of others. As the motion is given, does it relate to the locating of a site or the purchase of a site?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is against purchasing a site.

Mrs. McLEAN. At present, Madam President. May I ask the official reader to re-read it?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. She is about to do so if she is permitted.

READER. "Whereas, There is under consideration by the country a plan for beautifying Washington, our national capital; whereas, should such plans be carried out, the Daughters of the American Revolution, being a National Society, would wish to be associated with such improvements; therefore, be it resolved, that no site for Continental Hall be purchased at present, but that a committee from this floor be appointed by the president general to-day, February 22, 1902, to consult during the coming year with the authorities of the United States congress, considering the beautification of Washington; and further, that the committee of this society report at the next Continental Congress the result of such consultation. (Signed) Mrs. Donald McLean."

Mrs. KINNEY. I rise for information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Kinney, state regent of Connecticut, is recognized.

Mrs. KINNEY. Is there not already a committee for this purpose?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is a committee upon site. There

is a committee to consult congress, appointed by the president general early in her term, early last spring.

Mrs. McLEAN. But no committee to consult on this special point in connection with the beautification of Washington. The resolution has been read again. May I say another word?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to correct Mrs. McLean, if she will permit it. There is a committee already appointed for consulting congress in regard to a site, composed of the president general of your society, and the vice-president general from Michigan, Mrs. Burrows. [Applause.]

Mrs. McLEAN. I am entirely aware of that, but I say there is no committee, to my knowledge at least, which has been consulting on this one particular topic or aspect of the case, relating to the beautification of Washington.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair again must correct Mrs. McLean in her understanding. This committee was appointed for that very reason, and after surveying, in the Corcoran Gallery of Art, the representation of the avenues, etc., we consulted with the speaker of the house and with several senators, and that committee expects to still further pursue its investigations.

Mrs. McLEAN. Then it will not do any harm to adopt these resolutions.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I beg pardon. I did not quite understand you, Madam.

Mrs. McLEAN. I say, if that is the case, and the committee intends to continue its investigations, of course the site will not be purchased until we do investigate, and that is the only thing in the world that I want.

READER. "A question of inquiry: If the motion prevails, would the proposed site for Continental Hall be held until the next Continental Congress? Mrs. Warren, of Connecticut."

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Certainly.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is answered affirmatively from the floor.

Mrs. McLEAN. That is not the meaning of my resolution.

Miss FREEMAN. I move to table this resolution.

Seconded.

Mrs. McLEAN. The previous question has been called.

Miss FREEMAN. Is not a motion to table higher?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A motion is made to table. The Chair is assured that it is in order.

Mrs. McLEAN. After the previous question has been called?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is in order now.

Mrs. NASH. Certainly, and if it ever comes from the table, it comes under the previous question.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair directs the official reader to read Robert upon the subject.

READER. "After the demand for the previous question, up to the time of taking final action upon it, it is in order to move an adjournment, or that the main question be laid on the table."

Mrs. McLEAN. But we were in the midst of a vote. I do not think Robert gives authority for that. We had taken a *viva voce* vote, and I had called for a standing vote.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The vote had not yet been counted.

(Cries of "Oh!")

Mrs. McLEAN. It was.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You called for a division. You then began to discuss and raised questions of privilege and information, and the Chair hopes that the house fully understands this, that the vote was not in progress.

(Cries of "Oh!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. As the vote had not been called for, the tellers had not yet been summoned.

Mrs. SWIFT. I call for a division.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question of privilege?

Mrs. SWIFT. The house certainly has not understood that that question was settled. Mrs. McLean called for a division of the house, and we should have a division of the house.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. As soon as you were through with your questions of privilege and your questions of information, the Chair designed to give you that opportunity, but before she reached that point, a motion to table was made. The parliamentarian, and not only the parliamentarian, but Major Robert, holds that that motion is in order.

Mrs. McLEAN. Then I must take the liberty of protesting against Robert. After a vote is once under way, I do not see how it can be done. [Laughter.]

Miss DESHA. May I speak on the parliamentary point?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is no point of order really before the house. The Chair has made a ruling, supported by Major Robert.

MISS DESHA. May I speak on the ruling of the Chair—not an appeal from the decision of the Chair, but simply because I obtained some information the other day on that point.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You can appeal from the decision of the Chair. Otherwise, the Chair has to deny you the right of speaking at this moment. You have a full and free privilege to appeal from the decision of the Chair. She only wishes to carry out the will of congress. [Applause.]

MISS DESHA. Madam President, I would not appeal from the decision of the Chair for the world, but I have the right—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You may if you wish to.

MISS DESHA. I do not want to. [Laughter.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Otherwise, you cannot speak.

MISS DESHA. Cannot I make a parliamentary inquiry?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You may make a parliamentary inquiry.

MISS DESHA. That is what I have been trying to do all the time. [Laughter.]

MRS. MURPHY. May she make it a little later?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is understood that you want to make a parliamentary inquiry. Please come to the platform, and the Chair will be glad to listen to you.

MISS DESHA. My parliamentary inquiry is, does not the previous question mean that we immediately proceed to vote—

SEVERAL MEMBERS. Question!

MISS DESHA. I do not want to be interrupted.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Proceed. Ladies, do not interrupt the speaker. We want to hear our founder. Please turn around and face the congress, Miss Desha.

MISS DESHA. The parliamentary inquiry I wish to make is, whether we should not immediately proceed to vote after the previous question is taken. Robert says, "After the demand for the previous question and up to the time of taking the final action," etc. "Final action" means, before you have decided to close debate. It does not mean after you have decided to close debate that you can immediately proceed to lay on the ta-

ble. That was my parliamentary inquiry, and during the last week one of the finest parliamentarians in the congress of the United States, one of the clerks of the congress, told me that that is what it means. You say, "I move the previous question." Some one else says, "I move to lay on the table." The motion to lay on the table takes precedence, but having immediately said, "I move the previous question," the house having decided to vote, parliamentary law is common sense, and you would not vote one way and turn right around and lay your motion on the table. That is all.

Mrs. McLEAN. Madam President—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Have you a question of privilege, Mrs. McLean?

Mrs. McLEAN. It is a question of privilege in that it pertains to the rights of the congress. I was merely going to say that I agreed absolutely with Miss Desha's parliamentary rendition of the situation.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is the understanding of this society that we are under the parliamentary rulings of Major Robert. The Chair does not feel at liberty to dispute that. You can appeal from the decision of the Chair if you wish.

Miss DESHA. I would not do it, Madam President, for the world. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I beg of you not to think of sparing me in any way. I have no feeling on the subject. [Laughter.]

Mrs. McLEAN. Under no circumstances would I appeal from the decision of the Chair.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do not think of sparing my feelings. I have no feeling upon the subject. [Laughter.]

Mrs. McLEAN. I am thinking of my own feelings. [Laughter.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You cannot debate. The Chair refuses to listen to debate. She will listen to a question for information.

Mrs. SMITH. I move that the Chair be sustained in her ruling in this matter.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will listen to the state regent of the District of Columbia.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Can we not get at the feeling of the congress more quickly by voting on the motion straight?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We had to follow the rules, to vote on the motion to table. The Chair presents to you the motion to table this motion of Mrs. McLean, of New York, in regard to the appointment of a committee to confer with the authorities in relation to a site for Continental Hall. All in favor of tabling will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" seem to have it. (After a pause.) The "ayes" have it.

(Cries of "No," and "Division.")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you object to this decision? Do you call for a division?

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. I want it tabled. [Laughter.] I want the site purchased. [Laughter.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will allow a count. Division is called for. The Chair is determined that every Daughter shall have her right when she shall express it. [Laughter.]

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I rise to a question of privilege.

Mrs. KENT. A question of privilege. I cannot hear a word, and I wish we might show our president general the deference of listening to what she says.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Thank you, Madam.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. A question of privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Come to the steps and state it on the platform where they can hear you.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I think there should be an objection raised in this congress against voting in the galleries. There is a great deal of it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair does not permit any voting in the galleries. She knows how very interested you are, but she thinks there must be some mistake. You are not required to vote. You are simply required to listen to us. [Laughter.]

Mrs. MORGAN. What difference does it make if they vote in the gallery? We do not count them.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. You do when the vote is "No" or "Yes."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It makes a volume of sound, and the Chair is oftentimes deceived. The Chair, therefore, requests

that every person in tabling this motion of Mrs. McLean, of New York, will rise and remain standing until she is counted.

Mrs. TERRY. A question of privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A vote is in progress.

Mrs. TERRY. Madam President General, let two pages be stationed in the gallery to instruct the guests or visitors, or whatever they are there, that they are not to vote, and to report it to the house if they do.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. They cannot vote upon this occasion.

Mrs. TERRY. Not on this occasion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Your request will be heeded, Madam.

Mrs. TERRY. I understand they are doing it constantly. The volume of sound comes here and has an effect in deciding the vote.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to inquire if the tellers have directed these ladies to sit. Do not any of the ladies sit down until told to do so by the tellers.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Madam President General, they do not understand the question.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to address the congress for a moment. This paper has come from the floor. "State what it is they do not understand." Is it possible there is any one in the house who does not understand that this vote is upon tabling Mrs. McLean's motion against the site, and to appoint a committee to consult congress in regard to the matter? Do you not understand it?

Mrs. KENT. The question, I think, arising in the minds of many is this: If the congress votes to table this resolution of Mrs. McLean, then if we table it can we immediately proceed to vote upon the question as to the site?

Mrs. ROOME. That is not to Mrs. McLean's motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. When it is tabled, that ends it, at the present time.

Mrs. WEED, of Montana. There is a misunderstanding in this part of the house regarding the decision of the parliamentarian, and we would like to make another parliamentary inquiry.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair does not know of any decision that the parliamentarian has made. What is it?

Mrs. WEED, of Montana. Regarding the possibility of a motion to table being presented at this time. As we understand it, a vote was under way. A *viva voce* vote had been called for and taken. We understand that puts the vote under way, and a call was then made for a division, and at that point a motion was made to table. We would like to have the parliamentarian explain to us why she entertained that motion at that time, when the vote was unquestionably under way. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Because she is following the ruling of Robert, and if you desire, she can take a moment in which to explain her ruling. The Chair gives her permission to explain the ruling of Robert.

PARLIAMENTARIAN. I think I understand Mrs. Weed to say that the vote on Mrs. McLean's motion was under way.

Mrs. WEED, of Montana. As we understand it.

PARLIAMENTARIAN. The *viva voce* vote had been taken. True. The result had not been declared, because the Chair was not satisfied whether to say "aye" or "no." Then she ruled that the vote should be taken in some other way, to make it absolutely clear how to decide. That absolutely annulled the *viva voce* vote that was taken.

(Cries of "Oh!" "Oh!")

PARLIAMENTARIAN. Now, wait a moment. Because, you see, if you vote once in a *viva voce* way, or any other way, and you are dissatisfied, it is all thrown out and it is just as if it had not been taken at all, and you begin over again. Now, that was the case. Before the vote was taken again, a motion to lay on the table was made, if I remember. Now, strictly speaking, perhaps you had no right at that point to make a motion to lay on the table, but you have violated—pardon me, Madam President General—from Monday morning until Saturday, all considerations of that kind, because you have forced your president general to recognize you, and under the guise of a question of privilege, you have made motions, and debated. If she were to begin Saturday noon and do differently from what you compelled her to do Monday morning, you would say she favored one and did not another. I know I have no right to say this. Strictly speaking, the vote having been begun by the *viva voce* vote, you should have gone straight

ahead, but you never, from Monday morning, have allowed that to be done, and so she cannot begin now and enforce strict rules. She must allow you the same liberty she did Monday morning.

Mrs. WEED, of Montana. May I inquire why the *viva voce* vote is not valid, if it has been announced, and this part of the house certainly believed it had been announced.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It had not been announced. Mrs. McLean called for a division and the result of the vote was not announced. Mrs. McLean called for a division and therefore the *viva voce* vote does not count.

Mrs. MURPHY. The hour has arrived and passed at which the Monmouth committee was to report, and I have asked for that committee. In justice to that committee, let them report.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair cannot entertain the report of any committee until she hears this vote. We are in the midst of a vote.

Mrs. MURPHY. I beg pardon. I did not know it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You are very certainly granted pardon, for the Chair had almost forgotten, she has been so much interrupted. The Chair now wishes you to vote upon the motion to lay on the table. Those in the negative are called for. The Chair will again state the motion. This vote is upon tabling the resolution of Mrs. McLean about postponing the purchase of a site for Continental Hall, and appointing a congressional committee to consult with the authorities of congress in relation to a site. The motion has been made to lay her motion on the table. The affirmative has voted. Those in opposition have now the opportunity, and the Chair will not hear any remarks until after this vote is taken.

Mrs. BURROWS. Has the affirmative been counted?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The affirmative has been counted; yes, and then the point was raised that they did not understand, and so the Chair has come to the front of this platform to explain it to you to the best of her ability. If you do not understand, the Chair will ask that you count that vote again upon the affirmative. [Applause.]

(Cries of "Question.")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. And we will continue taking counts

from now until Christmas if you say so. [Laughter.] Now, the Chair requests that you kindly give her your attention. She decides now that you shall have that vote again, upon the motion to table the motion of Mrs. McLean, of New York, to defer the purchasing of a site and to appoint a congressional committee to confer with congress on the subject. Do you all understand it?

(Cries of "Yes!" and "No!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Who does not?

Mrs. McLEAN. I do not. Is it to table, or is it on the original resolution?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The vote is upon tabling your resolution, Madam Regent of the New York City Chapter.

Mrs. PROCTOR. May I ask a question?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If it is a question for information and one simple interrogation point. The Chair will not entertain a speech.

Mrs. PROCTOR. I will not make a speech. If we do not table this motion, can we vote it down?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What do you mean?

Mrs. PROCTOR. My intention was instead of tabling it to vote it down and have done with it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Tabling amounts to the same thing.

Mrs. BARTHOLOMEW. But you may take it from the table.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You may take it up again after the transaction of other business, but we have an order of the day to go to. The question is upon laying upon the table the motion of Mrs. McLean, which has been fully explained to you. Those wishing to vote in the affirmative must rise and stand until they are counted. The tellers will immediately attend to their work. Kindly be as quiet as possible.

Mrs. TRACY WARREN. Is this for tabling the motion?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes, for tabling the motion of Mrs. McLean, of New York.

Mrs. BARTHOLOMEW. Will you not explain to them that if they table it it can be brought up at any time, and if they do not table it and have the previous question, we can vote the previous question down. That is what we want to do.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We want to get through.

Mrs. BARTHOLOMEW. That is the easiest way.

A MEMBER. We don't want it brought up after we have all gone to-night.

Mrs. BARTHOLOMEW. It is easier not to table it, to have the previous question, and then do away with it, vote the previous question down. If they vote to table it, it can be brought up again. We are not voting for tabling it and we want to vote it down, and that would do away with it entirely.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You will have your opportunity to work your will upon this motion and do as you please with it.

Mrs. BARTHOLOMEW. If you will tell that to them, they would all vote that way. They do not understand it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair does not wish to seem to influence a vote either one way or the other.

Mrs. BARTHOLOMEW. The Chair is perfectly correct. Thank you.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair cannot really do so. Those opposed to tabling this motion of Mrs. McLean's, will now rise and remain standing until they are counted. (After an interval.) The official reader will announce the result of this vote.

READER. In the affirmative, 196; in the negative, 123. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion to lay on the table is carried.

Miss LATHROP. A parliamentary inquiry. I would like to ask for information whether it takes a two-thirds vote or not to table a motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A majority only is required.

Mrs. MURPHY. Madam President, in justice to the committee that was appointed to report at eleven o'clock on the Warren Chapter difficulty, I shall call the order of the day. The hour is passed and they are exceedingly anxious to report.

Numerously seconded.

Mrs. HOWARD. A question of privilege. The motion to table has not been sent to the Chair in writing.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion to table has not been sent to the recording secretary general, and she desires it for her report of the proceedings.

Mrs. BURROWS. Will there be an opportunity for amendments?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Oh! Yes, indeed. Later, under "new business." The Chair recognizes Mrs. Murphy, of Ohio.

Mrs. MURPHY. I just called for the order of the day, the report of the Monmouth committee.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The chairman of the committee on the Monmouth Chapter investigation will proceed to read her report. Madam Chairman, come to the platform so that the congress may hear you clearly.

Mrs. NASH.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON INVESTIGATION OF WARREN CHAPTER,
OF MONMOUTH, ILLINOIS.

Madam President General and Ladies of the Eleventh Continental Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution: Your committee appointed to investigate the Monmouth, Illinois, controversy, has been in continuous session, and after strenuous and unremitting investigation into all official documents and correspondence furnished by the National Board bearing upon the matter, and a vast amount of written evidence furnished by both of the contending factions, and examining an equal number of authorized witnesses for both sides, is of the opinion:

That the action of the majority of Warren Chapter on June 2, 1898, in attempting to disband the said chapter, its subsequent formation of a new chapter under the name of Puritan and Cavalier, with the election of the requisite number of officers, and the application for a charter therefor, forfeited their positions as officers in the said Warren Chapter and disqualified them as members therein, it being impossible for any person to hold two offices or to belong to two chapters at the same time (See constitution, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution article VII, section 1.)

The committee also finds that the action of the minority in declaring the chapter still in existence and in proceeding constitutionally to elect officers to fill vacancies was legal, Warren Chapter having never been legally dissolved and the remaining minority were still a quorum sufficient to transact business.

The committee, realizing fully the discordant conditions existing in Monmouth, Illinois, do therefore recommend that the name of Warren Chapter be forever discarded, its charter returned to the National Board, and application be made for permission for the formation of two new chapters, in Monmouth, Illinois. Respectfully submitted, Caroline R. Nash, of South Carolina; Frances D. Ormsbee, of Vermont; Edith Darlington Ammon, Pennsylvania; Elizabeth Dunster Gibson Foster, Washington State; Mary Anderson Orton, Ohio. The Shoreham, Washington, District of Columbia, February 22, 1902.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes the state regent from Ohio. Do you wish to make a motion? A motion is now in order.

Mrs. MURPHY. It is a motion. May I come to the platform so that I may be heard?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Certainly. The Chair desires every speaker to do that.

Mrs. MURPHY. I want to state that I have been requested by members of the Illinois delegation, because I am endowed with a loud voice simply, to move that this committee's report shall be accepted as final. [Applause.]

Seconded by Mrs. Bartholomew, Mrs. Fowler, and others.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Kindly state it again.

Mrs. MURPHY. I wish to be fully understood. I am the state regent of Ohio, and it is not my quarrel, but I have been asked by some of the ladies of Illinois to make this motion for them because I can be heard: That this committee's report may be accepted by the Eleventh Continental Congress as final in its action.

Mrs. BURROWS. With its recommendations.

Mrs. MURPHY. With its recommendations—the whole thing.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there a second?

Mrs. BARTHOLOMEW. I seconded that motion.

Miss MILLER. I second it also.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and numerously seconded that this report be accepted as final, with its recommendations. It is open for discussion. Mrs. Nash has the floor first to speak to the report of her committee.

Mrs. WILES. A parliamentary inquiry. I wish to know, from the Chair, if the motion is in order that this congress' action shall be final and that no preceding congress can do what it wants to do?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The preceding congresses have passed away.

Mrs. WILES. I mean no *succeeding* congress, Madam President. And I should say it was out of order to have the word "final" in there. I do not object to it, but it is out of order.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The discussion of this is first to be opened by Mrs. Nash, the chairman of the committee.

Mrs. WILES. May we have the ruling of the Chair on that point?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is that a question or was it a speech?

Mrs. WILES. It was not a speech. It was a question, offered as a question.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Did you hear it, Madam Parliamentarian?

PARLIAMENTARIAN. Yes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The first thing to be done is to accept the report of the committee—accept it or not as you choose.

Mrs. WILES. My parliamentary inquiry was whether those two words "as final" were in order. It seems to me the two words—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. They are perfectly in order. The Chair would rule that they are in order. The Chair requests Mrs. Nash, chairman of the committee, to speak to her report.

Mrs. NASH. Madam President, the committee would like to know what you would like the chairman to say, upon what point you would like particularly to hear her. The committee tried to embody the result of their investigations in their report, and would like to know upon what points the congress desires further information.

SEVERAL MEMBERS. Nothing.

Mrs. BRYAN. I move the previous question.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair is unable to translate the meaning of the congress; she has not heard one word but many voices.

Mrs. THUMMEL. Madam President—

Mrs. BURROWS. Madam President, and ladies of the congress, I simply want to inquire if the ladies of Illinois did not ask this committee to be appointed with the promise that it should be final, whatever their decision was?

(Cries of "Yes!")

Mrs. KENT. I move the previous question.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognized a member from Iowa. The Chair has recognized a speaker.

Mrs. THUMMEL. I wish to ask if they recommend the mi-

nority as the Warren Chapter, why they then proceed to recommend that their charter be taken from them, and their name.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Give the reason, Madam Chairman of the committee. It is a pertinent question.

Mrs. REED, of New York. I wanted to say the very same thing.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The chairman of the committee still has the right to speak. The Chair desires some one to come to the stage and keep time. She will select Mrs. Terry, of New York, if she is in the building.

Mrs. REED, of New York. Am I recognized?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair does not recognize the speaker. At all events, Mrs. Nash, chairman of the committee, has the floor.

Mrs. THUMMEL. May I have an answer to my question?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests Mrs. Nash, chairman of the committee, to proceed.

Mrs. NASH. In reply to the question propounded by the delegate from Iowa, the chairman would say that it was her individual opinion that the charter should have been given to the minority, but it was the opinion of our committee, the unanimous opinion with the exception of my own, that in the interests of harmony and peace, the associations clinging to the name of Warren Chapter being so unpleasant, that it would be better for that chapter to be wiped out of existence, for its name to disappear entirely, and that with two new names, the chapters would no doubt get on more harmoniously. Those were the two reasons for the recommendation.

Mrs. THUMMEL. It is understood, then, that both chapters are to have new names?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Miss Forsyth had the floor first and the Chair recognizes her.

Miss FORSYTH. Madam President and members of the congress, this report would be an excellent report if it were only absolutely founded on the facts.

(Cries of "Oh!" "Oh!")

Miss FORSYTH. Ladies, please bear with me. I know it was intended to be so. I have the fullest confidence that the committee have made an effort, as in my own case when I appeared

before them, to do justice to all, but I have been an investigating committee on my own part for three years and a half on this matter, and I really think it is not strange that a committee that has had to gather all that has been before the society for three successive Boards and three congresses, should not fully see some of these perplexing matters. There was no Puritan and Cavalier Chapter. [Applause.] All those matters that arose between these parts of the other chapter came during the summer vacation of the National Board. There was no possibility of a chapter being organized during that time, because the constitution says that no chapter can be organized without the authorization of the National Board of Management. When the National Board of Management came together in the autumn of 1898—

(Cries of "Out of order!")

MISS FORSYTH. Am I out of order?

MRS. BURROWS. Yes, while we are discussing—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What was the point on which she is out of order?

MRS. MURPHY. There is a resolution before the house and she is not speaking to it.

MISS FORSYTH. I am speaking to the resolution. I am speaking against the resolution.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests Miss Forsyth to pause for a moment. The person who raised the point of order will please state what it was.

MRS. FOWLER. The question is whether this testimony was offered to the committee? If so, the ladies in my vicinity think this is out of order.

MRS. ROOME. That was the point.

MISS FORSYTH. I was before the committee, but evidently I did not express myself clearly, or the committee did not accept what I said.

(Cries of "Oh! Well!" etc.)

MRS. BURROWS. This has been before the committee.

MISS FORSYTH. Is there anything I can say that is in order?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The question before us is the adoption of the report of the committee.

MRS. CAREY. Is it in order to move the previous question?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. No; not while a speaker has the floor.

MISS FORSYTH. I am anxious to be in order. I have come here at great personal sacrifice for this purpose, that the truth may be known and that justice may be done to all. There was no such chapter as has been represented.

(Cries of "Out of order!")

MISS FORSYTH. Therefore, the report of the committee should not be accepted, because it would be accepted on a wrong basis. The committee believes this, and is perfectly sincere. I give them all credit for that, but there certainly could be no chapter formed in the interval of the sessions of the Board. That is impossible.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Have you finished?

MRS. NASH. May I reply just here to the charges made against the committee?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. One moment, until the lady has finished.

MRS. NASH. Certainly.

MISS FORSYTH. That was the whole difficulty, Madam President. That being the case, and the attempted dissolution being illegal because it was done without the authority of the body that had created it, there was no chapter there at all except the chapter that had been created by the National Board, and no action having been taken by the National Board that summer, it makes this whole thing impossible.

MRS. MORGAN. A point of order. Did not the congress declare that this matter should be placed in the hands of a committee, the congress to hear its decision, which should be final? I do not wish to be disrespectful to the speaker, but I think she is out of order.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It did so declare, Madam. Proceed for a moment.

MISS FORSYTH. I wish to ask a question, then. I supposed that when this matter came forward, we were to accept or we were to reject the report of the committee. I supposed that this was in the hands of the congress. I speak for rejecting the report because it is based upon a mistake.

MRS. NASH. I will only take up your time one moment to reply to the charges which were made against the committee,

that their report was not founded upon the facts. Their report can be substantiated by the official documents in the possession of the officers of the National Board. [Applause.]

Mrs. Orton. And the stenographic reports.

Mrs. NASH. Another thing. There was a Puritan and Cavalier Chapter. We have proof positive to that effect. The National Board must recognize and stand by the action of its national officers. The Puritan and Cavalier Chapter was recognized by the vice-president general in charge of the organization of chapters, and we have her letters to that effect. It was recognized by the treasurer general. Here is a letter received by the Daughters of the American Revolution hospital corps, of which I was a member during the Spanish-American war. This letter is dated August 11, 1898, two months after the formation of the Puritan and Cavalier Chapter. It is headed, "Mrs. Sarah Bond Hanley, Puritan and Cavalier. My dear Mrs. Magee. Our chapter desires to go to work immediately, making pajamas for the soldiers, and sheets and pillow cases for the hospitals. Our state regent refers us to you for papers and particulars. Please give us size of sheets and all necessary information, and thereby oblige, yours very cordially, Sarah Bond Hanley, secretary, Puritan and Cavalier Chapter, D. A. R." [Applause.] I have not finished. When this letter was received, we inquired what the Puritan and Cavalier Chapter was, and we were informed that it was a new chapter formed in Illinois. That was certainly official recognition of that chapter. That chapter did work and very good work under the name of "The Puritan and Cavalier Chapter." That chapter also sent one nurse and possibly more to the front. The recognition by the state regent, who is a member of the National Board, is also regarded by your committee as official recognition of the existence of the Puritan and Cavalier Chapter. We have her letter in which she advises the formation of this chapter and appoints Mrs. Burns the regent thereof.

Mrs. WILES. A question of privilege. I ask that the Chair give the floor to the regent's alternate of Warren Chapter, of Monmouth, Illinois,—

(Cries of "No!" and "Out of order!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This lady may take her turn with the rest.

Mrs. COLEMAN. A question of information. I wish to ask Mrs. Nash, chairman of the committee, if she is perfectly satisfied in her own mind, with the evidence that she has had submitted to her; does she think it has been sufficient? While I am standing, I will also ask that the state regent of Illinois be allowed to make the closing speech except one, that of the chairman of the committee.

(Cries of "No!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The chairman of the committee has the right to make the closing speech. The regent of Illinois can also speak.

Mrs. COLEMAN. Will Mrs. Nash answer the question as to whether she is satisfied with the evidence?

Mrs. NASH. In reply to the questions of Mrs. Coleman, of Chicago, the chairman would like to say that the committee found, on investigation, that there were one or two main points in dispute. The other points were mere side issues. The testimony from the witnesses who appeared before us all bore upon these main points. Consequently, the committee gave its attention to these main points, as to the legality of the existence of this chapter, and the committee feel that they have had sufficient evidence to substantiate that fact. [Applause.]

Mrs. HANLEY. Madam President, may I be allowed to speak—

Mrs. SWIFT. Madam President, I rise to a question of information.

Mrs. MURPHY. Is she to speak to my resolution or not?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are you to speak to the resolution to accept the committee's report?

Mrs. HANLEY. Against it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Miss Forsyth was against it, and she spoke last. Will you please be seated until we hear some one on the affirmative?

Mrs. SWIFT. I rise to a question of information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Some one who is to speak in the affirmative may come to the platform.

Mrs. ORTON. I would like to say a few words.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Did you desire to speak, Mrs. Murphy?

Mrs. MURPHY. I have said my last word on this subject of the Warren Chapter, except to move this resolution.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Very well, then.

Mrs. SWIFT. A question of information. I would like to know if a chapter can be formed or considered a chapter until they have their charter signed by the National Board.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Answer the question, please.

Mrs. NASH. Madam President, I have been told by the national officers, that the charter is a pure accessory. There are many chapters, I understand, that have never even applied for a charter.

Mrs. BRYAN, of Tennessee. Our chapter has never had a charter. We put the money in patriotic work.

Mrs. ORTON. The charter has nothing to do with the existence of the chapter.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are you for the affirmative?

Mrs. ORTON. I am for the affirmative.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Orton is recognized, speaking upon the acceptance of the report.

Mrs. ORTON. Ladies, I would like to ask what confidence the National Society can have in its officers if it is possible at every meeting of the National Board to reverse the decision of national officers between the interval of one meeting and the next? It has always been understood that the acts of the accredited officers of any society are always endorsed by the society, by the Board which created those officers, and therefore the committee found that the National Board must stand by the acts of its officers, or depose them.

Mrs. REED, of New York. Madam President—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I think this lady is on the negative, and she came first. If you came first you shall be recognized. Upon which side do you wish to speak?

Mrs. REED. Upon the report of the committee.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Which side, for or against?

Mrs. REED. I wish to make an exception, one exception. The report of the committee, so far as it concerns the conduct and resolutions, I propose to accept, but not to accept the rec-

ommendations, which make great confusion, and I think, are entirely unnecessary. [Applause.] I should say that a chapter of disgruntled members might go for themselves and legally make another chapter, but that the original Warren Chapter should remain and keep its name.

Mrs. PARK. I second that.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is no motion permitted before the house at the present time. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Hanley, of Illinois. Do you speak in the affirmative or the negative?

Mrs. HANLEY. In the negative.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Face the congress so that you may be heard.

Mrs. BARKER, of Illinois. Can a state regent appoint a chapter regent. Does not the state regent simply recommend, and the Board appoint the regent?

(Cries of "No!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The state regent appoints the chapter regents in the organization for the first year. After that, they elect their own. When she is beginning to organize a chapter, the state regent appoints some one of the chapter as regent, but after one year's term, there is then an election of a chapter regent.

Miss FORSYTH. May I give an explanation here, having been state regent for three years?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will this lady, about to speak, grant the privilege?

Mrs. HANLEY. Yes.

Miss FORSYTH. A chapter regent is appointed by the state regent, but it requires the authorization of the National Board before she can be absolutely commissioned.

Mrs. BRYAN, of Tennessee. May I ask a question?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question?

Mrs. BRYAN, of Tennessee. After the chapter has been formed, in a state, and the dues have been accepted in Washington by the treasurer general, is not that chapter absolutely in existence?

Mrs. NASH. Certainly; that is the point.

Mrs. BRYAN, of Tennessee. Therefore, the dues of the Pur-

itan and Cavalier Chapter having been accepted by the treasurer general in Washington, that established the fact that the Puritan and Cavalier Chapter was then in existence. [Applause.]

Miss FORSYTH. Can this be read from the constitution?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This lady has the floor. Turn around and face the congress. The Chair requests order.

Miss FORSYTH. Here is the constitution of the Daughters of the society, Madam President, and ladies: "When twelve members of the society shall be living in one locality they may, after formal authorization by the National Board of Management, organize a chapter." Not before.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. There are two ways of organizing a chapter.

Miss FORSYTH. It authorizes—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Hanley wishes to speak.

Mrs. BURROWS. We want to hear the other method.

Miss FORSYTH. The other method contemplates the selection and appointment by the state regent, or in states that have no state regent, by the vice-president general in charge of organization of chapters of regents, to whom authority is given to form chapters in localities," etc. There is the point, Madam President. That is a foot note, not the constitution.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Hanley is recognized. Are you for the affirmative or the opposition?

Mrs. HANLEY. The negative.

Mrs. WILES. A question of privilege. Every lady who speaks on our side is interrupted, and we are courteous and do not interrupt the ladies on the other side. I therefore ask that we be not interrupted. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests that no one speaking from this platform shall be interrupted. Proceed, Mrs. Hanley, of Illinois.

Mrs. HANLEY. Ladies of the Continental Congress, in making my remarks, I wish to say that I desire to cast no reflections upon this committee. I have no doubt they have given this subject their utmost consideration in the very limited time which has been allowed them, but as the regent's alternate from Warren Chapter, I wish to beg of this house to think very seri-

ously, indeed before, in accepting this committee's report, they overthrow the decision of four state regents of Illinois, and the decision of the National Board for the last three and a half years. The recommendations of this committee are that Warren Chapter be obliterated and two chapters start anew with new names. I wrote to the Board requesting that, and in September, 1898, the Board refused us that privilege. They said "Warren Chapter is still intact. Your attempted dissolution was null and void." And I beg now to say, that was the first time we ever brought our chapter troubles to the attention of the National Board, as to who were the officers of the Warren Chapter, and we were given strict instructions that we were the officers, and in order to get that word to us at the earliest possible moment, a telegram was sent to our regent, saying, "You are the regent. Your duty to call the November meeting." Ladies of this congress, you know as well as I the publicity our chapter has suffered, and the distress of mind which we must have been under in obeying the instructions of the National Board for these three and a half years. And now, if all this is for naught, and our implicit obedience to every instruction of the National Board has not only done no good, but brought into odium our chapter and ourselves personally, think well before you so decide. Another thing. Delegates from chapters who have received literature upon literature regarding our chapter difficulties, remember please that you have never received one line from the side which has had the sanction of the National Board, the side which I represent. Again and again have we said to the National Board, "If you have made an error in your decision when you said we were the officers, retract that error. We must submit, and we submit without protest to your decision." And as a delegate from Warren Chapter, I will say to this congress, we will submit without protest to your decision, but ladies, think well before you go against the decisions of the National Board and of four state regents of Illinois. I thank you. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Dennis Eagan, of Florida, is recognized. Are you speaking in favor of accepting or rejecting the report of the committee?

Mrs. EAGAN. I want to explain the reason. I do not want to accept the report. I do not think it settles anything.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I think you cannot speak just now.

Mrs. EAGAN. I am just opposite from the last speaker.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You are against the report? You cannot be recognized just now.

Mrs. NASH. She is in favor of the report.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Speak then, if you are in favor of the report.

Mrs. EAGAN. I want to be sure I am right first.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Let us have it.

Mrs. EAGAN. I speak on directly the opposite side from the last speaker, and still I want to say that while I feel that the committee has done everything possible, I think it leaves the congress in the same position that it was before, that there is nothing settled. The minority of Warren Chapter has been all this time waiting to hear something either for or against them, and there is nothing said now either for or against them.

Cries of "You are mistaken."

Mrs. EAGAN. Wait a moment. You simply wipe both of them off the face of the earth. [Laughter.]

Mrs. ORTON. That is simply the recommendation.

Mrs. EAGAN. I simply want to say that these loyal ladies who stood by their chapter and kept on with it should be encouraged by the Daughters of the American Revolution. We should either condemn them or sustain them.

Mrs. ORTON. We have; you do not understand.

Mrs. QUINTON. I wish to make an inquiry.

Mrs. BURROWS. I wish to ask a question.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests you all to be seated and not to crowd against the steps.

Mrs. QUINTON. I rise to ask a question. Was not this committee appointed to bring in a verdict, and was it not agreed beforehand that we were to accept it?

(Cries of "No.")

Mrs. QUINTON. Well, it was appointed for that purpose, to bring in a final report, was it not? I thought it was so stated, and the Warren chapter, through its leaflets, agreed to accept—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests order in the house. Have you finished?

Mrs. QUINTON. The last expression was that we understood that the Warren Chapter agreed to accept the verdict of the congress, through this committee on this occasion, that the action of congress on the report should be accepted as final.

Mrs. BURROWS. I would like to make an inquiry.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Miss Desha is recognized as she has been waiting for some time.

Miss DESHA. I yield to Miss Batcheller.

Mrs. WILES. Which side is she on?

Miss BATCHELLER. I am on the side of the committee.

Mrs. WILES. Mrs. Eagan had the floor last and I thought she was for the committee.

Miss BATCHELLER. No, she was not.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. She was not for accepting the recommendations in the report. Proceed, Miss Batcheller, and if the members will give close attention, they will know which side the speakers are on.

Miss BATCHELLER. Madam President, and members of the Eleventh Continental Congress—

Mrs. DEXTER, of Pennsylvania. Will the President General please try to keep the house quiet? We are very much interested and we cannot hear.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes you to heed the request of Mrs. Dexter, of Pennsylvania, and be as quiet as possible.

Miss BATCHELLER. Madam President General, and members of the Eleventh Continental Congress. In New Jersey they tell me I am for peace at any price. I deny it, but I am for peace and harmony. I want, however, to inform you that I consider justice. I was born in the State of New York, where their emblem represents justice weighed in the balance. I signed that petition for a committee to arbitrate this matter, with the full understanding that the decision should be final when presented to this congress. Now I wish to pay every deference and respect to the former state regents of Illinois, who have been troubled exceedingly with this matter, and the National Board and all committees. I respect and honor their

efforts and their judgment and all that, but, beloved members, we must have peace, and we cannot have peace, I am sorry to say, while this discussion comes up every year before this body. It is utterly impossible. Therefore, I am very decidedly in favor of the acceptance of the report of the committee, with its recommendations. [Applause.]

Mrs. BURROWS. I want to make an inquiry. I just wish to ask a question for information. If this report is accepted with its recommendations, does it compel Warren Chapter to yield up its name and take another?

(Cries of "Yes.")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It does.

Mrs. AMMON. A question of privilege. As a member of the committee, I wish to speak. A moment ago a speaker said that we had not stated the position of the minority. In our opinion we did state it in our report and they have mixed that with the recommendation. They are two separate things in our report. May we have it read.

SEVERAL MEMBERS. Yes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Kindly read it.

Mrs. AMMON. I wish to have our findings read.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The whole of them?

Mrs. AMMON. The findings and recommendations.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you understand what she refers to?

Mrs. WYNKOOP. Before the report is read, I wish to ask that we might have the motions which led up to the appointment of the committee, so that we may know about that.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair has already sent for that motion. It is rather hard to find it in the mass of documents.

Mrs. NASH. Shall I read this while we are waiting?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes; read the findings while we are waiting for the motion.

Mrs. NASH. "We find that the action of the majority of Warren Chapter on June 2, 1898, in attempting to disband the said chapter, its subsequent formation of a new chapter under the name of Puritan and Cavalier, and the application for a charter therefor, forfeited their position as officers in the said Warren Chapter and disqualified them as members therein, it

being impossible for any person to hold two offices or to belong to two chapters at the same time. (See constitution, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, article VII, section I.) The committee also finds that the action of the minority in declaring the chapter still in existence and in proceeding constitutionally to elect officers to fill vacancies was legal, Warren Chapter having never been legally dissolved and the remaining minority were still a quorum sufficient to transact business." I think justice is there done to the minority.

MISS DESHA. May I make one statement?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Wiles has the floor. Will you permit Miss Desha to speak?

MISS DESHA. As representing the loyal Warren Chapter, I say that they are perfectly willing to accept that. That is the justification of their action in standing by the constitution, but the other they accepted with the understanding that the other side would accept it too, because it is better for the National Society to have both these names taken away and two new charters issued. They are willing to do that because they want to put the good of the National Society above everything else. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. One moment. The Chair directs the reading of the resolution which led to the appointment of this committee by the congress and the president general. Read the motion.

READER. Offered on Monday last: "We, the undersigned of the Eleventh Continental Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution, request of this honorable body the adoption of the resolution herewith presented for the appointment of a special committee to investigate and determine the matter in dispute among the members of Warren Chapter, of Monmouth, Illinois. Resolved, That a special committee of five members of this congress, not national officers, nor state regents be appointed by the Chair to investigate the matter of Warren Chapter, of Monmouth, Illinois, from its beginning and upon its merits, and report to this congress its findings for final action. Caroline M. Murphy, state regent of Ohio, and others."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, you have heard the reading of the resolution. Mrs. Wiles is recognized.

Mrs. WILES. Madam President, and ladies. The great danger, in my opinion, at this moment, is that injustice will be done for the sake of peace. One side in this controversy has always obeyed the decisions of the National Board, has always professed its willingness to obey the decisions of the National Board and of the Continental Congress, and it has always done so. It is known to be peace loving and obedient. It has never stirred up this controversy in any way, shape or manner. The other side has constantly brought it forward and has flooded the country with circulars in regard to the matter. Now, you have heard that side again in these printed circulars. You have not heard the other side in circulars, why? Because there is a foot note in our constitution or by-laws forbidding that circulars be sent out in regard to our affairs. I suppose that is put there in order that we may avoid this unfortunate publicity. The circulars have been sent out by the other side, and they have never been answered by the real Warren Chapter, of Monmouth, simply because they obeyed that foot note, so that you have heard that side and you have not heard the other side.

Mrs. LILLARD. I rise to a point of order. The question is not what the congress has heard. The question is what the committee has heard. The committee has stated that they have had information from both sides of this question.

Mrs. WILES. I want to appeal to your judgment as to whether the ablest committee in existence, and I am willing to admit that this is the ablest committee that ever acted [laughter]—I appeal to your judgment as to whether the ablest committee could possibly, in the limited time at its disposal, have heard and decided equitably all the complicated questions involved in this case. You heard yesterday noon how few people had been brought before the committee, and how few official papers had been placed before them—

(Cries of "No.")

Mrs. ORTON. That is not true.

Mrs. NASH. Pardon me; all the official documents were placed before this committee and were examined.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Kindly allow Mrs. Wiles to finish.

Mrs. WILES. I wish I would not be interrupted.

Mrs. NASH. We must interrupt her.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You may make your remarks afterwards.

Mrs. WILES. The recording secretary stated from the floor of this house only yesterday noon that no documents from her office had been sent to the committee. That is on what I base my statement, the statement made on the floor of the house about twelve o'clock yesterday, that the documents from her office had not been sent to the committee. The National Board took up this matter, and either by appointing committees, or by the full Board, acted upon it in September, 1898, October, 1898, November, 1898, January, 1899, and at two different meetings in February, 1899, in April 1899, in May, 1899, in October, 1899, in November, 1899, and in January, 1900. Each National Board took up this question and every time decided that the legality of the question, the rights of the question, were with the chapter of which Mrs. Burns was regent. It was a purely legal point. They had legal advice from lawyers in Washington, in New York, and Chicago, and they were informed that their action had been legal. They followed their best judgment. Could any committee in the limited time which this committee has had this week be able to pass upon these points? Then, after the evidence before the committee, I can only speak as to my own experience. When I was there, I had opinions from various lawyers on the subject, but there was no time to read them. I offered a bag full of letters from the honorary state regent of Illinois, who was the regent when this trouble arose, and offered to leave them with the committee, but they doubted whether they would have time to consider them, and asked me to keep them and said they would send for them if they had time to read them. They have not been sent for. I had a little satchel full of papers which were the official papers—

(Cries of "Out of order.")

Mrs. WILES. This is against the adoption of the report, and certainly bears on that point. These were official papers sent to the state regents of Illinois, of which there should have

been copies in the national offices in Washington, but for some reason, I don't know what, copies of these papers were not in the national offices in Washington. We admit that the disbanding of this chapter was null and void, and we have a decision from the United States Supreme Court saying that if the action was a nullity that means that it was nothing, and it could have no effect in vacating the offices in Warren Chapter.

(Cries of "No." "No.")

Mrs. WILES. I would like to receive courtesy, ladies. That is, that nothing could not affect something; that all the results of nothing were nothing, so that the offices were not vacated. Then the committee makes a very strong point of the formation of this new chapter. Our constitution states that no new chapter can be organized without the authorization of the National Board, and it is not plain that the authorization of the National Board was given. In regard to the formation of the chapter, I have in my hands letters which I do not suppose you want to take the time to hear—

(Cries of "No.")

Mrs. WILES. Well, these letters show that the attempted formation of a chapter called the Puritan and Cavalier, was not only under the directions of the state regent and of the vice-president general in charge of organization, but it was because these two officers told them to hurry up, that there was a national directory coming out on the 30th of June and it was desired that the records in this new charter should be complete, and they were asked by their superior officers to get in this application, and being obedient, as they always were, they did exactly what they were told to do. And I have the letters right in my hand showing what they did, and the blank application furnished them for an application for a new charter, which required that they should fill out the names of the people who were to fill the new offices—

(Cries of "Out of order.")

Mrs. WILES. They simply did that under orders from higher powers. They filled out the blank, which was an application for a new chapter—

(Cries of "Time.")

Mrs. TERRY. The speaker has been talking for seven min-

utes, and thirty seconds have been taken for points of order. She has used seven minutes since she commenced, and she has therefore three minutes left.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do not interrupt the speaker. Let her have the full quantity of time to which she is entitled. You will all have the same privilege.

Mrs. WILES. The question now is whether you want it to go out all over the country, that your National Board of 1898 and 1899, considering this matter at every meeting, and your next National Board, a new National Board,—although every member of it was not a new member,—taking this matter up and investigating it again by new committees—whether you wish it to be understood that actions of that kind taken with legal advice can be upset by a committee which meets for a very few days, and which has no time to hear or to read the official papers which should be in the records, but which were not there, and which committee had no time to hear the legal opinions presented by the real Warren chapter in this case. I say the peace lovers are on our side. I must also correct this misapprehension. It was said that Illinois had agreed that this matter should be final. You will remember that the state regent of Illinois spoke against the appointment of this committee, and there was a large body of Illinois women and a large body of women in the house who voted against the appointment of this committee, thinking that the decision of preceding Boards, and the implied decision of the congress of 1900 should be maintained if we considered the dignity and integrity of our organization, and the chapter. In the same way, the chapter simply loves peace, but the chapter never wished to have a committee appointed to take up this matter. The statements which the ladies have referred to have been made by the ladies who did want—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests order in the house. Proceed, Mrs. Wiles.

Mrs. WILES. Statements were made to individuals by those who did wish this decision reversed. My chief protest, ladies, is that the time has been absolutely inadequate for this investigation; that no committee could possibly overturn the decisions of National Boards and of national officers in this matter

in the time which they had. Now, as to the decisions—I am going to speak to you as long as I have the time—as to the decisions of our national officers being sustained. The decisions of our national officers and the actions of our national officers, of course, are sustained by the Board when they are right, but it certainly is an entirely new idea that if they make mistakes, when the whole National Board comes together, with the wisdom of the whole body, and after consulting lawyers, they should sustain what they were told was illegal action. Of course the National Board sustains its officers if they have made no mistakes. If they have made mistakes, they correct these mistakes. The national officers did make mistakes in the summer of 1898, because the question of the disbandment of a chapter was an entirely new one, which never had been presented to them before.

Miss DESHA. That is a mistake; it had.

Mrs. MOREHEAD. Madam President—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Morehead is recognized.

Mrs. TERRY. Mrs. Wiles still has thirty seconds left.

(At this point the president general yielded the Chair to Mrs. Moss, vice-president general from Ohio.)

Mrs. WILES. You see, ladies, how my time has been taken from me by interruptions.

Mrs. ORTON. Allowance has been made for that.

Mrs. NASH. As chairman of the committee, may I reply?

Mrs. COLEMAN. I move that the time of Mrs. Wiles be extended for five minutes.

Mrs. NASH. Madam Chairman, may I speak.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Is it to make an explanation?

Mrs. NASH. Yes; it is to make an explanation in regard to the remarks just made by the state regent of Illinois, that the recording secretary general had not furnished us with the official documents. That was by no means the fault of the committee, as the national officers were requested to send all the documents in their possession. The documents were sent later but that was not our fault that they came later. They were later sent and examined.

Mrs. HOWARD. A question of privilege. I cannot allow that statement to go unchallenged. I received no order at first to

give the papers over to the committee. As soon as I did receive an order, I sent them the papers at once.

Mrs. NASH. We made a request.

Mrs. HOWARD. I receive orders from this congress.

Mrs. NASH. The committee made a request.

Mrs. HOWARD. I receive orders, Madam.

Mrs. PARK. A question of information.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Are you in favor of accepting the report of the committee, or against it?

Mrs. MOREHEAD. I move the previous question.

Mrs. BARTHOLOMEW. I second that motion.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Mrs. Nash still has the floor.

Mrs. ROOME. I have been requested by several members to state—

Mrs. WILES. I made no reflections on the committee. I simply stated facts.

Mrs. NASH. In regard to supporting the National Board, it was not the understanding of this committee that we were to support the National Board. [Applause and laughter.] Nor was it their understanding that they were appointed to review the opinions of former state regents. [Applause.] They understood that they had been appointed to investigate the status of affairs in Monmouth, Illinois. [Applause.]

Mrs. McCARTNEY. They did not do it. Madam Chairman, I am obliged to leave the house, and if they will give me the courtesy, I would like just two minutes. Please give me the courtesy, ladies. I want to go. [Laughter.]

PRESIDING OFFICER. Which side are you on?

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I am on the side of the constitution and the law.

Mrs. KENT. I move the previous question.

Mrs. BARTHOLOMEW. It has been moved and seconded. [Applause.]

PRESIDING OFFICER. Mrs. Park has the floor for a question of information.

Mrs. PARK. I wish to ask whether I understood the lady to use the word "determine." I understand that this committee was appointed to *investigate and determine* this question. [Applause.] I wish to ask if the resolution was not passed

that both factions in Illinois were to submit to the decision of this committee which had been ordered by the congress to investigate and determine this question.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Please answer that.

READER. Shall I read it?

PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes.

READER. It reads as follows: "We the undersigned of the Eleventh Continental Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution, request of this honorable body the adoption of the resolution herewith presented for the appointment of a special committee to investigate and determine the matter in dispute among the members of Warren Chapter," etc.—

Mrs. MURPHY. That is not the resolution. It follows. That is the preamble.

Mrs. KENT. I move the previous question.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. The Chair recognized me.

Mrs. KENT. Am I recognized?

(At this point the president general resumed the Chair.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question, Mrs. Kent?

Mrs. KENT. I move the previous question. [Applause.]

(Cries of "No.")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A question of information has been asked. What is the question?

READER. I was asked to read this resolution in order that they might understand it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Read it again.

Mrs. MURPHY. That was only the preamble she read.

READER. I had not reached it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair does not understand the remarks.

READER. I was interrupted and had not time to read the resolution.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Allow the reader to proceed with the reading of the resolution. It is so ordered by the Chair.

READER. "We, the undersigned of the Eleventh Continental Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution, request of this honorable body the adoption of the resolution herewith presented for the appointment of a special committee to investigate and determine the matter in dispute among the mem-

bers of Warren Chapter, of Monmouth, Illinois. Resolved, That a special committee of five members of this Congress, not national officers nor state regents, be appointed by the Chair to investigate the matter of Warren Chapter, of Monmouth, Illinois, from its beginning and upon its merits and report to this congress its findings for final action."

Mrs. MOREHEAD. My motion is before the house. I called the previous question.

Mrs. MORGAN. Vote it down if you like.

Miss DESHA. Madam President, may I speak?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Miss Desha, of Kentucky, is recognized.

Mrs. ROOME. Miss Desha is regent of a chapter in the District of Columbia.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The members will please be quiet so that the speakers can be heard. What do you wish, Mrs. Roome?

Mrs. ROOME. I wish to speak in favor of accepting the report of the committee.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You shall have time in your turn.

Mrs. ROOME. It is my turn now.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair has recognized Miss Desha, of Kentucky, who represents—

Mrs. MOREHEAD. A point of order, Madam President—

Mrs. ROOME. She is regent of a chapter in the District of Columbia.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Miss Desha, of the District of Columbia. The Chair stands corrected.

Mrs. CHURCH, of New York. I wish to ask if the committee has had competent legal advice on this nice point of law involved. The state regent of Illinois tells us that her side of the question has had a good deal of competent legal advice on the subject. I wish to know if the committee which has been appointed has also had legal opinions in order to arrive at the opposite decision.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair now recognizes the chairman of the committee.

Mrs. NASH. Madam President, I would like to reply to the lady who has just asked that question. We considered it a

constitutional point. The legality of it was a purely constitutional point. It was a question of our own constitution, and I believe any Daughter here knows more about the constitution of the Daughters of the American Revolution than the best lawyer in the country. [Applause and laughter.] However, we did have submitted to us some very fine and able legal opinions.

Mrs. CHURCH. That is all I wanted to know.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Miss Desha, of the District of Columbia, is recognized. Please give her attention.

Miss DESHA. Madam President, Mrs. Wiles spoke of the submission of that chapter to the rulings of the National Board. I wish to speak of the appeal of the minority to the law of the land, and to the higher law that an appeal should always be heard when made from a lower court to an upper court. It makes no difference whether the Puritan and Cavalier Chapter was in existence or not; the fact is that a body of women without due notice met and declared a chapter which is part of a corporation disbanded. The minority met two days afterwards and declared it was impossible to disband a chapter by that process, and proceeded to fill the vacancies which were made by the abdication of these ladies, going off and leaving their offices, proceeded to carry on their work for six months unquestioned, and then after that the members who had seceded and who had said this chapter was disbanded, went back and took the offices in the chapter that they had declared disbanded, and that they had tried to break up, and that they had been out of for six months. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests applause to cease. Proceed, Miss Desha.

Miss DESHA. And the matter was brought before the National Board, and they put back over this chapter those officers who had seceded and abdicated their offices. When the minority respectfully appealed to them, they refused to hear their appeal. When they sent a request that an appeal should be brought to the congress, they refused to hear them. When I made the appeal, having always been treated with respect by the National Board, it never occurred to me that anything else would be done then that I would be allowed to see the papers

and the appeal would be brought to this congress. The Board laid the appeal on the table, which was absolutely of no effect, and very disrespectful, and refused to bring the appeal to this congress. When these ladies met me and said, "What shall we do?" I said, "Pay your dues as members at large; have your regular elections; stand by the constitution; stand by the law of the land; and when the Daughters of the American Revolution hear you, they will give you justice. [Applause.]

Mrs. EAGAN. I want to state that I have been misunderstood.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Turn and face the delegates so that they can understand you.

Mrs. EAGAN. I want to state that I have been misunderstood, that Florida has been misunderstood. I wanted to accept this committee's report, but did not make myself plain. It was exactly the principle of two boys fighting, one in the right and one in the wrong, resulting in the killing of both boys. That is what I wanted to object to.

Mrs. YEANDLE. May I speak for three minutes, just three? The ladies from Illinois, or rather the Puritan and Cavalier ladies, please imitate your name and have mercy on us. We have been here for four years listening to this controversy. Accept the committee's report and let us have peace. [Applause.]

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I move the previous question.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes the name of the last speaker.

Mrs. YEANDLE. It is Mrs. Yeandle, of Georgia. "A rose by any other name would smell as sweet." [Laughter.]

Mrs. MOREHEAD. Madam President, I moved—

Mrs. AMMON. A question of privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question?

Mrs. AMMON. I am a member of the committee, and I would like to say in reference to the documents sent to the committee that they received and receipted for a package, it being stated that they were the official documents, and they came from Mrs. Tulloch. We receipted for that package, and until we examined it we did not know that there were other papers in the hands of the recording secretary general. We

found that there were, and requested them and received them. We could only examine one set of papers at a time, and that we did, one after the other, and we examined one witness after the other; occasionally when there were three or four who would come in together, we would take them in turn; everything was taken in turn.

Mrs. MOREHEAD. A point of order, Madam President.

Mrs. ROOME. Madam President, I have been trying to get recognition—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Roome is recognized. Upon what side are you speaking?

Mrs. ROOME. In favor of accepting the report of the committee.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That was the last side spoken upon, and you must give place to somebody who is opposed to it.

Mrs. MOREHEAD. A point of order. My motion calling for the previous question is before the house.

Mrs. LIPPITT. I only want to ask a question. What becomes of the decisions of the National Board? Is the decision of this congress—

Mrs. ROOME. That is just what I was going to ask. [Laughter.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair does not understand. You cannot be heard unless you come to the steps.

Mrs. LIPPITT. I want to ask, Madam President, if our constitution and if the decisions of this committee stand above the law of the land; if the legal decisions have stated that a majority cannot disband, that it requires unanimous action to disband, and the Board have so stated, and that is the law of the land, what happens then if this committee reverses those decisions?

Mrs. ORTON. We do not reverse the decisions.

Mrs. MURPHY. May I say a word.

Mrs. ROOME. Madam President, am I recognized—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question?

Mrs. ROOME. I have no question. I want to speak. Madam President and Daughters of the American Revolution in congress assembled, several speakers have spoken of the decisions of the National Board. But if you will read your consti-

tution you will see that the action of the National Board is valid until the congress meets, and then if the congress passes upon it, whether favorably or the reverse, that is the final decision. [Great applause.] We do not need to criticise the National Board. We simply say that we disagree with their findings, and that we prefer some other finding. Now, in regard to the question of the chapter disbanding, that involves another axiom of law that fraud vitiates everything. It was almost a fraudulent thing to disband a chapter in that manner; therefore those officers had vitiated their title. [Applause.] That is the ground on which that matter is decided.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The previous question has been called for—I thought you had finished.

Mrs. MURPHY. Madam President—

Mrs. ROOME. Furthermore in regard to this action of the committee, it was declared by speakers on both sides that the report of the committee should be brought before the congress, and if the congress agreed, that those findings would be accepted as final by both parties, and that never more should the Monmouth controversy be brought before us. [Applause.] The committee has made findings; it has determined the question, and now the only thing is for us to say whether we agree with that report. If we agree with it, that is final. If we disagree with it, then we must take some other action, but are we going to reopen this whole question and go all over the ground again?

(Cries of "No." "No.")

Mrs. ROOME. It is recognized now that whatever time the committee had, it had all the papers before it.

Mrs. DAY. A point of inquiry, Madam President. Is article XV of the constitution and by-laws a dead letter?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is not a point of order.

Mrs. DAY. I said "inquiry."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Oh! a point of inquiry. The Chair will say that article XV is not a dead letter. Do not interrupt the speaker.

Mrs. ROOME. Therefore it seems, now that the committee has found that the minority of Warren chapter was the legal chapter, we must accept that conclusion, and the dissenting

officers and members of the Illinois delegation must accept it also. But in regard to the final recommendation of the committee, that is the only point in dispute. We must look to that now. Shall we say that the two factions shall be disbanded and two other chapters formed or not? You must determine that and that is the only question to be determined by the congress now.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. The previous question is in order.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The previous question has been called for.

Mrs. HELMUTH. I move the previous question.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The previous question has been called for, which closes debate. Here it is in writing.

Mrs. MOREHEAD. I moved the previous question on the acceptance of the report of the committee appointed by the congress on the Monmouth case.

Mrs. BARTHOLOMEW. I second that.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Those in favor of closing debate—

Mrs. WILES. A question of privilege. I have a letter from the registrar of the so-called Warren Chapter, Mrs. Root, absolutely contradicting the statement made by Miss Desha in regard to the National Board. Would it not be in order—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That may be so, but it is not in order at present.

Mrs. MURPHY. Should not that have been given to the committee?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Send it to the committee.

SEVERAL MEMBERS. It is too late.

Mrs. WILES. The committee had no time—

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. The previous question has been moved.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All those in favor of closing debate, will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." the "ayes" have it and debate is closed. [Great applause.] The Chair directs the official reader to read the resolution.

READER. "Resolved, that the report of the congressional committee appointed to investigate the difficulties in Warren Chapter, Monmouth, Illinois, be accepted with its recommendations as final. Mrs. John A. Murphy, state regent, Ohio."

Miss Batcheller and others seconded the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All those in favor of this motion will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" seem to have it. (After a pause.) The "ayes" have it. The report is accepted [great applause] with its recommendations. [Great applause.] It is now in order for the chairman of the committee to close the debate. Do you wish to speak?

Mrs. NASH. No. [Laughter.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The chairman does not wish to speak. It is now time for new business if you wish to bring it forward.

Mrs. MORGAN. Madam President, have I the floor?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Morgan, of Georgia.

Mrs. MORGAN. Madam President, I think the house recognizes the appropriateness of some legislation, definite and deciding being taken upon these matters. I therefore offer the following: Whereas—

Miss BATCHELLER. We cannot hear.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests order, as the delegates of the congress cannot hear. Come to the platform, Mrs. Morgan.

Mrs. MURPHY. May I speak next?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes. Mrs. Morgan, of Georgia, is recognized now.

Mrs. MORGAN. Whereas, The law of our land declares that a citizen accused of a crime or a misdemeanor shall be tried for such alleged offense in the state in which the crime or misdemeanor is said to have been committed; and that no person accused shall be tried before a court without due notice having been given of the nature of such accusation; and the law further declares that both complainant and defendant shall be entitled to witnesses, and that the accused shall have right of counsel for defense; And whereas, it is well for us in most instances to shape our legislation along the line of that already tried and proven good; And whereas, it is contrary to our inherent sense of justice and right that any body having the power to pass judgment upon an accused member of our society, should do so without having heard both sides of the case brought before it; And whereas, should dissensions or

vexed questions arise between chapters or individual members of a chapter or chapters, or between the state regent and the chapters, or the state regent and a chapter, or between the state regent and the individual member of a chapter, it would be expensive and inexpedient to bring such case or cases properly and legally before the only body now vested with any sort of power of adjudication by our constitution—the National Board—And whereas, the National Board is an administrative body and has its hands full in carrying out the commands of congress and attending to the routine business of the National Society, and should not be required, nor should be vested with authority to adjudicate affairs that belong to a state and which it should be the right, privilege and duty of a state to settle within its borders; therefore, notice is here given of intention to move the adoption of the following amendment to the constitution: Amend article IX of the constitution by the following: "The several states are hereby authorized to create a state board of arbitration (the method of creation being left to the chapters in state conference assembled) to which all matters concerning the chapters in the state requiring adjudication shall be brought for discussion and settlement. This board of arbitration may be vested by the state conference with power to impeach officers of the state and chapters, and to reprimand, suspend or expel from membership in the chapters in the state any member who, after thorough and impartial investigation, is found to have impaired the good name of the society by conduct unworthy of a Daughter of the American Revolution; and said state board of arbitration shall report to a board of five members appointed by the Continental Congress each year, said board to constitute a court of final appeal. Signed, S. B. C. Morgan, Georgia; E. Ellen Batcheller, New Jersey; M. B. F. Lippitt, Rhode Island; Mary Wood Swift, California; Elizabeth Clarke Churchman, Delaware; Sallie Newton Page, Virginia; Kate Duncan Smith; Emily Hendree Park, Georgia; Katharine R. Wolcott Verplanck, New York; Mary Robertson Day, Tennessee; Elizabeth H. Delafield, Missouri; Amelia I. Chamberlain, Tennessee; Harriet Gould Jeffries, Tennessee; Mrs. Julian Richards, Iowa; Mrs.

Edw. H. Ogden, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Frank Horace Getchell, Pennsylvania."

I hope this commends itself to you without my taking the time of the congress to argue it.

Mrs. DAY. I would like to second this proposed amendment

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to say that speaking upon these amendments is not in order at this time; that will be next year at the Twelfth Continental Congress. Mrs. Morgan, do you wish to discuss your resolution?

Mrs. MORGAN. No; I do not want to discuss it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Richards, of Iowa, is recognized. Kindly come to the platform.

Miss BENNING. Madam President, I move a recess.

Mrs. RICHARDS, of Iowa. I have the floor. Don't be scared, ladies. All these papers are not to be read. This is relating to the amendment to article VI, section 1 of the constitution, as adopted by the Tenth Continental Congress. As amended, the article reads: "The National Board of Management shall be composed of the active officers of the National Society and one state regent or in her absence one state vice-regent from each state and territory, to be chosen—" This is the point, ladies. Please listen. "To be chosen by the delegates from each state and territory to the Continental Congress at the annual meeting or annual state conference." The first part of the section provides who shall constitute the National Board of Management, and the last part provides the manner of the selection of such persons. It states clearly that the state regent and state vice-regent shall both be chosen by the delegates from each state and territory to the Continental Congress at the annual meeting or annual state conference. That is quoted from the amendment. As the section now stands, it must only be considered to mean that those two officers must be selected by the delegates to the Continental Congress. They may be elected either at the annual meeting in Washington, where it is customary to elect a state regent, or they may be elected at the annual state conference, but the section clearly says that they must be chosen by the delegates to the Continental Congress. No other possible construction can be placed upon the verbiage of this section, no matter what may have

been the intention of the person offering this amendment, or of the congress which adopted it. The terms of office of the delegates to the Continental Congress of 1901 expired by limitation on the adjournment of that congress, and clearly there are at present no delegates to the Continental Congress, and will not be until the time comes for selecting them for the congress next year. Consequently, there can be no vice-regent legally elected in any state this year or last year, except the same persons are chosen delegates to the state conference who shall be delegates to the National Continental Congress, and they are also chosen delegates to the congress at the same time they are selected to represent their chapters in the state conference. Therefore, the substitute for article VI, section 1, as adopted by the Tenth Continental Congress, says "the National Board of Management shall be composed of the active officers of the National Society, and one state regent, or in her absence one state vice-regent from each state and territory, such state regent to be chosen by the delegates from each state and territory to the Continental Congress at its annual meeting, and the state vice-regent may be chosen at such annual meeting or at the annual state conference." Signed by twelve signatures.

Mrs. MURPHY. Ladies of the congress, I have two amendments, to which I solicit your favor and will ask the reader to read them.

Mrs. BEDLE. I rise to a question of personal privilege. May I come to the platform?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Most certainly. The Chair desires every speaker to come to the platform.

Mrs. BEDLE. Madam President, and members of the Eleventh Continental Congress now assembled, I cannot think of an adjournment without thanking you like the Good Samaritan for the high honor you have conferred upon me as one of the vice-presidents general, from New Jersey, the state whose merits I can plead to you. I have no merits of my own to plead, but I can say for that state that she has always been loyal from the time that Hudson discovered her wooded shores and bid defiance for every inch of ground to the Indians for her possession. Then came the Dutch. During the colonial era,

through the Revolutionary war, she was the center of national importance, under the guidance of the greatest general, whose birthday we celebrate, General Washington. [Applause.] I can plead for her and say she hath her record, and in her grand representative here, Miss Batcheller, our state regent, she has raised the standard of the Daughters of the American Revolution work through the 26 chapters, so that we are to-day a unit in organization; [applause] in progress and in support of this magnificent society, which can be likened unto none other distinctively women's organization in the world.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Burrows, vice-president general from Michigan, is recognized.

Mrs. BURROWS. Madam President General, and ladies of the congress—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Pause a moment. The reader wishes to read an amendment.

READER. A proposed amendment to the constitution, proposed by Mrs. Murphy: "Committee on appeals. Article VI a. Insert between article VI and article VII. Committee on appeals. Sec. 1. At each congress there shall be elected from its own members, and at the same time and manner as the vice-presidents general are elected, a committee on appeals. Sec. 2. This committee shall consist of seven members, no one of whom shall be a state regent or national officer. Sec. 3. The committee on appeals shall be required to hear on its own merits every case properly brought before it, and is authorized to take evidence, both oral and documentary, and to procure legal advice or assistance, if it finds it necessary. Sec. 4. The committee shall have access to all papers in the custody of the society, and shall be furnished copies thereof, if it thinks it necessary. Sec. 5. The committee on appeals shall be elected for one year. Any vacancy occurring in the committee shall be filled by the president general on notification of such vacancy by the chairman of the committee. Sec. 6. The committee shall appoint the times and places of its meetings, choose its chairman, and establish rules for its procedure. Sec. 7. At the meeting of the congress next subsequent to its election, the committee on appeals shall submit in writing a report stating in detail the cases which have been brought before it, together

with the conclusions at which it has arrived, and shall make a definite recommendation to the congress in each case. Sec. 8. Any state or chapter regent, or any number of individual members of the same chapter, not less than one-tenth of the members of the chapter, may present to the committee any matter for investigation. Signed by Caroline M. Murphy, state regent, and many others."

Another amendment offered by Mrs. Murphy: "To amend article VIII, section 4, of the constitution, by adding the words: One-quarter of the annual dues from chapter members retained by the National Society, shall be turned over annually to the Continental Hall fund,' so that it shall read: 'Sec. 4. The sum of three dollars, covering the initiation fee and the annual dues for the current year, must accompany each application presented to the National Society direct. The sum of two dollars, covering the initiation fee and one-half the annual dues for the current year, shall accompany each application forwarded to the National Society, through any local chapter. One-quarter of the annual dues from chapter members retained by the National Society, shall be turned over annually to the Continental Hall fund.' Signed by Caroline M. Murphy, state regent, Ohio, and thirteen others."

Mrs. BURROWS. I have a very brief amendment that I wish to offer. I am sure if it were voted upon now it would be carried unanimously in the light of the experience of this past week: "Article V, section 4. Strike out the words in the second clause, reading 'in which the 22nd of February falls,' and insert 'in which the 19th of April falls.' It will then read: 'The annual meeting of the Continental Congress shall be held in Washington city, D. C., during the week in which the 19th of April falls,' etc." There is more of the section.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I move we substitute the 30th day instead of the 19th of April, or make it the first week in May.

Miss BENNING. I move a recess.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Burrows has the floor.

Mrs. BURROWS. Some one mentioned that the first week in May should be substituted instead of the 19th of April. I will explain why I chose the other date—because the national con-

gress is now considering the question of changing the date of the inauguration to the 30th of April.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes the vice-president general would not debate.

Mrs. BURROWS. They asked me the question, and as the inauguration will probably take place on that date, it will be very inconvenient for us to assemble at that time, because it would be impossible to get into the hotels or to pay the bills if we did get in. [Laughter.]

Miss BATCHELLER. Madam President, and members of the Eleventh Continental Congress—

Mrs. BURROWS. I could say a great deal more in favor of the 19th of April, but will leave that until next year.

Mrs. CHURCH. Is it in order to move a recess?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair has recognized Miss Batcheller.

Miss BATCHELLER. "Article IX, section 1. Amend section 1 to read as follows: 'Proposed amendments to the constitution may be presented once in two years only, at a Continental Congress of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, and acted upon at the next congress, the full power to amend being vested in such congress, and such amendment, if approved by two-thirds vote of the members present, shall be in full force thereafter as part of this constitution.' I also move that anything in the constitution that conflicts with this amendment be and hereby is annulled. E. Ellen Batcheller, state regent of New Jersey; Florence May Estey, state regent, Vermont; Sara T. Kinney, state regent, Connecticut; Catherine C. Thom, state regent of Maryland; Margaret B. F. Lippitt, state regent, Rhode Island; Mrs. Jas. M. Fowler, state regent, Indiana; Elizabeth Clarke Churchman, state regent, Delaware; Helen M. Murkland, state regent, New Hampshire; Mary S. Lockwood, state regent, District of Columbia; Mrs. Hugh Nelson Page, state regent, Virginia; Mrs. Dennis Eagan, state regent, Florida; Mary Wood Swift, state regent, California; Alice Quitman Lovell, state regent, Mississippi; Emily Hendree Park, state regent, Georgia; Kate Duncan Smith, state regent, Alabama."

Miss AVERY, of Michigan. I wish to give notice of a pro-

posed amendment submitted by the state regent of Michigan: "I move to amend section 3, of article VIII, by striking out section 3, and substituting for it: 'The local chapters shall send to the National Society seventy-five cents of the annual per capita tax, and shall retain one-half of the life-membership fees paid to them.'" (This amendment is also subscribed to by the following: Mrs. Donald McLean; Irene W. Chittenden, state regent, Michigan; Katharine Scott Horton; S. B. C. Morgan, vice-president general; Mrs. R. H. Fyfe; Mrs. J. P. Brayter; Bell M. Draper; Clara A. Avery; Margaret B. F. Lippitt, state regent, Rhode Island; A. C. D. Ames, Rhode Island; Mrs. Karow, Georgia; Mrs. E. P. Dismukes, Georgia.)

Mrs. CHURCH. I move a recess until half-past two.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Day, of Tennessee, is recognized.

Mrs. CHURCH. I began to speak before the president general recognized the lady.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. You let them go, and they are taking their reports home.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Day, of Tennessee, is recognized.

Mrs. DAY. Ladies of the congress, I am no parliamentarian, and I scarcely know how to put this motion. I simply worded it along patriotic lines, one of which is, or has been, the Children of the American Revolution, which I consider one of the grandest preparatory schools for the Daughters of the American Revolution and Sons of the American Revolution, or, I may say, for the service of Uncle Sam, since many of the men members became enlisted soldiers in the Spanish-American war, and two were promoted to officers. Many of these Children of the American Revolution are ready in age and enthusiasm to enter the ranks of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests order. Listen to these amendments. They are of value to you.

Mrs. DAY. It is very short. As their officers are accepted members, have to be accepted members in good standing of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and they are under the auspices of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and their papers have the same process of preparation and acceptance, I think they should be made to feel that they are

embryo members of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and upon reaching the age of eighteen or upwards, if eligible, should be admitted to full membership upon the payment of two dollars instead of three; in other words, without initiation fee. So I move to amend article VIII, section 4, of the by-laws, by adding after the words "initiation fee" "unless the applicant has been an accepted member of the Society of the Children of the American Revolution." Signed by the mover and a brilliant array of the members of the Daughters of the American Revolution, among whom is an honored founder—in fact no one has declined whom I have approached. I will not give the names.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Thank you. We will read them in the amendments hereafter. Miss Desha's proposed amendment will now be read.

READER. Miss Desha's proposed amendment. Substitute the following for section 4 of the constitution: "The annual meeting of the Continental Congress shall be held in Washington City, D. C., beginning the first Monday in May. At this meeting the report of the Board of Management shall be considered; all the officers of the National Society shall be elected by ballot, and such business transacted as the good of the society may require." Signed by Mrs. Hamilton Ward, and others. Miss Desha hands it to me.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you wish to hear the announcements? The reader will read them.

Announcements by the reader.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Another announcement of a Continental Hall contribution will be read.

READER. Five dollars for the Continental Hall fund from Mrs. Everett, of Lincoln, Nebraska, for her granddaughter, one year old to-day, and in honor of the day on which she was born.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Here is another.

READER. This has been collected for Continental Hall by Georgia, \$80. [Applause.] There are two more.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Church will be recognized immediately after the reader has finished reading these announcements.

READER. \$25 for the Continental Hall fund from the Illini Chapter, of Illinois, from its delegate, Mrs. Arthur Trumbull. Another statement. Hannah Winthrop Chapter, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, announces that \$55 for Continental Hall are now on the way here. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Church, of New York, is recognized.

Mrs. CHURCH. I move a recess until half-past two.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of this motion will please say "aye;" those opposed, "no." Carried.

Recess taken at 1:35 p. m. until 2:30 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1902.

The congress was called to order by the president general, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, at 2.40 p. m.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will the delegates kindly take their seats and the congress come to order. The house will please come to order and listen to the announcements by the official reader, which are of interest to all delegates.

Announcements by the reader.

Among others, the following: "Madam President General, it gives me pleasure to invite you to be a member of the Crown Society of America, and through you I would like to extend the invitation to the members of our National Board and also to the members of congress and the entire society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, of which I am also a proud member. The society is not, nor has it, any connection with royalty. We are the crown of good works, and we are hoping to federate the various patriotic societies both men and women—Revolutionary and Colonial. In unity there is strength, and we want the help of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and we want to help the Daughters of the American Revolution if we can. The little books I left at Caldwell's table in the theatre lobby will explain it, and I enclose one to you. Hoping we may have the honor of your name on our rolls, believe me, very sincerely, Louise H. Patterson, founder, 914 Sunderland Place, February 20th, 1902."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There are some letters to be brought before the house now.

READER. I have a letter of thanks from Mrs. Barney, and Mrs. Hopkins, who had the use of the theatre on Monday: "My dear Mrs. Fairbanks. Mrs. Barney and I wish to express to you, through you to the Daughters of the American Revolution, our thanks for your great kindness in giving us the theatre Monday evening for our charity entertainment, which, without your liberality, would have been impossible, as we could not find any other place in which to give it. We quite appreciate how much inconvenience we caused you, but trust you found everything as you wished it on Tuesday morning, having done our very best to replace everything and just where we found it. If we owe you more than thanks, pray let us know, and believe us to be most sincerely and gratefully yours, Alice Clifford Barney; Charlotte Everett Hopkins." 1920 Sunderland Place, Feb. 19th, 1902.

The Spirit of Liberty Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Salt Lake City, at a meeting especially called for that purpose, passed the following resolution: "Resolved, That the Spirit of Liberty Chapter send greeting to the Continental Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution, and earnestly request that the members of that body indicate whether or not they desire as members those—"

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The house will please give attention to the reading by the official reader.

READER. The official reader can usually read all sorts of blind writing, but she cannot read the last word here. [Laughter.] "and earnestly request that the members of that body indicate whether or not they desire as members those who practice, believe in, or endorse polygamy."

(Cries of "Oh!" "Oh!")

READER. "Signed, Corinne M. Allen, regent; Anna E. Murphy, secretary." From the Salt Lake City Chapter.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The congress must decide what the registrar general is to do with this matter. You can take it up in a short time. Is there any new business before the house? Consider for a few moments this letter, will you, and

then take it up. Is there any other new business to come before the house?

MISS BATCHELLER. I would like to say that the report of the committee on the recommendations of national officers is ready at any time when it is called for.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Very well; we will wait until the new business is finished and then hear the report of the committee on the recommendations of national officers.

Mrs. WARING. I have this resolution to offer: "I move that the treasurer general be instructed to pay to Mrs. Gertrude B. Darwin the \$1,000 presented as a testimonial from the Eleventh Continental Congress."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there a second to that motion?

Seconded by several members.

SEVERAL MEMBERS. We can't hear.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of this motion will signify it by saying "aye"—

SEVERAL MEMBERS. We can't hear.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. They don't hear your motion.

Mrs. WARING. I will read it again.

Mrs. McILVAINE. Please turn towards the house.

Mrs. WARING. "I move that the treasurer general be instructed to pay to Mrs. Gertrude B. Darwin the \$1,000 presented as a testimonial from the Eleventh Continental Congress."

MISS BATCHELLER. I desire to second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that the Eleventh Continental Congress order the payment of \$1,000 to Mrs. Gertrude B. Darwin, treasurer general, which was ordered by the Eleventh Continental Congress to be given to her as a testimonial. All in favor of this motion will signify it by saying "aye"—

Mrs. PARK. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you wish to discuss it?

(Cries of "No!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of this motion will signify it by saying "aye;" all those opposed, "no." The "ayes" have it and it is so ordered. Is there any more new business?

Mrs. KEIM. Madam President and members of the congress.

A memorial from the state of Pennsylvania: "Whereas, There is preserved in the city of Pittsburgh a small portion of Fort Pitt, the redoubt erected by Colonel Henry Bouquet in 1764, a building familiarly known as the Block House. The 'Block House' was built outside of Fort Pitt as an outpost and defense thereof and on soil previously covered by Fort Duquesne, and all these defenses were located on the 'point' or 'forks of the Ohio.' This 'forks of the Ohio' was the strategic point for the possession of which the first blood was spilled in the great struggle between the Angelican and Latin races for the control of North America, and was the basic position for the defense of American colonists in the extension of American civilization westward, making possible the existence of Pittsburgh as it is to-day. Washington recommended a fort to be built there, in the winter of '53 and '54 in his report to Governor Dinwiddie. The French constructed Fort Duquesne there immediately after its capture by them on April 17th, 1754. Gen. Stanwix built Fort Pitt there immediately after the recapture of the place by the English by order of the immortal Pitt, who saw and understood its importance. The block house stands in its original location, and is the only relic of these momentous epochs in the history of our country. And whereas, this old structure is one of the most valuable historical monuments in the country and an ever present reminder of early colonial times and dangers and hardships endured and undergone by the pioneers who wrested possessions of the western frontier from the French and Indians and protected it from their attacks; and whereas, the Pittsburgh Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, to whom the building and historic ground immediately surrounding it was deeded in 1894 under a state charter, by Mrs. Mary E. Schenley, a member of the society, having learned that there is danger through pending negotiations that there will be constructed large seven-story warehouses and numerous railroad tracks completely surrounding and redoubt, and believing that this section of the first ward of the city of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, situated at the junction of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers, is peculiarly adapted and very appropriate for a park; and whereas, the members of the Pittsburgh Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolu-

tion, endorsed by hundreds of citizens, have petitioned the city of Pittsburgh to purchase the property surrounding the redoubt and property owned by them under a state charter, for a public park worthy of its historic association and importance; now, therefore be it resolved, that the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, in congress assembled, does hereby express to the Pittsburgh Chapter its high appreciation of its purpose in this regard and hereby endorses its determination to preserve, protect and keep intact this building and property of national importance, an action so thoroughly in accord with the aims and purposes of this society."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is this a resolution?

Mrs. KEIM. No; only asking for the endorsement of the country.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Ammon.

Mrs. AMMON. Madam President General and ladies of the Eleventh Continental Congress. As has been read to you, in 1894 a member of the Pittsburgh Chapter presented to the Pittsburgh Chapter this piece of historic ground and the redoubt of Fort Pitt standing there; it was presented to us and our successors forever. The simple question is this, that there has been an option taken on the property surrounding the Pittsburgh property, owned under state charter, and the Pittsburgh Chapter fearing that the block house, or redoubt of Fort Pitt would be damaged, have petitioned the city of Pittsburgh to purchase grounds surrounding what we own, and make it a public park. We have made every effort to preserve, protect and keep intact this building and piece of ground, which is of national importance, the redoubt of Fort Pitt. It is on that ground, formerly occupied by Fort Duquesne, and the patriotic and civic societies throughout the state of Pennsylvania have endorsed the action of the chapter in protecting this property. The state of Pennsylvania in conference assembled have endorsed our action and asked the Eleventh Continental Congress to endorse the action of the Pittsburgh Chapter in preserving, protecting and keeping intact this piece of property. We ask you merely for your endorsement of our action, which we believe to be absolutely in keeping with the aims and purposes of this society.

Mrs. KENDALL. Madam President—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair would request you to wait a moment, please. There should be a motion to endorse this resolution.

Mrs. KENDALL. I rose to make that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Thank you.

Mrs. KENDALL. I move that the congress endorse this resolution of the Pittsburgh Chapter.

Numerously seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that the Eleventh Continental Congress endorse this resolution of the Pittsburgh Chapter. All in favor of this motion will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" have it and it is so ordered.

Miss HARVEY. I should like to ask that my resolution be taken from the table.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will you withhold that request until the Chair hears Mrs. Avery, of Ohio, to whom she has just promised the floor.

Mrs. AVERY, of Ohio. Madam President and Daughters of the American Revolution. I offer this resolution with a little fear and trembling, but it is the right thing to do and quite necessary, from my standpoint, and so I am going to offer it: "Resolved that the congress hereby appropriate the sum of one hundred dollars for the genealogical notes and queries department of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE." I would say that this does not mean salary or anything else for any one, but that we have on hand at the present time over three hundred queries and some of those we could certainly answer if we had a little money which we could send to a town clerk here and a town clerk there and get the records, but we have no money for that purpose, and I therefore ask the congress if they will appropriate the sum of \$100 to be expended by the editor of that department for that purpose?

Mrs. KEIM. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, you have heard this motion that there be one hundred dollars set aside for the purpose mentioned.

Mrs. AVERY. For the expenses of the genealogical notes and queries department.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. For the expenses of the genealogical notes and queries department of the MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Miss BATCHELLER. A question for information. Is it the editor who asks this?

Mrs. AVERY. It is the editor of the magazine who asks this, and I ask it because I think it will be of such great benefit to the magazine. Last year you kindly appropriated fifty dollars, and I assure you that was spent most intelligently, and with fine results. But we found that if we had a little more, we could answer a great many more queries. This is for the advantage and the benefit of the Daughters, and the readers of the magazine, and not for any individual connected with the magazine.

Mrs. KAROW. I move that the request of the editor of the magazine be granted.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is a motion before the house that one hundred dollars be appropriated for the expenses of the genealogical department of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. You are discussing that subject.

Mrs. McILVAINE. I rise for information. Could not the asker of those questions, the one who makes those queries, be made by this house to pay for the answers to her queries, which would relieve the congress from having to pay for them and insure their being answered?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair has not quite understood the remarks.

Mrs. McILVAINE. Could not the member of the Daughters of the American Revolution who sends to the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE a query be required to pay for the answer to that query?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Avery will explain to you.

Mrs. AVERY. I think that would be an impossibility. Sometimes we spend more money on a query and cannot get an answer to it, and I stated in my report yesterday that frequently letters are written in pursuance of a query and we do not get results. Again, letters are written and we do get re-

sults. Of course we would not maintain the department if we did not feel it was a department of general interest, and not of interest merely to individuals. Otherwise, it could be done through the individual. Oftentimes, however, a clue found through an individual query serves not only the person making that query but many others.

Mrs. McILVAINE. Thank you.

Mrs. AVERY. It has become a very important department, a department which has seemed to meet the approbation of the Daughters everywhere, and we find in this as in other things, that to make it a success, to do the best that can be done with it, requires a little expenditure of money.

Mrs. McILVAINE. Thank you.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. In speaking to that motion, before it is put, I would like to know if an amendment would be in order to remunerate the editor of that genealogical column? I would like to speak to that later.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is not in order at present. We are considering this motion made by the editor of the magazine. Are there any other persons who wish to ask questions, or discuss the matter?

Miss AVERY, of Michigan. I would like to ask the editor of the magazine if these queries relate to lineage which allows membership in the society?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Answer the question, Mrs. Elroy M. Avery. Did you hear it?

Mrs. AVERY, of Ohio. Once in a while a query comes in which does not directly affect that, but ninety-nine out of a hundred bear on Revolutionary subjects directly. When any other query is admitted, it is something perhaps just one generation back, or something like that; or when a Revolutionary query is put in with something else attached, we do not then cut out the something else that it attached, but it is understood that the investigation has a bearing on Revolutionary records.

(Cries of "Question!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You are ready for the question? All in favor of this resolution, offered by Mrs. Avery, the editor of the magazine, will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" have it and it is so ordered.

Mrs. LILLARD. A question of privilege. I wish to extend in behalf of a large majority of the Illinois delegation a vote of thanks to the committee that investigated the Monmouth matter. May I offer it?

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there a second to this?

Mrs. LILLARD. It has been seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is necessary that it should be seconded and read from the platform.

Mrs. DRAPER. I rise to a point of order. Is that a question of privilege?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I thought so.

Mrs. LILLARD. "Whereas, the committee appointed by this congress to investigate the Monmouth matter have labored most earnestly to perform their duties in an intelligent and conscientious manner, and have therefore given their time both by day and by night to the consideration of evidence in this case, and have thereby been deprived of their rest and been denied the pleasure of listening to the proceedings of this congress; therefore, be it resolved, that the Eleventh Continental Congress, of the Daughters of the American Revolution extends a hearty vote of thanks to this committee for their faithful performance of their duties, and for their just and righteous findings.

Mrs. HOWARD. A question of privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is the question?

Mrs. HOWARD. That Mrs. Avery has not sent her motion to the desk. It will lose its place in the records if it is not so sent.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. She did send it, did she not?

Mrs. HOWARD. I have not received it.

Mrs. RICHARDS, of Iowa. Is a new motion in order?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will recognize Miss Harvey, of Pennsylvania.

Miss HARVEY. Madam President, I should like to ask that my resolution be taken from the table. Some ladies say they did not understand it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is a motion before the house at present.

Miss HARVEY. That is what I was recognized for.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A motion is pending at present. Mrs. Lillard's motion to thank the committee on the Monmouth matter is before the house. It has been moved and seconded that the thanks of the Continental Congress be extended to the committee which has just completed its investigation of the Warren Chapter, of Monmouth, Illinois. Are there any remarks to be made?

Mrs. TERRY. I move that the words "just and righteous" be eliminated from that, so that it may be made unanimous.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there a second?

Mrs. LILLARD. I accept the amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Now the motion reverts to Mrs. Lillard's motion, which has been amended. Have you the resolution here, Madam Reader?

READER. I have not.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Have you sent it up?

Mrs. LILLARD. I laid it on the table.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Kindly hand your motions to the official reader, and she will see that they are taken care of.

Mrs. HARTLEY. I would like to make an amendment to that. May I?

READER. "Whereas, the committee appointed by this congress to investigate the Monmouth matter have labored most earnestly to perform their duties in an intelligent and conscientious manner, and have therefore given their time both by day and by night to the consideration of evidence in this case, and have thereby been deprived of their rest and been denied the pleasure of listening to the proceedings of this congress; therefore, be it resolved, that the Eleventh Continental Congress, of the Daughters of the American Revolution extends a hearty vote of thanks to this committee for their faithful performance of their duties, and for their just and righteous findings." Mrs. John Lillard.

Mrs. TERRY. You did not read it as it was amended.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been amended by striking out the words "just and righteous."

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. That is right; leave them out.

Mrs. HARTLEY. I should add that the committee be dis-

missed or discharged, or discontinued, or anything that will release the committee; that is all.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. When they make their report, they are dismissed.

Mrs. HARTLEY. I thought they had to be dismissed formally.

Miss BATCHELLER. Is there anything before us?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you wish to debate this question?

Miss BATCHELLER. No.

Mrs. TERRY. The amendment was to leave out the words "just and righteous," so that it could be made unanimous.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You asked that the words "just and righteous" be omitted.

Mrs. TERRY. The words "just and righteous" and the findings also—the last words.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I think that this is becoming complicated. I think we shall have to have it in writing and sent to the stage. If you wish to leave out merely the words "just and righteous," we can amend it and vote upon it now. Otherwise, you must write it and send it to the stage.

READER. The mover of the motion accepts the amendment that the two adjectives "just and righteous" be left out, and it would then read, "and for their findings."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The maker of this resolution accepts the amendment that the words "just and righteous" shall be left out. Is that all you have to say?

Mrs. TERRY. This is the amendment as I intended to offer it, that "just and righteous findings" be omitted. I offer this as an amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It will be presented to the house as it stands amended.

READER. Yes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Has the maker of the resolution accepted it?

Mrs. TERRY. I think the maker of the motion does not accept the word "findings."

Mrs. LILLARD. I did not hear.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This is an amendment upon your motion.

READER. I cannot read it until I understand it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The reader cannot read it until she understands it.

READER. I just want to understand. Mrs. Lillard, will you come here a minute? You agree to leaving out "just and righteous" but want the word "findings" left in. Did you agree to that?

Mrs. TERRY. I want the words "just and righteous findings" omitted.

Mrs. LILLARD. I do not agree to that amendment.

READER. The amendment is by the elimination of the words "just and righteous findings."

(Cries of "No.")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there a second to this amendment?

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. I second it.

READER. Making it read: "Resolved that the Eleventh Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution extends a hearty vote of thanks to this committee for their faithful performance of their duties," stopping there.

Mrs. TERRY. May I speak to the amendment? It is my amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Come to the platform, please.

Mrs. TERRY. Madam President and members, my only object—

Mrs. WILES. A point of order. We were told by the other side this morning that the action taken should be final. Our side have not brought it up again. The other side said it should be final, and they have brought it up. [Applause.]

Mrs. TERRY. This is only regarding the services of the committee.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. It is bringing it up just the same.

Mrs. DRAPER. Is my point of order recognized now?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is it?

Mrs. DRAPER. I asked if this whole resolution was a question of privilege. I do not think that this resolution is a question of privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The resolutions are to be under the head of new business. Was this under the head of new business, or was it a question of privilege?

Mrs. LILLARD. It was a question of privilege. If this body

has not the right and the privilege to extend a vote of thanks to its faithful servants, who have labored day and night and been denied all the pleasures of this convention, I do not know what a question of privilege is.

Mrs. DRAPER. I move to lay the resolution and the amendment on the table.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Terry has the floor. You cannot make that motion at the present time.

Mrs. TERRY. Madam President General, and members, my only object in making this amendment is that the vote to the committee, thanking them for their services, might be made unanimous. You cannot expect members to stultify themselves who have voted against the report of the committee by voting now to thank them for their "just and righteous" findings." My only object is that we may make this vote unanimous to the committee, whom we all of course recognize as having worked very hard and given up their time and pleasure for this purpose.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. It commits the house. The house does not want to be committed to the "just and righteous findings."

Mrs. DRAPER. Am I recognized now? I move to lay this amendment and the resolution on the table.

Miss DESHA. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded to lay this amendment on the table, of course taking the motion with it. All in favor of this motion will please say "aye;" those opposed, "no."

Miss HARVEY. Now, am I recognized.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The "ayes" seem to have it, but the Chair is not certain. She will ask you to take the vote again. All in favor of laying the amendment upon the table will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" seem to have it. (After a pause.) The "ayes" have it and the motion is laid upon the table. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Lockwood, chairman of the insignia committee.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Madam President—

Miss HARVEY. I thought I was recognized. I gave way by request.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you raise a point of order?

Miss HARVEY. Yes; if I can get a hearing that way, I do. [Laughter.] I was recognized and you asked me to wait for Mrs. Avery, which I did, and several others have risen since. I have been waiting since that time. It is a point of order. I was recognized.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You could not make your motion while she was making that motion, and if you will wait a moment, after this report, we will be glad to hear you. Do not go back, Miss Harvey, we will hear you in a few moments. The chairman of the insignia committee is recognized.

Miss BATCHELLER. Madam President, I wish to ask a question.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question?

Miss BATCHELLER. I was going to ask the courtesy of the state regent of the District of Columbia to offer this motion, which will only take a moment, as I am obliged to go out for a little while.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. We want you to stay here. [Laughter.]

Miss BATCHELLER. I want to stay.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. All right; I will give way.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The regent of the District of Columbia yields to the state regent of New Jersey.

Miss BATCHELLER. "I move that the treasurer general be requested to place in her annual report the number of numbers declared vacant in the membership list. E. Ellen Batcheller, state regent of New Jersey." I offer this so that there may not be so many questions.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Just wait until your motion is seconded.

Mrs. McLEAN. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Send it up.

Miss BATCHELLER. I simply offer this that there may be a clearer understanding, that is all.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Send it up to be read by the official reader.

READER. The motion reads: "I move that the treasurer general be requested to place in her annual report the number of numbers declared vacant in the membership list."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion has been seconded. Do you wish it discussed? Do you all understand this motion? (Cries of "Yes.")

Mrs. DARWIN. A question of information, Madam President. Does the lady mean the numbers vacant from the beginning to the present time?

Miss BATCHELLER. If I may answer the treasurer general and explain it, I have been asked I think fifty times why there was a discrepancy between the highest national number—I do not know what it is, but we will say that it is 38,451—and the number of dues received. A great many, especially new members, do not know that a number is never duplicated. That is what I want to have in some way placed in the treasurer's report, those numbers that are vacant.

Mrs. DARWIN. And you also mean the resignations and deaths?

Miss BATCHELLER. All that are vacant, whether from resignation or from death, or for any other reason, because we want to know just how many members there are.

Mrs. DARWIN. I did make that statement in my last year's report.

Miss BATCHELLER. To explain the discrepancy between the list and the money?

Mrs. DARWIN. I did make it last year.

Miss BATCHELLER. Well, won't you kindly continue making it? That is what I mean.

Mrs. DARWIN. I will with great pleasure.

Mrs. DAY. Would you not include life members also?

Miss BATCHELLER. Life membership numbers are not vacant. They do not pay dues but the numbers are not vacant.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests a cessation of this for a few moments. The president of the Sons of the American Revolution, with friends, stands without, waiting to be presented to the Eleventh Continental Congress.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. I move we receive them standing.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that the congress receive these gentlemen standing.

The congress accordingly rose to greet the delegation from the Sons of the American Revolution.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair has the very great pleasure of presenting to the Daughters of the American Revolution in congress assembled, President Larner, of the Sons of the American Revolution; Mr. Bailey, of the Sons of the American Revolution, and Mr. McLean, of the Sons of the American Revolution. [Great applause.] We are very pleased to greet you.

Mr. LARNER. Madam President, I am sorry it will not be in my power to address you. I will say to you what I have been instructed to say. We have just closed our annual meeting, which was for the election of our officers, etc., and our society directed that we should come to you and express to you our hearty congratulations upon the great work that you are doing for the advancement of the order, and to say to you that we are ready at any and all times to unite with you in the progress which you are trying to make for the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution. [Applause.] We trust that you will be successful in all your undertakings. [Great applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair has, upon the behalf of the Eleventh Continental Congress, the very great pleasure of extending to you their thanks and their good wishes for your welfare and success. [Applause.]

Miss Batcheller's motion is now before the house, and the official reader will again present it to you.

READER. "I move that the treasurer general be requested to place in her annual report the number of numbers declared vacant in the membership list. Miss Batcheller."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are you prepared for the question? All in favor of this motion will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." Carried.

Miss FORSYTH. Before the vote is taken, I would like to understand—

(Cries of "Too late!")

Miss FORSYTH. I would like to understand what "vacant" means.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion has been carried and it

is to late for debate. The chairman of the insignia committee is recognized.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. "Better late than never." I should have been here last Thursday. I have a request that I wish to make. You know the state regents have arrived at the delectable height of a congressman, with leave to print. [Laughter.] Therefore, we do not want them to take their state reports back in their pockets, for it delays the printing of the proceedings. If they will please all deliver them to the recording secretary general before they leave the house, it will facilitate matters, and I shall be greatly obliged.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON INSIGNIA.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD:

Madam President and Delegates to the Eleventh Continental Congress: In giving a resume of conditions which have materialized regarding the "Insignia" of this society during the past year, it will be necessary to go back to the closing days of the Tenth Continental Congress and review the action taken by that body. Miss Dutcher, of Nebraska, brought before the congress what she termed a "recognition pin," and invoked that body to pass a resolution to this effect, which was carried:

Resolved, "That the badge for informal wear shall be a 'recognition pin,' having the insignia of the society engraved, or otherwise impressed, upon a material enclosed in a gold or other rim; and that a contract be at once entered into with Miss Ellenore S. Dutcher, of Nebraska, who has presented such recognition pin to the society for approval, to furnish the same to members of the society, at a price not to exceed one dollar for each recognition pin;

"Provided, That ten per cent. of this price shall be paid to the treasurer general of the society as royalty, and provided further that no application for such recognition pin shall be filled until the right of the party making such application shall be certified to by a state regent."

Following this came the report of the chairman of the committee on insignia, Mrs. Roberts, which included bids from three firms for the manufacture of our official "Insignia," notice having been given our official jewelers, Caldwell & Co., December 6, 1901. From all the bids made, the Tenth Continental Congress passed a resolution authorizing a new contract to be made with Caldwell & Co. at the expiration of the existing contract, namely, December 6, 1901, for the manufacture of the "Insignia" for \$5.75, which included all clerical work connected therewith, registration, and *protection from infringement of the patented designs.*

Matters were thus left by the congress for the president general and the Board (which always sees to the drawing up and signing of contracts) to adjust these matters. The first thing that confronted the president when she was ready to carry out the will of congress by signing a contract for Miss Dutcher was that, by so doing, she was violating a law of the land which governs contract laws—a law higher than our Continental Congress.

Legal advice could see no way out of it until the expiration of our contract with Caldwell & Co., December 6, 1901. We all know now, which we did not know at our last congress, that any pin having the "Insignia" engraved or otherwise impressed upon any material is an infringement of our design, and Caldwell & Co. would have been bound under contract with us to protect us by law. Of course our president's hands were tied. The result was, in trying to save Miss Dutcher from trouble and litigation, she found herself confronted with a law suit through Miss Dutcher's attorneys.

Through misconception of the case, Miss Dutcher has been assured here in the last congress, page 911 of the proceedings, by the chairman on "Insignia," that her badge would be fully protected. You can see the inheritance that fell into the hands of our president in the early days of her administration. I know you would all have gladly shielded her from this could you have seen a little into the future.

The advice given Miss Dutcher by several of her friends was to take state regents' signatures of members in good standing, and when the time came, December 6, 1901, when a contract could be her money. Miss Dutcher, believing she had the right without a signed with her, she could immediately deliver the pins and receive contract, chose other methods, and has forwarded to the treasurer something over a hundred dollars, the per centage which would have been due under a contract. The Board by legal advice had to return the money to Miss Dutcher as there was no contract by which they could accept it.

There has been a good deal of finessing all summer to keep us out of legal entanglements from one side or the other. The Board, under the circumstances, did not feel that it was in their province to make a contract with Miss Dutcher longer than from December 6, 1901, to February 22, 1902. The matter is, therefore, left for the Eleventh Continental Congress to adjust and direct the course for the future.

The contract with Caldwell & Co. was drawn December 6, 1901, for the "Insignia" costing \$5.75. This company is to protect our "Insignia," waiving the protection of the Dutcher "Recognition Pin." This brings us to a few matters for consideration. Can Miss Dutcher protect the society from infringement by other manufacturers of a similar pin?

Caldwell & Co. have found it a very expensive thing even for a high priced pin that requires large expenditure in dies, etc. No less

than four suits have they brought already. It is much easier to imitate this recognition pin. Our "Insignia" has the name and national number of the member.

By what process is Miss Dutcher going to show the treasurer exactly how many pins she has sold, and to whom, unless she is obliged to get a permit from the registrar, where an official record is kept, the same as Caldwell & Co. are obliged to do?

We hope by these explanations you fully understand why no contracts with either party could be signed until December 6, 1901.

Miss Dutcher's contract expires to-day, and something must be done, and we wait to hear what this congress recommends.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What do you recommend?

Mrs. STOCKING. Madam President General, is a motion—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will have to wait to hear the recommendation of the chairman of the insignia committee. What is your recommendation?

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I think there are many members on the Board who know the whole status of this matter, and I do not wish to make any recommendation. I want you to know that our president and the Board have carried out their directions from the last congress, just as soon as it was possible to do it legally. Of course you understand Miss Dutcher has been selling these pins all summer, receiving her pay, without a contract and what you will do in the future about it, how you are going to protect us, and what the future will bring in this, is something you must go very carefully into. I do not know whether you will be able to do it to-day or not.

Mrs. STOCKING. Is a motion in order now?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The report of the chairman of the insignia committee is before you. Is it that upon which you wish to speak?

Mrs. STOCKING. Part of it; yes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There will have to be a motion in reference to the reception of this report first.

Miss MILLER. I move it be accepted.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. A question for information. Caldwell's bid last year for an attachment bar pin was \$1.90, and for the bars \$1.20, and in his new price list he charges \$2.50 and \$2. What right has he to do this? This congress last year accepted the contract—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will entertain a motion to accept the report of the insignia committee.

Mrs. FOWLER. I will second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that the report of the insignia committee be accepted.

Mrs. HENRY. The chairman of the committee has failed to state that Miss Dutcher has recently married and entered into another kind of contract. [Laughter.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The question is upon the acceptance of the report of the insignia committee.

Mrs. ROOME. I rise to make an inquiry. For how long does our contract with Caldwell & Co. run?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. When was it entered into, Madam?

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. This new contract can be annulled at any time by giving one year's notice.

Mrs. ROOME. I know; but for how long does it run?

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I will look and see.

Mrs. HATCHER. Madam President and ladies, I have been from the first very much opposed to this recognition pin. To my mind we have but one thing, and that is—

Mrs. STOCKING. If anything is to be discussed besides the adoption of the report, I believe I have the floor first.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are you discussing anything else?

Mrs. HATCHER. I am discussing what Mrs. Lockwood asked to have discussed, some method by which we might arrive at a conclusion about what should be done to-day as to renewing Miss Dutcher's contract or annulling it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will have to ask you to wait for a few moments until the question of accepting the report is finished.

Mrs. HATCHER. I thought she wanted some expressions on the recommendation before it was accepted.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will have to take action first upon the report itself. I believe the chairman made no recommendation.

Mrs. DRAPER. I rise to a point of information. May I ask why Miss Dutcher's contract expires to-day and the contract with Caldwell was made so that it cannot expire unless we

give him a year's notice. May I ask why that discrimination was made as between the two contracts?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Kindly explain it, Madam Chairman of the insignia committee. It is very easy to explain.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. The fact of the business is, if you must know, I think that the feeling of the Board was that Miss Dutcher had broken her contract entirely, and they did not feel that they could settle the contract or anything of the kind, but they felt obliged, after December 6th, to carry out your orders up to this date. I think there are state regents here who can say whether this contract was broken, whether they sent and purchased these pins without any contract, and even if there was a contract whether it was carried out. I think there are many members of the Board here who can explain this whole thing. You have all received, at different times, explanations why this has not been done. They did not wish to make any contract, for they felt that they were not empowered to do it under the circumstances, but with legal advice, they were told to make the contract from December 6th until you could take it into your own hands and do what you chose with it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Hatcher. The parliamentarian misunderstood. Mrs. Hatcher's remarks were merely upon the acceptance of this report of the committee. Proceed, Mrs. Hatcher.

Mrs. HATCHER. As I said before, I am opposed to the recognition pin, first, last and always. As you know, there was a misunderstanding in the congress last year, caused by the acceptance of two contracts, and Miss Dutcher was informed about the misunderstanding. She was told that her pin was not to be sold; but the pin was sold. Therefore, I consider that there was a decided infringement on the part of Miss Dutcher. In some cases there was no proper signature authorizing ladies to buy the pins, and Miss Dutcher was told distinctly that the state regents must sign the permits. We know that pins were bought without the knowledge of the state regent. That may, of course, have been an oversight, and still the fact remains that it was done. I claim that there was such a decided infringement on the part of Miss Dutcher and her contract that this congress should take the matter very

seriously under consideration before renewing her contract to-day. We have been threatened repeatedly with lawsuits and have been told that we would be sued, collectively and individually. I was informed yesterday that I would be brought into court and would have to state that I had permitted Caldwell's representative to appear on the floor two years ago when the contract was being discussed. I am perfectly willing and ready to go into any court in the United States and be questioned by any judge or any lawyer on this subject. I as chairman of the house committee was responsible for everybody on this floor, but I did not know that Messrs. Caldwell's representative was in the house. Therefore I will be happy to go into any court and state this fact. Such things are not pleasant. The Board is not brought into such notoriety by other people with whom we have business dealings, and we have been very much annoyed by this affair.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes order in the house.

Mrs. HATCHER. I think it is time that the matter should be settled once and forever. If, notwithstanding the facts to which I have referred, the congress should vote in favor of this recognition pin, it is absolutely necessary that the congress direct and demand that the registrar general shall sign every permit which goes out for it. Otherwise, the country will be flooded with these pins, which will be worn by women who are not members of the organization. The pin is not a credit to the organization, and therefore I hope it will be eliminated forever by the congress. [Applause.]

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I should like to answer the question that was asked a few moments ago in regard to the bar.

Miss HETZEL. Shall I answer it?

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I would like to have you answer it. It was your resolution, you know.

Miss HETZEL. Madam President, with regard to what the lady said relative to the difference in the price of the bars formerly and the bars that are issued now, I wish to say that the bars that are issued now are official; they are issued by the registrar general. They are so made that they shall be distinctive. They are like no other bar in the world. Every one who sees them will know that each one of them represents

an ancestor. Formerly they were not recognized by the society, and it does cost more to make them, because they are different in shape and more expensive for that reason. I think that the Daughters of the American Revolution should wish to have their bars distinctive and recognized as official, and will prefer them so.

Mrs. DRAPER. I rise to a question of privilege. As Mrs. Key, formerly Miss Dutcher, is a Daughter of the American Revolution in good standing, I request through the courtesy of this house that she be allowed to appear and listen to the discussion. Statements have been made that it seems to me every Daughter in this house would wish to hear if they were made about her. [Applause.]

Mrs. STOCKING. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If the Chair hears no objection, it is so ordered, that Mrs. Key, formerly Miss Dutcher, be admitted to one of the boxes during the transaction of this business. The Chair hears no objection and it is so ordered. The Chair wishes the state regents to speak upon the subject of this pin, in order that it may be fully understood. The Chair recognizes the state regent of California.

Mrs. MORGAN. A question of information. Is not Miss Dutcher entitled to the floor? Could she not at any time have come to a box?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Unless she is a delegate, she is not entitled to the floor. No one is entitled to be on the floor except members of the congress.

Mrs. MORGAN. When these statements are made in regard to her, I thought so.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. She may come and hear them in the box.

Mrs. STOCKING. Is there no way by which we can give her permission to speak? She alone understands her own case. No one understands it as she does.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair does not understand that any one speaks upon matters of business to the congress unless the congress votes it so, and I do not know whether they have the right to vote it so or not.

Mrs. STOCKING. That is what I wish to know.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. By unanimous consent, however, the Chair says that she may be allowed to speak.

Mrs. STOCKING. I move that she be allowed to speak.

Mrs. MORGAN. I also move that she be allowed to speak, and that she be admitted to the floor for that purpose.

Numerously seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that Mrs. Key be allowed to address the congress.

SEVERAL MEMBERS. No.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All those in favor of this motion will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" have it. The Chair would like to see it unanimous. It is not, however, necessary, the parliamentarian assures me.

Mrs. MORGAN. I beg this congress will hear her. It is only right. She is a Daughter of the American Revolution and she is on trial. [Great applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We hear Miss Dutcher because she is a member of the National Society, not because she is making us a pin. She is not a member of the congress, but a member of the National Society, and therefore the congress has kindly granted her this privilege of appearing. We will limit her time as we do that of any other speaker.

Mrs. SWIFT. I believe I have been called upon to speak. I would like to speak for California. I thought I was served with notice last spring, or some time ago before the summer, that the state regents were to sign every permit for the pin, and I have been signing permits for that pin in California, whenever I was asked to do so by the chapters, all summer long, until I got notice from the Board, which I believe was dated the 6th of December, that Miss Dutcher had not carried out her contract, and I was to sign no more permits for that pin. Since that time there have been no permits signed, but up to that time I supposed that I had been signing the permits by permission of the National Board. Now, if we have been doing it without the permission of the National Board, it certainly has been under a misapprehension. I was here two years ago when Miss Dutcher's resolution, I think it was on my own motion, was acted on favorably. The next year it was passed. I was not here last year and the first thing I

knew, I had a notice that it had been passed, and that the state regents were to sign the permits for the pin.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That was at the time when the president general had signed the contract with Miss Dutcher, the 6th of December being the first convenient time after the close of the Tenth Continental Congress, the legal time when the president general could sign the contract with Miss Dutcher. Therefore it was made to continue until this day, so that the Eleventh Continental Congress could have its pleasure with the contract. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Dennis Eagan, of Florida.

Mrs. EAGAN. Madam President and ladies, I simply want to say that I know there is not a pin in Florida that has not been signed for by the state regent. [Applause.]

Mrs. FOWLER. Madam President and ladies, I have also signed for all the recognition pins in Indiana, and I have sent quite a number through the secretary. Since coming here, I believe I have signed for two, the persons telling me that Miss Dutcher's contract did not expire until to-day. I am quite sure they have all been signed for by the state regent. [Applause.]

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I believe that is not the question. We know the state regents have been signing them all summer. It was a misapprehension—I have been signing them—but I know that I was afraid that Miss Dutcher would get into trouble because we had the same experience in the World's exposition, exactly. I said, "Don't deliver any of these until you get the contract, and then it will be all right. You get as many orders as you can, and the minute we sign the contract, deliver your pins, get your money and you will have done nothing illegal or broken any contract." That was my advice to Miss Dutcher.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Park.

Mrs. PARK. I yield to Mrs. Fowler.

Mrs. FOWLER. I merely said what I did because some one stated they were afraid pins were worn that were not signed for by the state regents. I merely wanted to say that that is not the case in Indiana.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to state that the

word was sent out when finally the Board discovered that pins were being sold without the contract being signed by the president general of your society. The Board having discovered that, sent out word that there was no contract existing, nor could there be any in existence until the 6th of December, 1901. The Chair wishes that distinctly understood, that this was the position of the Board, after they had learned these pins were being sold without a contract. Mrs. Park, of Georgia, is recognized.

Mrs. PARK. Madam President General and members of the Eleventh Continental Congress, the state regent of Georgia signed a number of these applications very gladly because she believed she was doing a perfectly legal and constitutional thing, and because there was great rejoicing in Georgia getting this recognition pin among our Daughters who cannot afford to pay for the other insignia. I hope that some way will be devised by which this whole matter can be settled equitably and this recognition pin be retained. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair desires to say that you are discussing the report of the chairman of the insignia committee, whether you are in favor of accepting it or not. That is what you should be discussing.

Mrs. McLEAN. I do not think the situation is entirely clear in this way. In case this contract should be renewed, does it legally interfere with the other contract or not? We were not informed of any complication at the last congress and if it makes a complication, we should be informed of it now before we vote.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will call upon the chairman of the insignia committee to answer the question of Mrs. McLean.

Mrs. SWIFT. I rise to a question of information. Have we a contract now with Caldwell & Co. for the button—I do not mean the insignia, but for the recognition pin. Have we a contract now with Caldwell for that?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Not with Caldwell; Caldwell has the insignia of our society, and they have a little stick pin which is called the rosette. Do you mean the rosette?

Mrs. SWIFT. Miss Dutcher's pin replaces the rosette.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. They still sell the rosette.

Mrs. SWIFT. Have we a contract for the rosette as well as well as for the other?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The contract will be read to you in a few moments.

Mrs. STOCKING. I rise to a point of information. When the Ninth Continental Congress annulled Caldwell's contract, why didn't it take effect until December? The AMERICAN MONTHLY shows that the Ninth Continental Congress annulled Caldwell's contract, or gave notice that it would be annulled.

Mrs. MORGAN. If I remember correctly, the chairman of the insignia committee announced that we must positively take a vote during that congress and decide; that the next day or a few days thereafter Caldwell's contract expired, and we could then give it to Miss Dutcher.

Mrs. STOCKING. There was a vote on it and it was passed.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The chairman of the insignia committee will be glad to answer all your questions. The contract will now be read to you. However, the question is upon the acceptance of the report of the insignia committee. The Chair wishes to know if you are ready to accept that report. Are you ready?

(Cries of "Yes.")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Did you have any recommendations?

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I did not.

Mrs. DRAPER. There were statements in that report which it is necessary to discuss before we decide whether we can accept the report or not. One of the statements made in that report was in regard to the date of the annulment of the contract with Caldwell.

Mrs. WILES. May I ask whether Mrs. Key heard that report? It referred to her actions and I do not know whether she was in the house and heard that report or not.

Mrs. KEY. I did not.

Mrs. WILES. It seems to me that if she did not hear it, it should not be accepted without giving her a chance to hear it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair desires all formality to be observed in this congress. Any remark made in this body

must be addressed to the Chair, and the person making it must receive permission to speak. The Chair insists upon all the formalities being observed. [Applause.]

Mrs. KEY. Madam President, I beg your pardon.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The pardon is very freely granted, Madam.

Mrs. WILES. I had the floor; do I understand you to say that I was out of order?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I was not addressing you, Madam. The congress is waiting to hear the contract.

Mrs. WILES. I did not hear my question answered. I did not hear what was said while I was speaking. It seems to me unfair that this report should be accepted by the house since it refers to Mrs. Key's action, and go into the magazine as accepted by this house, without Mrs. Key having an opportunity to hear it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is the opinion of the Chair that this report is made to the Eleventh Continental Congress, subject to *their* approval and *their* acceptance. [Applause.] The Chair recognizes Mrs. Swift.

Mrs. SWIFT. Madam President, I was going to ask if there was any objection to taking the time to read the report, or that portion of the report which affects the interest of Mrs. Key.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If the house so desires, the Chair will allow it, of course.

Mrs. SWIFT. All we want to do is to be perfectly fair, Madam President General; that is all.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair desires that you should be fair, and that all should be fair. Make your motion. There is no motion, but if the Chair hears no objection, she will allow that report of the chairman of the insignia committee to be re-read, and if the chairman is too much fatigued to read it herself, it will be read by the official reader.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Thank you.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Would you prefer to have it read by the official reader?

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Yes.

Mrs. SWIFT. I meant the part that referred to Mrs. Key, not the rest of it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The regent from the state of California says she only referred to that part of the report which refers to Mrs. Key.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I think I could find that more quickly perhaps than the reader.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Kindly find it, then, if you please.

Mrs. SWIFT. And the contract, too. Please have that read also.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Do you want the long resolution of last year?

Mrs. SWIFT. No; but the contract.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. The contract?

Mrs. SWIFT. The contract with Miss Dutcher.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I understand that you want the contract with Miss Dutcher, the whole thing.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I think it was the request of the house that this report of the chairman of the committee upon the insignia should be read, so that Mrs. Key might hear it. Will you pause a moment and allow it to be read and then read your further remarks.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Read the report.

READER:

Madam President and Delegates to the Eleventh Continental Congress: In giving a resume of conditions which have materialized regarding the "Insignia" of this society during the past year, it will be necessary to go back to the closing days of the Tenth Continental Congress and review the action taken by that body. Miss Dutcher, of Nebraska, brought before the congress what she termed a 'recognition pin,' and invoked that body to pass a resolution to this effect, which was carried:

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Mrs. KEY. Madam President, may I state to you and to the congress, that I consider that a very fair report, indeed. It contains the facts in the case, but it is my impression that the officers of the society have been hampered by Caldwell & Co. I was present at the Ninth Congress, when the Ninth Congress ordered the contract with Caldwell & Co. annulled, and Mr. VanRoden came to me at the close of the congress and expressed his regret to me that the congress had ordered his contract annulled to take effect one year later, and I was not the only member to whom he expressed his regret. He was a poor agent, indeed, if he was here and knew that his contract was to be annulled a year later and did not report that fact to his house. Therefore, I do not understand how his contract could be carried on ten months after this body of women, assembled from every part of the country, to consider these matters, had ordered it annulled. I wish to say further, that I have never sold a pin without permission. Every member is certified to. I can furnish a list showing every member in this country that has a recognition pin. I will say, further, that it has been a very great task to get the names of the state regents, many of them being ill or absent, or traveling abroad,

and I have on my books at the present time a list of many state regents whose endorsement I have not been able to get because of their absence or illness, and consequently the pins have not been delivered. May I inquire if this house will find out or learn why it was that Caldwell should claim a contract for ten months after he knew that it had expired and involve the society and our president general and the officers who have tried so hard to keep things right, in so much difficulty? Why is it that he should make such claims and make them so much trouble? It is far from my intention to cause difficulty of any kind. I thank the house. [Applause.]

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Madam President, I hope the ladies understand that we were under contract to give notice one year in advance to Mr. Caldwell. Because an agent of his happened to be in the house and heard it, that did not mean that we gave the official notice. We had to give the official notice, or else we were liable. Contract laws are very strict. There was a great misunderstanding. I know that Miss Dutcher was led by her attorney to believe that she was right, but we had the best advice that we could get in the city, and we were told that we were right, and we could not take any other course; that we must give Caldwell a written notice one year before the annulment of the contract according to the terms of the contract. That had to be done, and then his contract ended December 6, 1901.

Mrs. STOCKING. Why were you ten months giving the notice?

Miss DESHA. I think we ought to know the facts of this case from the beginning.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair does not hear you and requests that you come to the platform.

Miss DESHA. Madam President, the question is constantly asked why Caldwell's contract is dated the 6th of December instead of directly after the adjournment of the congress in which it was voted upon, and it is a reflection on the recording secretary general, and a reflection upon Caldwell unless it is explained. After that congress, all the minutes of the congress and all the resolutions of the congress, and everything that had any connection with that congress were taken out of

the hands of the recording secretary general and put in the hands of a committee, and the recording secretary general was not a member of that committee. When these papers were brought back to the office, the recording secretary general refused to touch them, for she did not know anything about what had been done with them, and she did not notify Caldwell because she did not unroll those papers to find anything about them, and she could not. When Mrs. Roberts, who was chairman of the committee, returned from Europe in October, she found that Caldwell had not been notified. When she came to the November Board, she was authorized to notify Caldwell and she did notify him on the 6th of December, 1900. Caldwell's lawyer said that he received official notification on the 6th of December, and that Mr. VanRoden being in the house, simply a representative here to sell the pin, was not the person to carry word back from a great organization like this to the firm. It should have gone through the recording secretary general or the chairman of the committee. That is the whole truth of the matter. When Miss Dutcher's amendment, which was an amendment to the constitution according to law, was adopted here, and when she rose to ask the chairman if she was protected, the chairman said, "Certainly, Miss Dutcher; your rights are protected." When the congress was over, she was informed that it was an infringement of Mr. Caldwell's contract and could not be settled until December, and that the Board of Management had taken it in hand and she thought that the authority of the congress was higher than anything else, and that the state regents had a right to sign, and she sold those pins, she says, always with the signature of the state regents as authority for so doing, and always to Daughters, and I didn't see any reason in the world why she should not furnish a list of the ladies to whom she sold them. In the future, have the registrar general sign for them. Make arrangements to have her pin protected, and have that pin given to her without any more trouble. [Great applause.]

Mrs. ROOME. I desire information from the state regent of the District of Columbia.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will you answer the question, Mrs. Lockwood?

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. You mean the chairman of the insignia committee. [Laughter.]

Mrs. ROOME. I know you are the chairman of the insignia committee, but it is as state regent of the District of Columbia that I wish to ask of you. There is one member of my chapter, I cannot recall her name now, who has bought one of those recognition pins. Was that signed for by my state regent?

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I do not know who she is.

Mrs. ROOME. Was any member of the Martha Washington Chapter given a permit by the state regent to purchase one of these pins?

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I should have to think that over, when I am not as tired as I am now, to remember all that I have signed for.

Mrs. ROOME. You have signed some?

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Yes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair rules this out of order. It is too personal.

Mrs. BARKER. I should like to know why we pay \$6.25 for the Caldwell pin, engraved with the national number. The \$5.75 does not give us the pin with the national number. We pay \$6.25 with it, as we paid \$8 under the old contract.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Can you give an answer to this inquiry? Have you any idea about it?

Miss DESHA. Shall I do it for you.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Yes; and if you do not do it right, I will correct you. [Laughter]

Miss DESHA. Madam President, I will answer that question. If you will read the agreements that we accepted at that time, you will see that the price of the pin was \$5.75 without engraving and in a paper box. That is the contract that we accepted here. If you will look on various pages of the magazine—I have them here but will not take your time to read them—you will see that was the agreement we accepted and it was understood that that price was to be without engraving and in a paper box.

Mrs. BARKER. Mrs. Lockwood—

Mrs. STOCKING. I was going to say that if the report could be accepted—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The other lady has the floor. She has been recognized.

Mrs. BARKER. It speaks of the pin as being engraved with the national number for \$5.75.

Mrs. HATCHER. I have been requested by members of the committee to speak about that.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Come to the platform, please.

Mrs. HATCHER. Madam President, I am not a member of the committee on insignia, but I have been requested by a member of the committee to say that although Caldwell's contract states that the pin shall be \$5.75, and the engraving fifty cents extra—I am not well qualified to speak about that, because I do not know whether the contract is signed, or not—but this is what is desired: that Caldwell & Co. be told that if the contract is accepted it shall be without the fifty cents extra, and that the pin shall cost \$5.75 *engraved*.

Mrs. SWIFT. That has nothing to do with this question?

Mrs. STOCKING. That is anticipating.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Madam President, in answer to that I will say that the agreement that Mrs. Roberts read here last February, if you will read it in the minutes, shows that that is inserted "without the engraving and the number; but I wish to say that in drawing up this contract, by some oversight that was left out of it and this contract says nothing about their charging fifty cents for the engraving. I have been to the agent and told him that complaints had come before us that there were charges of fifty cents, and that it made quite a difference. I supposed, from having read the minutes of our proceedings of last year, that our contract called for it, but I brought it up before the Board and went over the contract word for word and there was not a word of that kind in it. Our contract does not say anything about that. It just says it shall be \$5.75, and does not say a word about the engraving. Of course we understand what they expected. Now, I think I can vouch here that before this congress adjourns we can have that contract filled out, and I think Mr. VanRoden will

take the responsibility for it that this contract will be filled out so as to cover that point satisfactorily.

Mrs. SWIFT. May I be recognized for one moment It seems to me the trouble has been and is now with the congress. We have not done our duty, that is all.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. That is right. [Laughter.]

Mrs. SWIFT. And it seems to me only fair that Miss Dutcher shall be protected in some way, and the only way we can protect her now is to renew her contract for the coming year, and if it is our fault we must pay for it in some way; that is the only way to do, to protect the woman to whom we have agreed to give the contract.

Mrs. BARKER. Our chapter has just received a package of Mr. Caldwell's new books, saying that the badge will be \$5.75, with fifty cents extra for engraving. We were assured that they were their new books, just gotten out. He sent us over a dozen.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, are you ready to accept the report of the chairman of the insignia committee? Are you ready to vote on the motion to accept the report?

(Cries of "Question!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Did any one call for the question?

(Cries of "Question!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of accepting this report of the chairman of the insignia committee will express it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" have it and the report is accepted. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Stocking.

Mrs. STOCKING. I wish to make a motion. Ladies of the Continental Congress, I move that our entire contract with J. E. Caldwell & Co. be annulled one year from to-day. We can, by giving a year's notice at any time annul that contract.

Mrs. ROOME. That is not the meaning of it.

Mrs. STOCKING. He has had it ten months more than he should have had it, and he has sold the pins for more than he should have sold them for, and this only asks to have his contract annulled one year from to-day. Is that illegal?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. In the opinion of the Chair, you have a misunderstanding about it.

Mrs. STOCKING. Is it not true that by giving a year's notice at any time we can annul the contract.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. But the ten months was perfectly legal, as he had received no legal notice of the annulment of the contract.

Mrs. STOCKING. Let us waive that. I move it be annulled one year from to-day.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that our contract with J. E. Caldwell & Co. be annulled one year from to-day. It is open for discussion.

Mrs. MORGAN. A question for information. That annuls our contract with him for the insignia, and the rosette?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I suppose it takes it all.

Mrs. MORGAN. And our stationery and everything?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It takes in everything, of course.

Mrs. STOCKING. I wish to add to that motion that the recording secretary general be instructed to notify him accordingly.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You are anticipating, Madam. This is open now for discussion.

Mrs. STOCKING. May I speak first to my motion? Two days ago a motion was made in this house and passed overwhelmingly against the continuance in office of the same persons. Why should not this spirit be carried out in this case? Caldwell has had this contract for providing us with insignia, with bars, ribbons, etc., ever since the society was organized. It seems to me it is time that some one else should have a chance. Last year a Washington jeweler put in a bid for this contract at a much lower price than Caldwell's. The only result of which was that the Washington bidder, Mr. Rieman, was informed that the society did not see its way clear to accepting his bid. He also received an apology for the fact that before the bids were opened formally in the presence of the committee, his bid had been accidentally opened in some way. That bid was sealed from top to bottom. Caldwell was enabled to make his bid so near that of Mr. Rieman, that with the prestige he had with the society, he secured the contract again. Mr. Rieman, remember, also promised to protect our insignia. Cald-

well's bid for the pin was some seventy-five cents higher than that of the other gentleman, who agreed to make just as good a pin in every way as Caldwell, to protect our insignia, to make the pin for \$5 net, or \$6 and turn \$1 over to the society for every pin. If Caldwell's new contract had begun when the old one should have expired, at the close of the Tenth Congress, for the Ninth Congress did annul his contract, although they failed to give him notice, we would still have lost a thousand dollars by not taking Mr. Rieman's bid. Of course the loss is more than double that now. Mr. Rieman naturally felt very much hurt at the manner in which he was treated. He felt that he was not justly treated, that his bid was not even read at the final consideration of the matter, and he probably would not put in a bid again, but his wife, who is a Daughter of the Revolution, wants to put in a bid whenever there is an opportunity to do so. Before she became a Daughter of the Revolution, and since that time, she has given her services for the benefit of various entertainments that we have had for the benefit of Continental Hall. She has a very fine soprano voice. She sang for us yesterday morning, I believe it was, or the day before yesterday—

(Cries of "Out of order.")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes the speaker to know that she is addressing the Daughters of the American Revolution, a different organization from the Daughters of the Revolution.

Mrs. STOCKING. I do not wish to be out of order. I beg pardon, I meant the Daughters of the American Revolution. Well I only wish to add that I do not see why, instead of favoring our own people, we should give this contract to men who are wealthy, who do not need it, probably, so much as our own Daughters, and why Caldwell should have a perpetual lien upon us for the making of these pins, and for the rest of the contract.

Mrs. STRANAHAN. Are the dies for the insignia and all the dies owned by this society?

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. No; they are not. It cost Caldwell & Co. \$700 to get those dies, and we were at no expense in the matter.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The letters patent belong to the society, however. The Chair recognizes Miss Harvey, of Pennsylvania, if her wish is to present new business.

Miss HARVEY. I wish to take my resolution from the table.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Is it on this?

Miss HARVEY. It has nothing to do with this question.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I beg pardon; Mrs. Stocking's motion is before the house. Was that motion seconded?

Mrs. STOCKING. It was.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you wish to discuss it any further? (Cries of "No!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you fully understand what it means. She wishes to annul this contract of Caldwell & Co. one year from this date. It is now open for discussion, if you wish to speak upon it.

Mrs. MURPHY. Would it be just as well if we were to wait until that date arrives to see how things go on, before we annul the contract?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have to give a year's notice.

Mrs. MURPHY. Wouldn't it be very inconvenient for the society to annul the contract, and make all these changes?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is for the congress to decide.

Mrs. SWIFT. Is it necessary to annul Mr. Caldwell's contract to have a recognition pin?

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. No; it is not.

Mrs. SWIFT. Then why annul his contract?

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I do not know.

Mrs. STOCKING. I have an interest in that matter.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Those in favor of this motion will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "noes" have it and the motion is lost.

Mrs. FOWLER. Is it time now for new business?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Swift's motion on the same topic is in order. Read it.

READER. Mrs. Swift, a motion sent by you has just been handed to me. Do you wish it read?

Mrs. SWIFT. Yes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Read the motion.

READER. "I move that the contract made with Miss Ellenore

Dutcher, of Nebraska, who originated, named and presented for approval the recognition pin for informal wear, be continued with Mrs. Ellenore Dutcher Key, and is not to be annulled except upon one year's notice by a Continental Congress, and that each applicant for a pin shall be endorsed by her state regent, until Saturday night, February 22, 1902, after which time, permits for the recognition pin shall be issued by the registrar general."

Numerously seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Swift has the floor first. Do you wish to speak to your motion, Mrs. Swift?

Mrs. SWIFT. No, I do not wish to speak to it. I think I have said all that is necessary.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is open for discussion. Does any one wish to speak on the opposite side?

Miss LATHROP. I want to ask a question. If we renew the contract with Mrs. Key, and also with Caldwell & Co., and Mrs. Key can protect her pin, or the design of her pin, will Caldwell recognize her as a maker of it in his contract and prosecute all others except Mrs. Key? Do I make myself understood?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You make yourself very clear. The present arrangement with Mr. Caldwell does not include any protection of Mrs. Key's pin. Mrs. Key must protect her own pin.

Miss LATHROP. That is what I meant. If she can protect it, then in our new contract with Caldwell, can she be recognized as the maker of that pin?

Mrs. KEY. Madam President, may I say to you and to the Daughters of the American Revolution here, that my contract is exclusively for the recognition pin, and nothing else, and it is a separate and distinct contract from Caldwell's contract. I do not think there is anything in Mr. Caldwell's contract that requires him to protect my pin. But my contract binds me to protect it myself and I shall be very happy to do so. I own the dies that make it, and if any member of the society should ever hear of any one else making the pin, or if I ever learn of it, I shall take legal steps at once to prevent it, but there is no

occasion for any concern in any way about the protection of the patent. I will do that. Thank you.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Miss Lathrop, is that an answer to your question?

MISS LATHROP. Not fully, I think. It answers Mrs. Key's part, but not the part regarding our new contract with Caldwell. If Caldwell will recognize Mrs. Key's pin,—as I understand it, he does not, and he considers her making of that an infringement. Am I correct?

MRS. DESHA. Madam President. I went to the patent office a few weeks ago to see what the condition of things was in regard to this pin, and they said there that it was not a question of infringement, but that it was a question of contract, and as both of them were authorized by this society, that we could inform Caldwell that we did not consider Mrs. Key's pin, the recognition pin, an infringement, and therefore he would not prosecute. [Applause.]

MISS LATHROP. Thank you.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Does that answer your question?

MISS LATHROP. Fully; I think; thank you.

MRS. MANN. Madam President—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. On which side do you wish to speak?

MRS. MANN. I wish to ask a question. When will it be possible for this society to receive new bids and new contracts from any firm? I do not understand just when the contract of Caldwell expires.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Contracts and bids from dealers, do you mean?

MRS. MANN. Yes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We made our contract with Caldwell & Co. upon the sixth of December, and it was for one year from that date.

MRS. ROOME. That is what I thought.

MRS. MANN. One year from that date?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Our contract was made with J. E. Caldwell & Co. upon the 6th of December, and it holds for one year from that date.

MRS. HOWARD. It holds for a year after we give him notice of the annulment of it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Until we give him a year's notice.

Mrs. BURROWS. I thought our contract was perpetual, until we chose to change it by giving one year's notice.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We have to give one year's notice, it is true.

Mrs. BURROWS. Our contract does not cease until we give him one year's notice.

Mrs. MORGAN. Will Caldwell & Co. then be allowed to continue to charge fifty cents extra for engraving and to put this insignia in a small paper or pasteboard box, without protest from this congress?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The chairman of the insignia committee has just gone to see the agent of J. E. Caldwell & Co., and when she returns she can answer that question. Is there any further question?

Mrs. MORGAN. And he also charges expressage, and it is suggested that there are other things that he has been doing. He charges for engraving, for expressage, and sends us an an inferior box. I was one who voted last year with the understanding that we were to get our insignia at \$5.75, just as we get it now, or have been getting it in the past.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The chairman of the insignia committee will return presently, and answer your questions.

Mrs. PARK. While we are waiting for the chairman of the insignia committee, may I rise to a question of personal privilege and ask the courtesy of the house in offering an amendment which I did not have the time to offer this morning, as I was on a special committee?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will permit the state regent of Georgia to offer it presently. We have now a motion before the house. Read that motion. The Chair thinks it has been discussed sufficiently, unless you want to discuss it still more, when she will be glad to accord you that privilege, but if you do discuss it, she wishes you to do it promptly.

READER. "I move that the contract made with Miss Ellenore Dutcher, of Nebraska, who originated, named and presented for approval the recognition pin for informal wear, be continued with Mrs. Ellenore Dutcher Key, and is not to be annulled except upon one year's notice by a Continental Congress, and

that each applicant for a pin shall be endorsed by her state regent until Saturday night, February 22, 1902, after which time permits for the recognition pin shall be issued by the registrar general. Mrs. Swift."

(Cries of "Question!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are you ready for the question? All in favor of this motion will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" have it and it is so ordered. [Great applause.] The chairman of the insignia committee is recognized. Dispense with applause, please.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I wish to state that I have the contract of Caldwell here, where it is written that no further charges will be made for numbers or names engraved. The contract is filled in and that settles it. You will pay but \$5.75.

Mrs. MORGAN. There are two other questions, about expressage and inferior boxes. He has sent inferior boxes and charged expressage.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The chairman of the insignia committee states that they have never paid the expressage. Persons receiving the articles have always paid their own expressage.

Mrs. BRUSH. Madam President—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What subject do you wish to speak upon?

Mrs. BRUSH. I have a proposed amendment to the constitution.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A little later. The Chair recognizes Miss Harvey.

Miss HARVEY. Madam President, I move that my resolution be taken from the table, the resolution offered yesterday—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What was the resolution? In reference to "Real Daughters?"

Miss HARVEY. Yes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Have you a second to that?

Miss DESHA. I second that, Madam President.

Miss HETZEL. I second it also.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that Miss Harvey's resolution in reference to "Real Daughters"

be taken from the table. Have you that written out, and have you your second?

Miss HARVEY. Yes; Miss Desha has seconded it, and Miss Hetzel has seconded it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Those in favor of this resolution to take from the table Miss Harvey's resolution in reference to "Real Daughters," will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The motion seems to be lost.

Miss HARVEY. Division.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Division has been called for.

Mrs. MORGAN. I do not think the question is understood. What was laid on the table?

Mrs. FOWLER. I do not think so, either.

Miss HARVEY. May I explain?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Write your motion out in full and hand it to the reader.

Miss HARVEY. Miss Desha has it right there.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Miss Desha has permission to have it read.

READER. "Whereas a number of daughters of Revolutionary heroes, otherwise known as "Real Daughters," have had their names considered in chapters, have been recognized by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, and have been mentioned in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, who died without being formally accepted as members of the National Society, thereby causing a loss to the society of a number of valuable records and whereas,"—that is scratched out, so I will skip—"Resolved that such "Real Daughters are hereby considered and admitted to membership in the National Society, when their names and records may be properly filed, provided that their records are approved as in all cases; and be it further resolved, that their membership shall date from this congress"—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests order during the reading of this resolution. You are about to vote upon it and should do so knowingly.

READER. "And their names be placed in the supplementary list of 'Real Daughters.' And be it further resolved, that,

the 'Real Daughters,' particularly meant in this resolution are as follows." And then quite a list of names is given.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion is to take this resolution from the table, which brings it before you again for consideration. If you desire to do so, vote "aye" on taking it from the table. All those in favor of taking this resolution from the table, signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, no." The "noes" seem to have it. (After a pause.) The "noes" have it and the motion is lost.

Mrs. AMMON. A question of information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Park of Georgia, is recognized.

Mrs. AMMON. A question of information, in regard to a resolution passed this afternoon.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What was the resolution?

Mrs. AMMON. Allowing the business manager of the magazine one hundred dollars. Is it in order to pass a resolution ordering the treasurer general to pay that, by the ordering of this congress?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is the impression of the Chair that it was so ordered. I do not know. The recording secretary general will say whether it was ordered that the congress should direct the treasurer general to pay \$100 to the editor of the genealogical department of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Mrs. HOWARD. I understand the treasurer general has not been instructed to pay it. It was moved that it be appropriated.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Thank you; it shall be attended to. If it is not carried out by the congress, of course it is the duty of the Board of Management to carry out any of the orderings of the congress. The state regent of Georgia is recognized. Is it an amendment?

Mrs. PARK. To amend article IV, section 1, paragraph 2, by adding before the last sentence of such paragraph the words: "and only one vice-president general from any state shall be nominated at the same congress"—[applause]—"and said candidate shall be the choice of the majority of the delegates of her state in attendance upon the Continental Congress." [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This is to be referred to the next congress. No expression of opinion is desired or allowable at this congress.

Mrs. PARK. I wish to give the names of the states. Signed by the state regents of California, Delaware, New Jersey, Vermont, Connecticut, Indiana, Tennessee, Iowa, Alabama, Florida, Maryland, New York and the vice-regent of Massachusetts, vice-president general from South Carolina. [Applause.]

Miss FRAZER. Pennsylvania desires to be added to that list.

Mrs. FOWLER. Is my motion in order?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Bring it up, if it is new business. If it is unfinished business, it will come a little later.

Mrs. FOWLER. It is a motion in regard to the site.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I fancy that is unfinished business—no, it is new business, and you can present it.

Mrs. FOWLER. Madam President, and ladies of the congress—

Mrs. LYONS. The state regent of Kentucky desires to be added to that list.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The state regent of Kentucky desires to be added to that list. The Chair will ask you to go to the state regent who presented the amendment and give your names later. We will now listen to the new business.

Mrs. FOWLER. Madam President, and ladies. I move that before this congress adjourns, the committee on Continental Hall site, be empowered to purchase a site.

Miss MILLER. I second that motion.

Mrs. EAGAN. I second that motion.

Mrs. LIPPITT. Are they not already empowered to do so?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Kindly give your resolution to the reader and have it read. Is there a second?

Miss Miller and others seconded it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Read the motion.

READER. "I move that before this congress adjourns, the committee on Continental Hall site be empowered to purchase a site."

Mrs. FOWLER. There are so many reasons, I will only give the one I consider very important. In the states far removed from Washington, where they are not as enthusiastic about

Continental Hall as in nearer states, if we can go home and tell them the site has been purchased, it will add a great deal to the enthusiasm. [Applause.] There will be more interest to raise money and send it here for Continental Hall next year.

MISS BATCHELLER. Can I say anything in addition to Mrs. Fowler's remarks?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Certainly; it is open for discussion. Have you something on the other side, or the affirmative?

MISS BATCHELLER. It is on the affirmative.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will have to wait for some one to speak on the negative side first.

Mrs. MORGAN. Madam President—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are you on the negative?

Mrs. MORGAN. Yes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will hear you.

Mrs. MORGAN. I decidedly oppose the purchase of a site at this time. I have consulted a great many business men who have been very successful, and they say we will put too much money into it, the taxes will cost an immense amount, and it will be altogether undesirable until we see our way clearly to putting up at least a large portion of our building. I believe it will be premature to buy land at this time, and hope the congress will not purchase it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This is simply authorizing the committee to buy.

Mrs. MORGAN. Is not that the same thing?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Miss Batcheller, of New Jersey, is recognized. She wishes to speak in the affirmative.

MISS BATCHELLER. I desire to state that three-fourths of the chapters of the state of New Jersey have said they will give very little more to Continental Hall until a beginning is made, and that will not be made until we purchase the land, most assuredly. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to hear some one on the opposite site.

Mrs. TERRY. A question of information. Is not the committee authorized now to purchase the site?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has the authority at present. This would be a sanction, however, from the congress.

Miss MILLER. I wanted to say something with regard to the purchase of a site.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is it on the negative or affirmative? We have just had a speech on the affirmative, and would like to have some one speak on the negative now.

Mrs. THUMMEL. I desire to say a word in the negative. At the present time the money that we have is invested in bonds largely, which give us a small interest. If we at this time purchase a site, it will take all the money we have to do it. Instead of receiving any interest, we will immediately have to begin paying taxes. It seems to me that is a very important objection. [Great applause.]

Mrs. HATCHER. We will always have to pay taxes if we own property.

Miss MILLER. Madam President, and ladies. This subject of securing a site for Continental Hall has been very freely discussed by a great many members of the committee, and with a great many of the business men in Washington, and we are assured that all of the eligible sites, those which would be desirable for our purpose, are rapidly being taken up, both by those who want to put up large apartment houses, and by those who want to put up churches, churches which are being moved from one site in Washington to another, and therefore it seems to me that if the Continental Hall committee has the chance of securing a desirable situation, they should have the authority to purchase so they can purchase on the spot; I mean, when the time comes, much more reasonably than they can if it is heralded abroad that we are going to purchase, in which case the prices would be likely to go up. [Applause.]

Mrs. ROOME. Madam President—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are you on the other side?

Mrs. ROOME. I am not exactly on either side. [Laughter.] I want to say—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I think you will have to make up your mind a little bit, and we will hear a speech fairly and squarely on the other side. [Laughter.]

Mrs. ROOME. I want a little information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ask the question.

Mrs. ROOME. I want to give a little information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will have to hear Mrs. Swift, who is on the other side.

Mrs. SWIFT. I am afraid I am opposed to this. I would like to have Miss Richards read this.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Swift, of California, has sent up something. Is it an amendment?

Mrs. SWIFT. It is on this Continental Hall.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. An amendment?

Mrs. SWIFT. I don't know whether it is or not. [Laughter.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is it a speech?

Mrs. SWIFT. No; it is not a speech.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Then hold it for the present. We want a speech from the other side.

Mrs. THOMAS. May I make an inquiry?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your inquiry?

Mrs. DRAPER. Is there any probability of the land being condemned for the purposes of the beautification of the city?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair does not fully understand you, and asks you to come to the platform.

Mrs. DRAPER. I have only a question for information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair can answer you much better if she knows what you want. Please come up to the platform.

Mrs. DRAPER. Perhaps I can find it out from some member of the congress, but a gentleman, a Son of the American Revolution, at this recess asked me if the Daughters considered that that land might not be condemned by the government, for the purposes of the beautification of the city. We are so anxious to have the site now that I did not feel it right not to make this inquiry public. I think that our president general's husband is chairman of the committee for the beautification of the city, and I therefore thought she might be able to answer the question.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The gentleman you mention is not a Daughter of the American Revolution. [Laughter.] Mrs. Crosman, of New York, is recognized.

Mrs. CROSMAN. I have lost the thread of the argument. I desire to speak most emphatically for the purchase of this site and perhaps I am out of order.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair is uncertain which side

spoke last. We will hear you, and then a speaker on the other side next.

Mrs. CROSMAN. I have not been listening enough to know. I do feel that if we buy this site, we will very soon begin the preliminary steps towards building. I have heard since I came here not vague inquiries, not hopes, not speculations, but definite, absolute promises that just so soon as the Daughters of the American Revolution have a site, and have a definite plan, money will begin to come in to us for that purpose. There have been several such promises made from old members of this society and I presume gentlemen also—gentlemen are being quoted, so I want to quote one, too. [Laughter.] I think we will not have the slightest trouble, and need have no apprehension as to the funds with which we shall build so soon as we have a site upon which to build.

Mrs. DRAPER. Madam President—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are you on the opposite side?

Mrs. DRAPER. Negative side.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Proceed.

Mrs. DRAPER. Simply because I wish to add an amendment to the resolution. Is it in order now?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes; an amendment is in order.

Mrs. DRAPER. I wish to add: "And the treasurer general be authorized to draw upon the permanent fund for that purpose, provided that at least twenty-five members of the committee shall agree upon a site to be purchased." May I speak to my amendment?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Has it been seconded?

Mrs. EAGAN. I second that.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Come to the platform and speak to it. The Chair wishes that there should be perfect quiet on the stage, as she wishes to hear all the arguments, and she thinks the Daughters of the American Revolution who are in congress assembled also desire to hear them. If the delegates upon the floor will preserve silence, we can hear the weakest voice here. It is the buzz of conversation which makes it so difficult to hear the speakers. Please pardon the interruption.

Mrs. Draper, which was made for your benefit as well as ours.

Mrs. DRAPER. Madam President, as I understand the reso-

lution which was offered, the Continental Hall committee was authorized to purchase a site. The treasurer general was not authorized to pay any money for that purpose.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Right.

Mrs. DRAPER. Therefore, this amendment seems necessary if the Continental Hall committee is really expected to do any work during the coming year. Therefore, the first part of my amendment: "And the treasurer general be authorized to draw upon the permanent fund for that purpose" will be adopted unanimously by every one who wishes the Continental Hall committee to do anything more than talk. In regard to the latter part of the amendment: "Provided that at least twenty-five members of that committee shall agree upon a site to be purchased," I think that it will appeal to the common sense of every one present, that if the committee is to expend from \$100,000 to \$110,000 on the purchase of a site, at least twenty-five out of a committee of sixty or seventy should agree on the most eligible and the most available site for which that money is to be expended.

Mrs. EAGAN. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, you have heard the amendment offered by Mrs. Draper, which has been moved and seconded. It is open for discussion.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I would second the motion. I think it is fair.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been seconded, and Mrs. Draper has spoken upon it. The Chair will listen to some one on the opposite side.

Mrs. LIPPITT. Madam President—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are you on the opposite side?

Mrs. LIPPITT. I wanted to ask some questions, first, so we can tell how to vote.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We would like to hear the questions.

Mrs. LIPPITT. I would like to ask, Madam President, has the Continental Hall committee been appointed for next year?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Continental Hall committee, the Chair thinks, was appointed at the beginning of her term, to continue through the whole of her term.

Mrs. DRAPER. I beg pardon; but as a member of that com-

mittee who hopes to be appointed on it next year, I know that the president general alone has the privilege of appointing me if she wishes. [Laughter.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair thought it was for the whole of her term.

Mrs. DRAPER. It goes from congress to congress.

Miss DESHA. Through your term?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair understood that. There seem to be divergent opinions on the subject. The Chair will instruct the parliamentarian to look into the constitution on that question.

Mrs. BURROWS. You can simply notify the members of the committee that they are reappointed. [Laughter.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Thanks for the suggestion. [Laughter.]

Mrs. LIPPITT. One more question.

Miss DESHA. The same committee stands, with the additions you choose to make to it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That question does not have to be settled now. It makes no difference about it. But we will discuss the subject before us.

Mrs. LIPPITT. One more question. I understood—perhaps I was wrong—that the resolution, or the motion said, that the site committee be empowered to purchase.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I think there has been a mistake, and that the lady intended to say the Continental Hall committee. The Chair intended to call the attention of the mover of the resolution to the matter, but it escaped her. I think Mrs. Fowler, of Indiana, may have meant to say the Continental Hall committee is empowered to purchase.

Mrs. ROOME. I wish to say that I have been informed that it will be—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are you on the negative of this amendment of Mrs. Draper?

Mrs. ROOME. She said she was on the negative. [Laughter.]

Miss HETZEL. Mrs. Richards was on the negative.

Mrs. DRAPER. Of course any one who wishes to make an amendment to a motion is on the negative side of the motion

before it is amended. That is why I had the privilege of presenting the amendment. I was not in favor of the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are you on the negative or affirmative?

Mrs. ROOME. Affirmative.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If you are on the affirmative side of Mrs. Draper's amendment, you have a right to speak now.

Mrs. VERPLANCK. May we have the original motion read, with the words "Continental Hall committee" inserted instead of "site committee." I think that will make a very great difference.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It makes a very great difference. If the Chair hears no objection to this request that we may hear the resolution read, which says "authorize the site committee to purchase," she will insert the words "Continental Hall committee."

Mrs. VERPLANCK. If that is the intention of the original mover.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If there is no objection, it will be so ordered. The Chair hears no objection and it is so ordered. Read as it is corrected.

READER. "I move that before this congress adjourns the Continental Hall committee be empowered to purchase a site."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. She means that we should be empowered to purchase it.

Mrs. HATCHER. Within the year at any time?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Not to purchase it before the congress adjourns, but that we be empowered to do so.

Mrs. ROOME. I will be very brief. Madam President and Daughters of the American Revolution, I have been informed, and I suppose that you will all appreciate that fact, that by proper measures we can induce the congress of the United States to remit the taxes upon our property after we have purchased it [applause.] and that is what I wished to say. I thought it would help the affirmative side, and I will now hand in a contribution to the Continental Hall fund. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Thank you.

Mrs. SWIFT. Has not the Continental Hall committee now the power to purchase?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is the understanding of the Chair that the Continental Hall committee was empowered to purchase during the past year. I do not know whether it stands now or not.

Mrs. SWIFT. Does the Continental Hall committee have to be empowered to purchase every year by the congress?

Mrs. TULLOCH. There is a very large Continental Hall committee. Would it require a three-fourths vote?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Twenty-five was requested.

Mrs. TULLOCH. Twenty-five of the Continental Hall committee?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Draper wishes that twenty-five members of the Continental Hall Committee should agree on the purchase of a site before it is purchased.

Mrs. VERPLANCK. To go back to preliminaries, do we not have for the next year to appoint a chairman of the Continental Hall committee?

Mrs. KENDALL. I have that motion in my hand written here.

Mrs. VERPLANCK. If so, I would like to make the motion that the president general be appointed the chairman of the Continental Hall committee for the ensuing year. [Applause.]

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. By a rising vote.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The president general is very happy to see your confidence, but the motion is now out of order, inasmuch as we have a motion before the house.

Mrs. BRUSH. I move the previous question.

Seconded.

Miss BENNING. I rise to amend the motion of the lady from the District, by substituting "thirty-five" for "twenty-five."

(Cries of "No!")

Miss BENNING. I withdraw it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The previous question has been called for and this will close debate. Those in favor of closing debate on this amendment, which carries the motion with it will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it and the motion to close debate is carried.

Mrs. McLEAN. A question of information. Were we vot-

ing on the resolution to reappoint the president general as chairman, because I desire to endorse that.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Thank you.

Mrs. McLEAN. Or on the motion before the house, or the amendment before the house?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You were voting upon the previous question, which is called upon to close debate.

Mrs. McLEAN. Upon which question to close debate? We have three before us. I was interested in knowing which one. [Laughter.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We have only two questions before us, the motion and the amendment, and the motion was to close debate on both. If you close debate on the amendment, you also close debate on the motion.

Mrs. MURPHY. I do not know what the amendment is. [Laughter.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The official reader will read it to you, Mrs. Murphy.

Mrs. MURPHY. Thank you.

READER. The original motion: "I move that before this congress adjourns, the Continental Hall committee be empowered to purchase a site." Amended by Mrs. Draper as follows: "And that the treasurer general be authorized to draw upon the permanent fund for that purpose, provided that at least twenty-five members of the committee shall agree upon a site to be purchased."

Mrs. LIPPITT. One question for information. Is twenty-five a majority of the committee?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. No; it is not a majority of the committee; simply an arbitrary number named by Mrs. Draper, of the District.

Mrs. DRAPER. May I have the privilege of closing debate?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes.

Mrs. McILVAINE. Isn't it usual to require a majority? In a committee of seventy, should we have twenty-five make the decision?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is usual to require a majority vote of a committee, but twenty-five, I think, would be a majority of the site committee.

Mrs. McILVAINE. I am told it is composed of one hundred members.

Mrs. McLEAN. What was the amendment?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The mover of this amendment may close debate. She asks attention.

Mrs. DRAPER. The first part of the amendment providing that the treasurer general be authorized, etc., needs no further remark, except this one point. It has been stated by several persons, whose opinion I value highly, that the motion carried last year giving the Continental Hall committee power to act, expires with this congress, and that if the coming Continental Hall committee could have any power to act, they must be authorized anew by this congress. The second part of the motion, essentially providing that at least twenty-five members of that committee agree upon the site, needs simply this comment. It is not a majority of the committee. The committee consists of one state regent from every state and territory. It would be impossible to obtain a majority vote of that committee, except at the Continental Congress, because in the District of Columbia proxy voting is not allowed. Twenty-five is more than a majority of the members of Continental Hall committee present at any meeting that I have attended. Twenty-five is, however, the lowest number that in my judgment should decide upon the expenditure of so large a sum of money. [Applause.]

Mrs. SWIFT. Is not my amendment there?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You cannot speak now. The question now recurs to the motion of Mrs. Fowler.

Mrs. SWIFT. Will you have Miss Richards read the amendment to the house?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Please read Mrs. Draper's amendment to the house, and afterwards, you will read Mrs. Fowler's resolution as amended.

READER. "And that the treasurer general be authorized to draw upon the permanent fund for that purpose; provided that at least twenty-five members of the committee shall agree upon the site to be purchased."

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I would like to ask right there if "shall agree" means they vote, or whether it means that we shall

sign a paper signifying our willingness to purchase a particular site. It makes a great difference.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What was your remark.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. My inquiry was whether it means a vote, or whether we can sign a paper agreeing to the purchase.

Mrs. DRAPER. Is not that a proxy vote?

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Of course not; that is not a proxy vote.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It requires twenty-five members of the committee to agree upon a site before its purchase.

Mrs. DRAPER. It requires twenty-five members to vote for the purchase of a site before the site is purchased, according to my idea of the amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. To agree together for one site.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Then I object.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You do?

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I do.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You cannot debate it. The previous question has been called and debate is closed.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. It is just exactly like saying you cannot do anything this year, because it is hard to get twenty-five together.

Mrs. HENRY. We will never get twenty-five together.

Mrs. McLEAN. I would suggest, if we are to spend \$100,000 at least twenty-five members of a society numbering thirty thousand should agree on the selection of the site.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I fear you are debating, and it is out of order, as debate is closed. Those in favor of this amendment of Mrs. Draper will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" have it and the amendment is adopted. The question now reverts to Mrs. Fowler's motion as amended by Mrs. Draper.

READER. The entire motion then reads: "I move that before this congress adjourns the Continental Hall committee be empowered to purchase a site." Amended by Mrs. Draper: "And that the treasurer general be authorized to draw upon the permanent fund for that purpose; provided that at least twenty-five members of the committee shall agree upon the site to be purchased.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Fowler may close debate.

Mrs. FOWLER. I really have nothing further. I think so much has been said, and it has been so well said on the subject that my first argument is the principal reason with me, to keep up our enthusiasm in the chapters far distant. I am sure that after we have purchased a site, the money will come in very much faster because every lady will think that she is sending her money in for the building.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of the resolution of Mrs. Fowler, of Indiana, amended by Mrs. Draper, of the District, will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" seem to have it. (After a pause.) The "ayes" have it and it is so ordered.

Mrs. KENDALL. Madam President, I have a motion.

Mrs. SWIFT. Haven't I a motion there?

READER. Yes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Swift's motion will come next.

Mrs. KENDALL. It is to make Mrs. Fairbanks chairman of the Continental Hall committee. It is new business. Is it in order now?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes; Mrs. Kendall, vice-president general from Maine, is recognized.

Mrs. KENDALL. Madam President and members of the congress. I have waited a long time to make this motion, because I knew it would be unanimously carried, and it is a great pleasure to make a motion that is sure to be unanimously carried. "I move that Mrs. Fairbanks, our president general, be made chairman of the Continental Hall committee for the ensuing year. Mrs. Kendall, of Maine."

Seconded by Mrs. Brush, Miss Miller, and many others.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All those in favor of this motion will signify it by rising. The "ayes" have it and it is so ordered. Read Mrs. Swift's motion now.

READER. "I move that any meeting of the Continental Hall committee for deciding upon the purchase of a site shall only be legal when called a full month in advance of the time for such meeting, and when full statements of the purpose of the meeting and the site or sites proposed shall have been sent with the notice of such meeting to every member of the Continental Hall committee. Meetings of the site committee shall

be called at least five days before such meetings in order to insure full attendance. Mary Wood Swift."

Seconded.

Mrs. SWIFT. The reason for that, Madam President, is that—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Come to the platform, please.

Mrs. SWIFT. It is not worth while.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I think it is. The congress desires to hear you.

Mrs. SWIFT. My reason for this is that so many state regents are at such a distance that if they are on the Continental Hall committee they ought to have all the time and information possible. If they cannot have it, and their vote can be sent, that should be arranged; a written vote is not a proxy vote, and they ought to have that privilege, or they should not be on the Continental Hall committee.

Mrs. HENRY. You say they can send a written vote?

Mrs. SWIFT. Yes, certainly. That is not a proxy vote.

Mrs. ROOME. A written vote is more binding than a verbal one.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there a second to the motion of Mrs. Swift, of California?

Miss FORSYTH. There were many seconds.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you wish to speak upon this motion? Are you on the opposite side, or affirmative?

Miss FORSYTH. I speak on the side of the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Let us have order, please. We have not taken a recess.

Miss FORSYTH. Madam President, I speak on the side of the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Kindly wait then. The Chair wishes to hear some one on the opposite side of the question. You have heard Mrs. Swift's motion, desiring that members of the Continental Hall committee shall have one month's notice before any meeting shall be called. Do you fully understand it?

Mrs. DRAPER. Pardon me. I was called out of the room. Did I understand that motion to provide that the members of the Continental Hall committee should have one month's notice?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That was the resolution.

Mrs. DRAPER. Is the previous question ordered?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is not. We are beginning to discuss it. The state regent of the District of Columbia is recognized.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. May I speak?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. On which side?

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I am opposed to the one month's notice. I will tell you why. We will have one opportunity of getting a very fine lot at a very reasonable price, and we will not be able to do it, because we could not get the committee together in time. And we might lose a very desirable piece of land if we had to wait a whole month after an offer had been made. They won't hold property in Washington very long nowadays. Property is right on the bound, and everybody is ready to take it up, and I am afraid it will operate against us to give such a long notice. I would like to ask for two weeks' notice. We could telegraph to California, and the regent could get here in five days.

Miss FORSYTH. Am I in order now?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will recognize some one on the affirmative of this question. Miss Forsyth has the floor.

Miss FORSYTH. Madam President and ladies, it seems that in so serious a matter as this, the motion of the state regent of the most distant state, I believe, that we have, should have a certain fair recognition. If letters are mailed here to go to California, or even if a telegram is sent to California, or to Washington or Montana, there has to be a certain amount of time allowed for the people to get the word, to have it reach them wherever they may be and for them to get here. I cannot believe that in a matter so serious as this, Madam President, there would be any difficulty in getting people together from all parts of the country. If we come here for our congress to elect ten vice-presidents general and to attend to the routine work of the congress, we certainly would come, those who are members of the Continental Hall committee—which I am not, I am happy to say—the members of that committee would certainly come from all sections and they should have

the opportunity to do so. It is their right. When we are to expend perhaps all that we have in the purchase of a site, each one should have the privilege of being here and knowing when that question is to be decided and where the site is. [Applause.]

Mrs. EAGAN. A question for information.

Mrs. COULTON. If we send a telegram from here to California, they will receive it before it is sent. [Laughter.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair did not hear.

Mrs. EAGAN. My question is, if we receive notice, is our vote legal in writing?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is not the question before us now. We are deciding upon whether we shall have a month's notice given.

Mrs. BURROWS. Is it a practical thing? Suppose they should receive notice that we propose to purchase a certain site. These ladies living in the distant states are not familiar with the sites that have been under consideration, and how would they know how to vote, or anything about the relative value of the different sites, or the desirability of them? They would not know anything about it, unless they came on to see them.

Mrs. SWIFT. They would certainly have the proposition laid laid before them by the Board, and we certainly ought to be able to trust our Board as far as that goes. Moreover, it is not absolutely necessary to put on the committee the vice-presidents and the regents who live so far away. Make your committee near by, where they can come if you must have a personal vote. A proxy vote, however, is not a written vote. You always write the vote. Most of the state regents do know something about property here. They have been here and they know something about Washington.

Mrs. BURROWS. I wish simply to add that even the site committee in the city, who have been acting this last season, have had so many sites offered and to be considered, and there have been so many things to be considered in connection with each one, that it has been very difficult for even two or three of the ladies to get together and have the same opinion in regard to a site. There have been almost as many opinions as there

have been members of the committee, as to the desirableness of the different sites, and so it would be utterly impossible, it seems to me, for a committee made up of ladies to come from the ends of the country and ever to agree upon anything in the world, or know what they wanted. We are getting ourselves into deep water when we propose to put ourselves in that situation.

MISS HARVEY. I am on the affirmative side. Madam President and ladies of the Eleventh Continental Congress, I know a little about property, not much, but I think if you buy a desirable site now and find afterwards that it does not suit you, we may be able to sell it at an advance, and make something for the Continental Hall. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will listen to some one on the negative.

MRS. DRAPER. May I ask that the whole motion be read, that I am to speak against?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Read the whole motion.

READER. "I move that any meeting of the Continental Hall committee for deciding upon the purchase of a site shall only be legal when called a full month in advance of the time of such meeting, and when full statements of the purpose of the meeting and the site or sites proposed shall have been sent with the notice of such meeting to every member of the Continental Hall committee. Meetings of the sub-committee shall be called at least five days before such meetings in order to ensure full attendance."

MRS. SWIFT. The sub-committee is here, around somewhere.

MRS. DRAPER. In speaking against that motion, I think possibly the mover of the motion does not understand one of the regulations of the committee, which is that the regular meetings of the Continental Hall committee shall be held Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, before the Board meeting; that is so that every member from a distance who is able to come, and interested enough in the Continental Hall committee to come, will know that every month the day before the Board meeting there will be a regular meeting of the Continental Hall committee. But, Madam President, as the state regent from the District has said, it might be possible that a very valuable site

might be presented to us, and we should only have four or five days to make the decision—and I think we all agree that it must be a very valuable site in order to have twenty-five women agree upon it. [Laughter.] As the state regent from the District has said, real estate men are not going to wait a whole month. If they give you a bargain, you have to take it right away, or you cannot get it. Therefore, I object to the motion.

Mrs. LIPPITT. There are two other questions that I would like to ask. This last winter, I have received notices of special meetings and they were sent out only four or five days before these special meetings. I heard one state regent say that notice did not reach her until after the meeting had been held.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Four or five days is really too short a notice.

Mrs. SWIFT. I would like to say that I never have yet had a notice of the Board meeting until after the Board meeting had taken place in Washington. [Laughter.] I live only five days away, and ten days would give me the opportunity, if I could come, to do so, and I have never had one notice until after the meeting of the Board had taken place.

Mrs. AMMON. In reference to the notices that were sent out, I received the first notice too late to make arrangements to go, and I requested the recording secretary general to have the notices mailed to me a few days earlier, and my request was granted, and I received notice early enough so that I could have gone, had it been possible for me to do so at those times, through the courtesy of the recording secretary general.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The subject before you is this resolution.

Miss JOHNSTON. I rise to a question of information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Which side are you upon?

Miss JOHNSTON. I am not committed. I simply rise to a question of information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. State your question.

Miss JOHNSTON. One of the members suggested that if we purchased and found it was to our advantage to sell, we could do so. I want to know if the committee is empowered to take such action, to sell again if they thought desirable to do so?

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. If we could make \$100,000, we would take the chances and do it anyway. [Laughter.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is not in order at present. We are considering this amendment before us now, and we would like to have remarks confined to this motion of Mrs. Swift, of California.

Mrs. BRUSH. I move the previous question.

Mrs. COLEMAN. I move that we take a recess until eight o'clock this evening. It is now a quarter of six.

Mrs. ROOME. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is a motion for a recess before the house. Is it seconded?

Miss BATCHELLER. I rise to a question of privilege, before the motion for a recess is taken. I do it, because I am very sure that the committee on the report of the recommendations of national officers would like to have a very full house to hear their report, and I have heard a number of ladies say they are not coming back to-night. I beg of them to come.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Would you wish to appoint an hour to hear the report of the committee on the recommendations of national officers?

Mrs. SWIFT. I would suggest half-past eight.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved that half-past eight be appointed as the hour at which we shall hear the report of the committee on the recommendations of national officers; that this be made a special order. All those in favor of this motion will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" have it and it is so ordered.

There are some announcements to be read.

SEVERAL MEMBERS. How about the recess?

Mrs. FOWLER. We did not vote upon the motion for a recess.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. In one moment.

Mrs. FOWLER. Let us stay.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Announcements will be read now.

Announcements by the reader.

Among other announcements was the following. "The representatives of the press wish to express their sincere thanks to the chairman of the Daughters of the American Revolution

press committee, Mrs. Lockwood, for her always kind readiness to give the press information whenever desired; and also to the pages of the congress for their ever-ready willingness to do favors." Signed by the representatives of the press. Isabel Worral Ball, *Evening Star*, Washington, D. C.; L. Marion Melius, *Springfield Union*; E. R. Brown, *Times*; Oliver P. Newman, *Post*; Rudolph De Zapp, *Washington Times*; Ellen S. Cromwell, *Philadelphia Press*; Mortimer Downing, *World*.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is a resolution of thanks.

READER. Another contribution for Continental Hall: "\$10 from Benjamin Prescott Chapter, Fredonia, N. Y.; also \$10 from Mrs. Roome's chapter, the Martha Washington Chapter of the District.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A motion has been made to take a recess until eight o'clock. All those in favor of this motion will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." Carried.

Recess taken at 5:53 until 8 p. m.

EVENING SESSION, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1902.

The congress was called to order by the president general, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, at 8.00 p. m.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The delegates will be seated. The business before the congress to-night is the consideration of Mrs. Swift's resolution. That is where we left off when we took a recess.

READER. Mrs. Swift's motion: "I move that any meeting of the Continental Hall committee for deciding upon the purchase of a site shall only be legal when called a full month in advance of the time of such meeting, and when full statements of the purpose of the meeting and the site or sites proposed shall have been sent with the notice of such meeting to every member of the Continental Hall committee. Meetings of the sub-committee shall be called at least five days before such meetings in order to ensure full attendance. Mary Wood Swift."

Miss AVERY. I move to amend by striking out "one month" and inserting "fifteen days."

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Send it up in writing, please.

Miss BATCHELLER. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion to substitute "fifteen days" for "one month" has been made and seconded. Do you wish to discuss the motion?

Mrs. LIPPITT. I wish to make one more amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. To this same thing?

Mrs. LIPPITT. No; to the last clause, which says "the sub-committee." I would say, "The sub-committee on site."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That will come after this amendment.

Mrs. LIPPITT. Yes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The amendment is now before you to substitute "fifteen days" for "one month." Do you wish to discuss it?

Mrs. ORTON. I rise to a question of information. I would like to ask if fifteen days is sufficient notice to give the far distant members?

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Certainly it is.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair thinks that it would be.

Mrs. ORTON. Would the fifteen days include the mailing of the notice?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair thinks that a letter from Washington would reach San Francisco in between five and six days. She is, however, ready to be corrected on this point. Is Mrs. Swift in the house, or any other delegate from California?

Miss AVERY. I thought that would be all the time necessary to reach California and the far west.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You know the exact time?

Miss AVERY. The approximate time.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are you answered, Mrs. Orton?

Mrs. ORTON. Yes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there any further discussion on this amendment?

(Cries of "Question!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All those in favor of this amendment to substitute "fifteen days" for "one month," will signify it by saying "aye;" opposed, "no." The "ayes" seem to have it. (After a pause.) The "ayes" have it, and it is so ordered.

Mrs. LIPPITT. Now, is my amendment in order?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The original motion as amended is now before you. Your motion is in order, Mrs. Lippitt.

Mrs. LIPPITT. Then I move to amend by adding "the sub-committee on site," instead of "sub-committee."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Lippitt wishes to add, "sub-committee on site," as those words are not in the original motion. The maker of this resolution is not here, but I presume that does not prevent us from adding "on site."

Mrs. LIPPITT. I am very sure that is what she intended.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If the Chair hears no objection, "on site"—"sub-committee on site" will be added. The Chair hears no objection and it is so ordered. The reader may now give the motion as it stands, with the two changes.

READER. "I move that any meeting of the Continental Hall committee for deciding upon the purchase of a site shall only be legal when called fifteen days in advance of the time of such meeting, and when full statements of the purpose of the meeting and the site or sites proposed shall have been sent with the notice of such meeting to every member of the Continental Hall committee. Meetings of the sub-committee on site shall be called at least five days before such meetings in order to insure full attendance."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Does the house understand that this refers to called meetings of the Board—special meeting of the Board?

READER. As it reads, it means any meeting,—

Mrs. ROOME. Of the Continental Hall committee.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Continental Hall committee, the Chair wishes to state, has a monthly meeting on the Tuesday preceding the meeting of the Board of Management.

Mrs. SWIFT. May I have that read? I have just come in.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Read Mrs. Swift's motion as amended.

READER. "I move that any meeting of the Continental Hall committee for deciding upon the purchase of a site shall only be legal when called fifteen days in advance of the time of such meeting, and when full statements of the purpose of the meeting and the site or sites proposed shall have been sent

with the notice of such meeting to every member of the Continental Hall committee. Meetings of the sub-committee on site shall be called at least five days before such meetings, in order to insure full attendance."

Mrs. CUMMINGS. I would like to ask, when there is a stated meeting, what is the object of this fifteen days' notice? Every member must know of the stated meetings.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is the understanding of the Chair that possibly the mover of that motion intended to say "special meeting." The Chair calls it to her attention. Did you intend to say "special meetings of the Board?" You know we have a stated meeting time, just before the meeting of the Board of Management.

Mrs. SWIFT. That is true, but as we do not get our notices until after you have had your meetings, we have no notice of the meetings.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. They always come the Tuesday before the meeting of the Board of Management, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

Mrs. DRAPER. May I speak in favor of this motion as amended?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You may.

Mrs. DRAPER. While it is true, as you have stated, that there are the stated meetings of the committee, it is also true that a great many ladies, with their social, and charitable and other duties, sometimes forget the date of the meeting. Therefore I think that this motion meets thoroughly with my views, simply to have the clerk send out the notices of the regular meetings fifteen days ahead of time, and also of any special meetings that may be called.

Mrs. SMITH, of Alabama. Madam President,—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Swift has the floor.

Mrs. SWIFT. We do not know what sites are under consideration, unless we are so notified. We are too far away and we have not the intuition to know about these matters, unless we are notified. Our intuition goes a great ways, but it can't go from California to Washington. [Laughter.]

Mrs. SMITH, of Alabama. If the notices are sent out fifteen

days before a stated meeting, the ladies will not forget them before the meeting takes place.

Mrs. CUMMINGS. I move that this amendment be laid upon the table.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Has that motion any second?

Miss FORSYTH. May I speak to this?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Which do you wish to speak to? The proposed amendment, or the resolution as it is amended.

Miss FORSYTH. To the motion as amended. There was no second to the motion to lay upon the table, and therefore I supposed I was in order.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You are in order, as there was no second to the motion to lay upon the table.

Miss FORSYTH. Madam President and ladies of the congress. It seems to me that this is one of the best motions that has come before the congress in regard to Continental Hall. It gives every member of the committee full power to know when they should be here for that important matter. It is not possible, of course, that these ladies of the committee can come here regularly every month from all over the country, but it is possible for them to come when this most important matter is to come before them. It is only just to the members of the committee who live at a distance that they should have this opportunity, and in cases where they are too remote to be reached by letter in time to enable them to come here if they so desire, a telegraphic notice should be sent them. [Applause.]

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I would like to ask if this will hinder there being a meeting of the Continental Hall committee following the Board meeting Monday, when so many of the members are here? You can make it illegal or legal, just as you choose. That is what you are doing now. It seems to me it would be very convenient for them to get together, and hear something of what the members of the site committee have to present to them, while they are here.

Mrs. MORGAN. It seems to me that that was a very reasonable motion, as amended, that the notice should be sent. It is such a very important matter, that I think every precaution

should be taken against hasty or ill-advised action, and I would be very glad to see the motion adopted, as amended.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to know if the congress wishes to arrange this so that the chairman may call a meeting of the Continental Hall committee immediately following the meeting of the Board of Management on Monday next.

(Cries of "Yes!")

Mrs. DRAPER. How will any person know whether she is a member of that committee or not, until she is regularly informed? Would it be possible for the recording secretary general to inform the different ladies whom the president general wishes to appoint on that committee in time for them to be at the committee meeting on Monday next?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair fears it would be very difficult, indeed, for the recording secretary general to do any such work, but she might possibly do so. The recording secretary general will speak on this point.

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. I would like to ask if the president general has appointed her Continental Hall committee.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Only in her mind. [Laughter.]

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. As I cannot read the president general's mind, I do not see how it would be possible for the recording secretary general to notify this committee.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The recording secretary general is granted grace, under the circumstances. [Laughter.]

Mrs. DRAPER. I move the previous question on this motion as amended.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion is made for the previous question, which means that debate shall cease. All in favor of this motion will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" have it, and debate is closed. The question now reverts to Mrs. Swift's motion as amended. All those in favor of this motion will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" seem to have it. (After a pause.) The "ayes" have it.

Miss AVERY, of Michigan. Is it in order to ask a question relative to the committees established by this congress?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is in order. What is your question.

Miss AVERY, of Michigan. I would like to ask how a quorum is established in the Continental Hall committee. Whether it is an arbitrary quorum established by the committee, or whether the congress or the Board of Management in any way decided upon the number of a quorum in such a committee? I ask for information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. As to the Continental Hall committee?

Miss AVERY. Yes, the Continental Hall committee.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Madam Regent of the District, do you remember the number we call a quorum in the Continental Hall committee?

Mrs. PARK. Twenty-five.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I think it is either fifteen or twenty-five. The Chair has forgotten, for the moment.

Mrs. DRAPER. It is the number of members present.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The number of members present constitute a quorum.

Miss AVERY, of Michigan. Do I understand that the number of members present constitute the quorum?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes, that is it.

Miss AVERY, of Michigan. In view of that statement, Madam President, I move that the quorum of the Continental Hall committee shall consist of fifteen members. I move that for discussion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Did you have a second for your motion?

Miss AVERY. No one at this moment seconds it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. No one has seconded your motion, so the Chair will not present it, but will recognize Mrs. Brush, of Connecticut.

Mrs. VERPLANCK. Is new business in order?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes. I will recognize you after Mrs. Brush, of Connecticut.

Mrs. BRUSH. Madam President and ladies of the Eleventh Continental Congress, I present the following proposed amendment. To amend article VII of the constitution, by adding

to section 1: "In any city or town where one or more chapters already exist, no new chapter shall be organized having less than fifty members." Moved by Mrs. Brush, of Connecticut. Signed by Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, state regent of Connecticut, also by the state regents of California, New York, Wyoming, Rhode Island, and many of the chapter regents.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Send it up to the secretary, Mrs. Brush.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Verplanck, of New York, is recognized.

Mrs. VERPLANCK. Madam President and ladies: Notice is hereby given of intention to move to amend article IV, section 1 of the constitution, by adding the words "*except the president general, who shall not hold the same office for more than two terms consecutively.*" Signed by Katherine R. Wolcott Verplanck, state regent of New York, the state regents of Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Delaware, Georgia, and numerous chapter regents. [Applause.]

Mrs. SWIFT. I offer an amendment to the constitution, which Miss Richards may read, if she will.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Notice of an amendment for next year.

READER. "Amend section 1 of article IV, by inserting, after the words 'hold office for two years,' the words 'excepting the treasurer general.' It will then read: 'These officers shall be elected by ballot, biennially, by vote of the majority of the members present at the meeting of the Continental Congress of the society, and shall hold office for two years, *except the treasurer general*, and until the close of the Continental Congress at which their successors shall be elected, except that at the Continental Congress of 1899, ten vice-presidents general shall be elected for one year, and ten vice-presidents general for two years, and thereafter ten vice-presidents general shall be elected each year, to hold office for two years. No officer shall be eligible to the same office for more than two terms consecutively, except the treasurer general.' Mary Wood Swift, state regent of California, Katherine R. Wolcott Verplanck, state regent of New York,"—

Miss BATCHELLER. Madam President General, and members

of the Eleventh Continental Congress: At the request of the chairman of this committee, I offer you the following:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RECOMMENDATIONS OF NATIONAL OFFICERS.

Allow me first to state that this report, perhaps, does not give the officers in the exact order of precedence to which they are entitled, but we examined them as they were given to us, and I have not had time to arrange them properly. I therefore crave the indulgence of any officers who may not be mentioned in their proper order.

Your committee approve of the report of the committee to prevent the desecration of the United States flag, and hope this bill will pass *in toto*; if not, in part.

Your committee also heartily approve the recommendation contained in the report of the treasurer general, which you will remember was that she should retain her office until her successor was enabled to obtain bondsmen.

Your committee desire to say as to the recommendation contained in the report of Franco-American memorial committee, that payment be offered to J. E. Caldwell & Company for the lost insignia, value \$14. This insignia was of the Mary Washington Association.

Your committee find the report of the committee on architecture full and admirable, but in deference to congress withhold their opinion in regard to site.

Your committee entirely approve of the recommendation contained in the report of the business manager of the magazine.

Your committee approve the report of the editor of the magazine.

Your committee recommend that the first clerk of the registrar general's office shall be a paid genealogist, and that the registrar general and her first clerk be empowered to employ such other clerical service as they find necessary, the entire expenses for clerical service not to exceed two thousand dollars. I will state that heretofore they have been one thousand nine hundred dollars.

Your committee cordially approve the report of the librarian general, and are heartily in sympathy with the recommendations to the state conference, if possible, in adding to the value of the library.

The committee beg leave to say that the report of the insignia committee has just reached them, and for lack of time the committee feel incompetent to act upon its recommendations.

Signed: Florence Gray Estey, state regent of Vermont; E. Ellen Batcheller, state regent of New Jersey; Emily Hendree Park, state regent of Georgia; Mrs. James M. Fowler, state regent of Indiana; Caroline M. Murphy, state regent of Ohio.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, you have heard the report of the committee on the recommendations of national officers. What may be your pleasure in regard to it?

Miss MILLER. I move that it be accepted.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that this report be accepted.

Mrs. DRAPER. Is it open for discussion?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes.

Mrs. DRAPER. May I ask that it be taken up item by item? There are several items I do not understand.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It may be so ordered, if the congress desires. If the Chair hears no objection, it is so ordered. It will be read item by item.

Mrs. WILES. I would like to ask a ruling of the Chair on one point there. I heartily approve of the treasurer general holding office until the bondsmen of her successor are obtained, but it seems to be that it cannot possibly be done under the recommendation of a committee, because it involves a change in the constitution, which says that all officers shall hold office until the close of the congress at which their successors are elected. I think that must be an amendment to the constitution.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It would come in under new business, as an amendment to the constitution. It may be offered under that head to-night.

Mrs. WILES. For next year?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It can be offered, but not acted upon until next year.

Miss DESHA. There is Miss Susan B. Anthony! [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will request the house to rise and greet Miss Anthony.

The house accordingly rose in greeting to Miss Anthony. [Great applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair desires to express on behalf of the congress the delight that we have in greeting Miss Anthony, ever an advocate of the progress of humanity, and the emancipation of woman. [Great applause.]

The Chair requests Miss Batcheller, state regent of New Jersey, to read the items one by one, from the report of the committee on recommendations of national officers, so that the congress may act upon them.

Mrs. MURPHY. May I ask that a correction be made in our report?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is the correction?

Mrs. MURPHY. It is a slight correction, but might have some effect. I ask that the secretary of our committee make this correction: where the report says that the treasurer general should hold office until her successor was enabled to obtain bondsmen, make it read "duly elected and qualified." I noticed our treasurer general used those words last night, every time.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is that a correction, Madam?

Mrs. MURPHY. I just ask that the secretary of our committee make that correction.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If the Chair hears no objection from the house, it is so ordered.

Miss BATCHELLER. First may I state that I was asked, as the secretary to merely state that in explanation. All we have here is simply this: "Your committee also heartily approves the recommendation contained in the report of the treasurer general." The committee asked me to state what that recommendation was, which I did, briefly. It is not written in the report.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Proceed with the first item.

Mrs. DRAPER. Can we take it up item by item?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is so ordered. Read it so.

Miss BATCHELLER. The first item is this: "Your committee approve of the report of the committee to prevent the desecration of the United States Flag, and hope this bill will pass *in toto*; if not, in part."

Mrs. DRAPER. I move that this recommendation be adopted. Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that this first recommendation of the committee be adopted. Those in favor of this motion will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." It is adopted.

Miss BATCHELLER. The second recommendation is: "Your committee also heartily approve the recommendation contained in the report of the treasurer general.

Mrs. SWIFT. I move that be adopted.

Miss MILLER. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It seems as if that were an amendment to the constitution, and will have to come in under new business, and be accepted at the next congress.

Mrs. DARWIN. I think, Madam President, if my recommendation is read, it will be noticed that I offered that as an amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You did offer it?

Mrs. DARWIN. I offered them as amendments, to be considered next year.

Mrs. ROOME. I wish to make an inquiry, and to put it somewhat in the nature of a suggestion. The constitution says "until the close of the Continental Congress at which their successors shall be duly qualified." Now under the amended constitution is the treasurer general duly qualified until she is bonded?

Mrs. DARWIN. The constitution does not say that.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That seems to cover it, but there is no objection to putting in the amendment and having the congress adopt it.

Mrs. DRAPER. May I call for the next recommendation?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Was the last one accepted?

Mrs. DRAPER. It could not be.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Oh, yes. Read the next item.

Miss BATCHELLER. The third recommendation is: "Your committee desire to say as to the recommendation contained in the report of the Franco-American memorial committee, that payment be offered to J. E. Caldwell and Company, for the lost insignia, value \$14; this insignia was of the Mary Washington Association."

Miss HETZEL. I move that this recommendation be accepted. Seconded.

Mrs. DRAPER. May I speak to that? Two years ago I remember perfectly that when the Franco-American memorial committee brought a report to this congress, it was stated posi-

tively that Caldwell would send certain things, at his own expense and risk; that this society incurred no risk at all in this respect. I remember Mrs. Frye, vice-president general from Maine, making that statement. Therefore, I vote against this recommendation.

Mrs. HATCHER. May I speak to that?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Certainly.

Mrs. HATCHER. I explained that fully yesterday, when I made my report. However, I will explain it again. I ask this in the name of justice. Just simply justice. They were kind enough to loan us silver, diamonds, and many other things, knowing fully that they could not be insured. They made our exhibit attractive. Our books and documents were not so attractive to the ordinary observer, but the diamond insignia, and the Mary Washington Memorial Association badge—which, strictly speaking, does not belong to the Daughters of the American Revolution, although it is closely allied with it, and Miss Hetzel and others in the society wanted it—these things added greatly to the attractiveness of our exhibit; so much so that the gentleman who had charge of the department of liberal arts—I have forgotten his name—told Mrs. Manning and many other ladies there that these article attracted a great deal of attention to the exhibit. Mrs. Kinney could say as to that, also, for I believe she was there and saw the exhibit. This gentleman was kind enough to bring the diamond badge back with him. They sent a \$250 diamond badge to the exhibit. The gentleman in charge thought of course they were rhinestones, and was much astonished when he learned they were real diamonds. He was surprised that Caldwell and Company should be willing to send a jewel of that kind to be exhibited in such an exposed place. It staid there all these months and was never harmed, and he brought it back. I believe that was the only thing he brought back with him, and he was kind enough to deliver it in Washington. After he left Paris, however, this little Mary Washington badge disappeared. Whether it was stolen or lost, we do not know, the presumption is that it was lost, because there were other things there of much greater value, that might have been stolen. Caldwell and Company have never said anything about

it, and I thought it was only just to pay the price of this little badge, since they so kindly loaned it to us, knowing it was at their own risk. That is why I made that recommendation. I think that the committee on recommendations of national officers has accepted it.

Mrs. PARK. Being a member of the committee, I want to speak on this point. We at first gave a different report from this, but after considering all the points involved, we decided that it was more in consonance with the dignity of our society to report as we have. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All those in favor of this recommendation will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" seem to have it. (After a pause.) The "ayes" have it and it is so ordered. Read the next item.

Miss BATCHELLER. The fourth recommendation is: "Your committee find the report of the committee on architecture full and admirable, but in deference to congress, withhold their opinion in regard to site."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What may be your pleasure in regard to this recommendation?

Mrs. STERNBERG. Please have that read again. I do not think they heard it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Read it again.

Miss BATCHELLER. "Your committee find the report of the committee on architecture full and admirable, but in deference to congress, withhold their opinion in regard to site." As a member of that committee, I will say that we thought we could not report on the site, as congress had not passed upon that matter, and we wished to show congress every courtesy.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your pleasure as to this recommendation.

Mrs. KENDALL. I move its adoption.
Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Those in favor of the adoption of this recommendation will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" have it, and it is adopted.

Miss BATCHELLER. The fifth finding is: "Your committee entirely approve of the recommendation contained in the report of the business manager of the magazine."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, you have heard this recommendation.

Mrs. DRAPER. What was the recommendation? She says "the recommendation contained in the report of the business manager of the magazine." What was it?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Come forward and read more loudly, and explain it, Miss Batcheller.

Miss BATCHELLER. I have not before me the recommendation contained in the report of the business manager of the magazine, but we understand that it was that all the Daughters and members of the society should contribute whatever they could, in various ways, to the genealogical department; as I remember it, that was the only thing asked.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. That was not the recommendation of the business manager of the magazine.

Miss BATCHELLER. That was the recommendation of the editor of the magazine.

Mrs. HATCHER. There is the business manager over there. She can tell.

Mrs. DRAPER. As I remember it, the business manager of the magazine is not a national officer, and we accepted her report, with its recommendations, a night or two ago, and therefore this is not necessary.

Miss BATCHELLER. It was handed to us to act upon officially, and so we did what we thought was wise, in our judgment. That is all.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are you ready to adopt—

Mrs. DRAPER. The recommendation was in reference to the cutting of the leaves of the magazine. The business manager did not want the leaves cut.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. She will state what it was.

Miss LOCKWOOD. I do not think I made any recommendation. I simply asked for an expression of opinion from the congress, on the cutting of the leaves of the magazine. It was not a recommendation. It was a request for an expression of opinion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Kindly repeat it.

Miss LOCKWOOD. I merely asked that the congress should express an opinion on the cutting of the leaves of the magazine,

as to whether they preferred to have them cut or uncut. I have had a great many letters of complaint from those who keep the magazine for binding, and from librarians, and I think from all our main subscribers, who complain most bitterly because they feel that a book cut is a book desecrated. This subject has come up several times before and has been put down as unwise, but the Board felt that for some reasons it was better so, and I have had letters approving it, so I thought possibly an expression of opinion from the congress would be acceptable to the subscribers.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you understand this recommendation Mrs. Swift, of California?

Mrs. SWIFT. I was going to say if we can come here and sit a week, away from our business at home, we can cut the leaves of that magazine ourselves. [Laughter.]

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Is a motion in order?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I move that the leaves of the magazine be not cut.

Mrs. SWIFT. I second that motion.

Miss MILLER. I second that motion. It spoils the pleasure of reading the magazine to have the leaves cut.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. It certainly spoils it for binding. That is what we want it for.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the motion of Mrs. Lockwood, state regent of the District of Columbia, that the leaves of the magazine shall not be cut, before it is sent out. Do you desire to discuss this matter?

(Cries of "No!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All those in favor of this motion of Mrs. Lockwood will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" have it and it is so ordered. Miss Batcheller is not quite through reading the recommendations of the committee. Proceed with the reading of the recommendations, Madam Chairman.

Miss BATCHELLER. "Your committee approve the report of the editor of the magazine."

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I second the motion. [Laughter.]

Miss HETZEL. I move that it be adopted.

Miss TEMPLE. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that this recommendation of the committee be adopted. Those in favor of this motion will please say "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" have it and it is so ordered.

Miss BATCHELLER. "Your committee recommend that the first clerk of the registrar general's office shall be a paid genealogist, and that the registrar general and her first clerk be empowered to employ such other clerical service as they find necessary, the entire expenses for clerical service not to exceed \$2,000." It was \$1,900 before. That last remark is not written in the report.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Have you any remarks to make upon it?

Miss BATCHELLER. No.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The regent of the District of Columbia is recognized.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I believe it is understood we are going to have a paid genealogist. The clerical service last year cost \$1,900. Do you think you can scure a genealogist for \$100 a year? [Laughter.] That is what it amounts to. You have got to have the same clerical service. The clerical service is quite different from research service, and the genealogist is one working in another room, who has nothing to do with the clerical service, and who does all this detail work. In the first place, you voted that, and it has not been changed or amended, two years ago, so that the Board with the old resolution is empowered to hire a genealogist, and I do not believe they will spend any more money than they ought to, but this does circumscribe them, so that we should not have any genealogist next year, because no genealogist would work for \$100 a year.

Mrs. MORGAN. A question of information. If the paid clerk is supposed to go into another room by herself and do the work, and there are two other clerks, what will the registrar general do?

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Just what she has been doing for the last eleven years, working from morning to night. [Laughter.]

Mrs. MORGAN. Not if she has the same number of clerks and a paid genealogist. I do not see what is left for her to do.

Mrs. MURPHY. I would like to speak as a member of that committee, as to the idea of the committee, if I may explain it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Kindly come forward. They cannot quite hear you.

Mrs. MURPHY. Madam President, and ladies. I only wish to say a word as to the idea of the committee, on this subject, as I think I understand it, but of course it remains to the congress to concur or disagree with the recommendation of the committee as it chooses. I think our idea was that that office has a good many clerks now; that registrars of the chapters generally see a good deal about the genealogy of papers that are sent up here. My own experience in my own chapter is that we pay very particular attention to it, and I have heard several registrars since I have been here say that they send a great many papers and have few returned, and that the instructions on the little paper sent out by the Board are so ample that they assist the people themselves very greatly to get their own genealogy. That is what I hear, and it seems to this committee that rather than create a new expense for our treasury, it would be well to combine the first clerk and the genealogist, and in that way we could secure the services of a very able person, who could combine those duties. I know that my friend, Mrs. Lockwood, for whom I have the greatest respect, will at once say I do not know what I am talking about. [Laughter.] Maybe I do not, but at the same time I rather think that the clerical duties might be combined with those of a genealogist, because those are intermittent. There must be a great number of papers coming to their office in a state of perfection, almost, so that every paper does not have to be examined, and the genealogy of every applicant does not have to be found. It is thought, therefore, with that liberal allowance of \$2,000 for the clerical services—not all the clerical service of that office, because those two ladies sometimes get extra clerical help if they need it—and it was our opinion, at least my opinion, that perhaps this genealogist might possibly do, without any help and get the whole \$2,000. [Applause.]

Miss HETZEL. Madam President General, I just wish to respond to Mrs. Morgan's suggestion that if there was a genealogist, there would be no work for the registrar general to do. Well; I have been a registrar general. I think that most of you do not know what my work was. I do not think I was idle, but even with a genealogist I would have every paper to sign; I would have every certificate to sign, and I would have to satisfy myself, even with the genealogist, of the correctness of the paper before I put my signature to it.

Mrs. MORGAN. Madam President—

Miss JOHNSTON. I would like to say, Madam President, that we are talking about one of the learned profession, when we speak of a genealogist, and the work in that office is immense.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. In the registrar general's office?

Miss JOHNSTON. Yes, in the registrar general's office, and it is not for the daily new members who are coming in, but the whole eleven years have to be investigated by an expert, that our history may be perfect. The work is more than this congress can comprehend. Their records must be correct, and therefore the work of the genealogist for the next five years at least will be worth all the money you give her.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there any further discussion of this? The Chair was about to recognize Mrs. Morgan, and will do so now if she wishes to speak.

Mrs. MORGAN. Miss Hetzel replied to me that even if a genealogist did this work, the registrar would have to go all over the work again to find out if she did it properly. Then, what is the use of the genealogist. [Laughter.]

Miss HETZEL. If Mrs. Morgan had ever been registrar general she would know the use of the genealogist. She would know what is was to save endless hunts through Revolutionary records, through rosters, and she would know what the work of the genealogist would be. But, still, I feel sure that any registrar general would not feel like putting her name to a paper unless she was sure herself that it was correct.

Mrs. DRAPER. Madam President, in approving the recommendation, and desiring to express my approval of it, it may occur to some of you who have been here year after year, that

several years ago when there were two registrars general, there was but one clerk employed at an expense of \$600 a year. Now the work of the registrar general's office does not increase as the society increases in the same proportion that the work of the other offices does. At that time, four thousand members entered every year, and we heard the report this year that there were between 3,500 and 4,000. Every person that enters and has her record verified is doing the work of the registrar general just so much, and the work of the registrar general's office should be easier now rather than harder than it was four or five years ago. Moreover, there have been very valuable acquisitions to our library since then, which enable the registrars to verify work in the office which before they had to go to the capitol to do. Then, Madam President, in a society of 30,000 members, is it necessary that we should be so anxious to obtain new members that we compel our own national officers to search out their records? If they wish to join us, and cannot prove their records themselves, except at the cost of a great deal of time and expense, let them do as other societies compel them to do, pay for that service themselves. [Applause.] And not compel us to do so. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there any further discussion of this recommendation? The Chair recognizes Miss Baird-Huey.

MISS BAIRD-HUEY. A question of information only. I simply wish to ask, Madam President, if I understood Miss Johnston correctly, that the work of the genealogist would be to go backward over the records we have already approved.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair did not hear all the question.

MISS BAIRD-HUEY. Simply this, if I understood Miss Johnston correctly. Did she mean that the records that were already approved would have to be gone over by the genealogist?

MISS JOHNSTON. I simply meant that there are a great many mistakes. We did not know how to make our records at first. I did not mean for correcting the publications, but for the records to be corrected. A great deal of work should be done on them. If you take up a dozen records, there will be half a dozen with more or less mistakes.

Mrs. PARK. Madam President General, and members of the

Eleventh Continental Congress, one of the considerations that moved the committee, or at least one of the considerations that moved me as a member of the committee, was the fact that we believe that every one of the Lineage Books, as they are called, the expensive Lineage Books, that are issued, simplifies or renders easier the work of the registrar general's office. New members are constantly admitted by means of old members, and you simply, if you establish your line with a certain family, refer to that national number, and the work of the registrar general is certainly in that case very simple. [Applause.]

MISS HETZEL. Madam President General, it is quite true, as Mrs. Park says, that the Lineage Books do simplify the papers, but the numbers that come in here are so much greater, and there are new families, families that are not mentioned in the Lineage Book, and that makes the research just about as necessary. During my three years as registrar general, I brought this society 12,750 members. [Applause.] And I had no genealogist. [Laughter.]

MRS. LOCKWOOD. Would a motion to refer this matter to the Board be in order? I think they can be trusted. You have just elected a new Board and I imagine they are thoroughly honest. [Laughter.] I move you refer the whole matter to the Board.

MISS MILLER. I second that motion.

MRS. SWIFT. I call for the previous question, and would like to know first what we are discussing, whether we are discussing this recommendation, or a genealogist, or whether we are discussing whether we shall have one or not. Nobody knows what we are discussing. [Laughter.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That statement is somewhat broad. It may have some foundation in fact, but the Chair hopes that some do understand it. [Laughter.] Read your recommendation again, please, Madam Chairman, and let them hear it.

MISS BACHELLER. "Your committee recommends that the first clerk of the registrar general's office, shall be a paid genealogist, and that the registrar general and her first clerk be empowered to employ such other clerical service as they find

necessary, the entire expenses for clerical service not to exceed \$2,000."

Mrs. TULLOCH. I move the adoption of the report.

Miss TEMPLE. May I inquire from the chairman of the committee what would become of the registrar whom we have just elected.

Miss BATCHELLER. We want her for our chief clerk.

Miss TEMPLE. Can she serve as chief clerk and at the same time as registrar general?

Miss BATCHELLER. I beg pardon; I mean we want the retiring one for our chief clerk.

Miss TEMPLE. What becomes of the registrar general whom we have just elected?

Miss BATCHELLER. She holds the office and does her full share of the work now.

Miss TEMPLE. And then we have only one clerk?

Miss BATCHELLER. Only one clerk.

Mrs. ROOME. Two clerks.

Miss BATCHELLER. A paid genealogist and only one additional clerk.

Miss TEMPLE. And the registrar general in addition?

Miss BATCHELLER. No; as the committee discussed the matter we thought that the registrar general, a paid genealogist and one clerk would be able to accomplish the work.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. They cannot do it.

Mrs. ROOME. They have three clerks now.

Miss HETZEL. It is perfectly impossible.

Mrs. SWIFT. Let us get down to business. What do we have to pay this paid genealogist?

Miss BATCHELLER. A sum not to exceed \$2,000 for the whole business.

Mrs. SWIFT. You cannot get a genealogist and two clerks for that.

Mrs. MORGAN. The previous question. I move the adoption of the report.

Mrs. SWIFT. I second the motion for the adoption of the report.

Mrs. MORGAN. I move the adoption of the recommendation.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. There is another motion before the house.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is the motion sent up to the reader?

READER. Mrs. Lockwood's motion: "I move that the matter be left to the Board of Management to adjust."

MISS MILLER. That was seconded; there were three seconds to that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All those in favor of this motion—you wish to discuss it?

MRS. MORGAN. I think, as the congress is assembled, we members of the Board do not wish to assume any more responsibility, especially as regards the expenditure of moneys than we are compelled to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Quite right.

MRS. MORGAN. I therefore beg the congress will decide on this matter itself instead of leaving it to the Board.

MRS. LOCKWOOD. I will insist. I do not think this congress can possibly have the intelligence of what the work is in the office there that the Board has, with the opportunity which the Board has of being there and seeing and investigating the work. The congress has no idea of the amount of work that is done there and I believe that if this congress could go there they would be willing to leave it to the judgment of the Board as to how they should conduct that department. They know what is necessary and I know they will not use a dollar more than is necessary.

MRS. MURPHY. Would it not be a very good idea, and would you not get a good deal of information, if the very latest registrar general we have had, who has just gone out of office, could tell us what she thinks on this subject? She has just done the work of the last year, and knows how much work it takes to admit the number of women who have come into the society during her term.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair does not see the registrar general here.

MRS. LOCKWOOD. I think she is ill.

MRS. PARK. One other word, please. The main reason that influenced your committee in sending the report worded in this way was that we as members of this congress are perfectly aware of the determination of the congress not to increase the expenses if possible. [Applause.] We knew that this mo-

tion to have a paid genealogist would come up; at least we had been so advised, and taking your interests into consideration, the only way we saw out of the difficulty was to employ your first clerk as a paid genealogist and not allow any clerical service exceeding \$2,000 for that office. At present it is \$1,900 and some odd dollars, and that was the most practical thing that we could propose for your consideration.

MISS TEMPLE. I think the recommendations of the committee are most admirable. They have evidently given this subject a great deal of consideration, and it is quite in harmony with the spirit of this congress. This congress is in the spirit of economy. We want economy, and if we can begin in this line by accepting this admirable recommendation of this committee, I feel there should be a unanimous vote of the congress, and I therefore move the previous question, and hope the congress will show the spirit that they have so often expressed in regard to reform by accepting this recommendation unanimously.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The previous question is called for, which will close debate. All in favor of closing debate will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "No." The "ayes" have it. The question now reverts to the motion of Mrs. Lockwood.

READER. "I move that the matter be left to the Board of Management to adjust. Mrs. Lockwood."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All those in favor of this motion will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "noes" have it and the motion is lost.

MRS. MANN. I move that it be accepted.

MISS TEMPLE. I move the acceptance of the recommendations.

MRS. BRYAN. I move that it be accepted.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Read the recommendation of the committee.

MISS BATCHELLER. "Your committee recommend that the first clerk of the registrar general's office shall be a paid genealogist, and that the registrar general and her first clerk be empowered to employ such other clerical service as they find

necessary, the entire expenses for clerical service not to exceed \$2,000." Signed by all the committee.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are there any remarks?

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Might I ask if we are not able to hire a genealogist for that, can we have anybody to take her place?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The previous question has been called for, which closes debate. All in favor of closing debate will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no."

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I was asking a question.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The "ayes" seem to have it. [After a pause.] The "ayes" have it and debate is closed. Was the motion made in reference to the recommendations?

Miss TEMPLE. Yes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of adopting this recommendation will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" have it and the recommendation is adopted. Read the next one, Madam Chairman. The house will please come to order and listen to the next recommendation.

Miss BATCHELLER. "Your committee cordially approves the report of the librarian general, and we are heartily in sympathy with the recommendations to the state conference, if possible, in adding to the value of the library."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Was there a motion in regard to this recommendation?

Miss TEMPLE. I move its adoption.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded to adopt this recommendation. All in favor of this motion will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" have it and the recommendation is adopted.

Miss BATCHELLER. Just one more.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion to accept should come up in writing. Every motion should be sent to the desk in writing.

Miss BATCHELLER. "The committee beg leave to say that the report of the insignia committee has just reached them, and for lack of time, the committee feel incompetent to act upon its recommendations."

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. As there were no recommendations, I can-

not see as chairman of the insignia committee why we cannot act on it at once. [Laughter.]

Mrs. MURPHY. Just one more remark. Will you excuse me? I want to say there is a young lady in this audience who has said to me that she would be very glad to undertake the work, the entire clerical work of the office and that of the genealogist, if she could have the \$2,000.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. We know she could not do it. We would not trust her.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The report of the committee on recommendations of national officers having been disposed of, we will now proceed to new business. The recording secretary general is recognized.

Mrs. HOWARD. May the official reader read this letter to the congress?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. She may.

READER. "Salt Lake City, February 15, 1902. Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, president general, Daughters of the American Revolution. Dear Madam: Enclosed find a request from the Spirit of Liberty Chapter, which they desire the congress of our order now convening shall act upon. This action was taken in response to a suggestion from Mrs. Elroy M. Avery, that the question of the admission of polygamists and their adherents should be introduced by those who live where polygamy is practiced. No one of us can be present at the congress, but may we not request that you put our petition in the hands of some able woman who will present a suitable resolution? This question is more pressing than the Daughters in the east realize. Mormon doctrine is gaining foothold in the east. Sad as it is for us to acknowledge it, the truth compels us to say that there has been a general return to the practice of polygamy and that its doctrine is persistently taught. The Roberts case is but an example of many another. Those who practice polygamy are lawbreakers; those who believe in it uphold those who break the law; those who condone the practice give aid and comfort to lawbreaking. I have the kindest feelings toward the Mormon people, many of whom are sincerely trying to do right, but the greatest kindness which can be done to them is to rebuke this evil before it grows to greater

proportions. If this is not done in time, our own descendants will feel the blighting effects of this curse. Hoping that you can grant our request, I am, very sincerely, Corinne M. Allen." And this is the resolution: "The Spirit of Liberty Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Salt Lake City, Utah, at a meeting specially called for that purpose, passed the following resolution: Resolved, that the Spirit of Liberty Chapter send greetings to the Continental Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution, and earnestly request that the members of that body indicate whether or not they desire as members those who practice, believe in, or condone polygamy. Corinne M. Allen, regent, Anna E. Murphy, secretary."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your pleasure in regard to this communication?

Mrs. DRAPER. I move it be laid on the table.

Miss BATCHELLER. I second that.

(Cries of "No!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that this communication be laid upon the table. Those in favor of this will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "noes" have it. Some action is necessary to be taken.

Miss HARVEY. Madam President, and ladies of the Eleventh Continental Congress, shall we let this grand opportunity slip of speaking up for American womanhood and the purity of the American home? [Applause.] I move that this be considered.

Mrs. RICHARDS, of Iowa. Have we not enough troubles of our own without going to Utah to hunt up some more? [Applause.]

Mrs. CAMP. Madam President and ladies of the Continental Congress, this is the last subject I should have supposed I would be able to speak upon, but I want to speak for Mrs. Allen, whom I know personally. She is an Ohio woman, and she feels keenly and works against polygamy constantly in the state of Utah. I saw her two years ago and she cannot speak of it without the greatest earnestness. She says it is gaining a foothold constantly and she begged of me to do and say all that I could against polygamy, and that is my excuse for saying this word in her behalf. [Applause.]

Mrs. WILES. Is there a motion before the house?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is no motion before the house. They are speaking upon the communication received.

Mrs. WILES. Madam President, I move that the Eleventh Continental Congress endorse the spirit of this communication.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard this motion.

Mrs. HOPKINS. May I speak?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes.

Mrs. HOPKINS. I am heartily in sympathy with this letter, and for a very good reason, that in the City of Chicago these polygamists have men standing on every street corner preaching Mormonism, and making proselytes in the city of Chicago. The churches and the ministers have tried to put it down and they cannot do so, and it is growing very rapidly all over the territories, and all over these United States, and I think they have no regard for the laws that congress makes, and I think in this city of Washington there should be some stringent action taken with regard to it. [Applause.]

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I do not know why we should hesitate to take a stand on this when we took a firm stand on the Roberts case. [Applause.]

Mrs. CAMP. Just one statement. When we were in Salt Lake, one of the Salt Lake leaders told my husband they had one thousand missionaries all through the United States and Europe, trying to make converts to their church. I think we should be alarmed at that.

A MEMBER. I move the previous question.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is a motion before the house offered by Mrs. Wiles. Has it been sent to the desk?

Mrs. WILES. It has.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Read the motion again.

Miss JOHNSTON. May I make an amendment to that motion?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You may.

Miss JOHNSTON. I move that this congress decide that no

polygamist, no descendant of a polygamist, no one in sympathy with polygamy shall be admitted to this society. [Applause.]

Miss MILLER. Madam President—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This seems to the Chair to be a second motion.

Miss JOHNSTON. It cannot be an amendment?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It might be accepted as a substitute motion, but it is not an amendment.

Miss HARVEY. Madam President and ladies, if I understand this thing correctly—

Mrs. WILES. The previous question was moved and seconded some moments ago, before any one presented another motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The question had not yet been stated by the Chair and the motion had not been read from the platform.

Mrs. WILES. I beg pardon.

Miss HARVEY. If I understand this lady at all, I think she said no descendant of a polygamist could be admitted to this society. That cannot be carried out strictly for this reason; it violates the Edmunds law. There was a time when children born of plural wives were legalized in consideration of the abandonment of polygamy afterwards. They became legalized by that act. We cannot say all descendants of polygamous marriages shall be excluded, but those who believe in or practice polygamy might be barred.

(Cries of "Question!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Kindly send up that amendment by substitution. Has it been sent up?

READER. I have it now. Do you put in the words "or present polygamists?"

Mrs. WILES. I understood that the previous question was moved and seconded before this amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is so; it was, before the motion.

Mrs. WILES. Before the amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Before that motion was presented.

Mrs. WILES. Before the amendment by substitution. Madam President, I had offered my motion, and it had been seconded and the previous question was moved and seconded,

and after that an amendment by substitution was offered. All that I wish is to save the time of this assembly.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I believe a motion is not said to be before the house until it is presented from the platform. That is my understanding, Mrs. Wiles, and your motion had not been stated from the platform, therefore, we will vote on the amendment by substitution of Miss Johnston. Kindly read it.

READER. Miss Johnston's amendment: "I move that no polygamist, no descendant of a polygamist or sympathizer with polygamy shall be eligible to membership in this society."

Mrs. Fowler, of Indiana, and others seconded the motion.

Mrs. DRAPER. Is it in order to call for the order of the day, which is the consideration of the Lineage book?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We are under new business, and that seems to be all the business we have.

Mrs. DRAPER. The consideration of the Lineage Book was on Thursday's program and we have not yet reached it.

Mrs. WILES. I would like to speak to my own motion; both my motion and the amendment by substitution are before the house.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do so.

Mrs. WILES. Ladies, I had hoped not to take the time of the congress by speaking to this matter in any way, but because of this amendment by substitution it seems to me necessary. The amendment by substitution, as has just been explained from this platform cannot be carried. We cannot go into that matter to-night. We cannot make a rule that certain people shall not be eligible to this society in this great congress with the limited time at our disposal to-night. But we can defeat the amendment by substitution and carry the motion I had the honor of offering, which simply puts this congress on record unmistakably in its views as to polygamy and as to the position of polygamy in this country of American homes. [Applause.] I simply ask you to defeat this amendment by substitution and carry the original motion.

Miss DESHA. I agree with what Mrs. Wiles has said about that, because, if we are not to admit the descendants of polygamists, we would keep ourselves out, for some of us are descended from Abraham. [Laughter.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Miss Johnston's amendment is now before the house. The reader will read her amendment by substitution—first Mrs. Wiles' motion, and then Miss Johnston's amendment by substitution.

READER. Mrs. Wiles' original motion was as follows: "I move that the Eleventh Continental Congress endorse the spirit of this recommendation. Mrs. Wiles." Miss Johnston's amendment by substitution—

Mrs. WILES. The word was "communication"—"endorse the spirit of the communication."

READER. It looks like "recommendation." "I move that the Eleventh Continental Congress endorse the spirit of this communication." Miss Johnston: "I move that no polygamist, no descendant of a polygamist, or sympathizer with polygamy shall be eligible to membership in this society."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This has been moved and seconded.

Mrs. MORGAN. I desire to go upon record as opposing the amendment to this motion. I think Mrs. Wiles was entirely right. We can do nothing but sympathize with the spirit of this communication. The Daughters of the American Revolution sympathize with the spirit of the communication. They naturally will not take any members who are the children of polygamists.

Miss MILLER. Do they not ask for instruction and help that way?

Miss BENNING. I move the previous question.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All those in favor of closing debate will signify it by saying "aye." Those opposed "no." The 'ayes' seem to have it. (After a pause.) The "ayes" have it and debate is closed. We will now vote on the amendment by substitution of Miss Johnston. Kindly read that.

READER. "I move that no polygamist, no descendant of a polygamist, or sympathizer with polygamy shall be eligible to membership in this society."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All those in favor of this amendment by substitution will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." the "noes" seem to have it. (After a pause.) The

"noes" have it and the amendment by substitution is lost. We now revert to Mrs. Wiles' motion. Read the motion.

READER. "I move that—the Eleventh Continental Congress endorse the spirit of this communication. Alice Bradford Wiles."

Mrs. THUMMEL. I move it be accepted.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All those in favor of this motion of Mrs. Wiles will signify it by saying "aye." Those opposed "no." The "ayes" seem to have it. (After a pause.) The "ayes" have it.

Mrs. VERPLANCK. Is new business in order?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes; it is in order.

Mrs. VERPLANCK. Resolved, that the New York state delegation recommends to the committee on arrangements for the Twelfth Continental Congress, that the evening of the first day of that congress be set aside for all state conferences, and state elections. Signed by two members of the committee appointed by the state regent, Mrs. Terry, and Mrs. Kenyon. I move the adoption of this resolution.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is this motion seconded?

Miss TEMPLE. I second that motion.

READER. "Resolved, that the New York State delegation recommends to the committee on arrangements for the Twelfth Continental Congress that the evening of the first day of that congress be set aside for all state conferences, and state elections. Frances A. M. Terry, of Connecticut, Mrs. B. B. Kenyon."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, you have heard this motion. Do you wish to discuss it?

Miss BENNING. Inasmuch as all the members of the state conferences are not arrived the first evening, I hope the lady from New York will allow the substitution of the second evening. They are not all here the first evening, and I would like to amend that by saying the "first or second evening."

Mrs. VERPLANCK. Really, ladies, it makes very little difference to New York state what evening. We mention the first evening because we hold our conferences usually on Saturday evening, and on Tuesday evening for the state elections. We were all so thoroughly convinced that to take up valuable time

from the congress to go into these meetings was so very inadvisable, that we resolved unanimously we would ask the congress to have one evening set aside for the purpose. If the first evening is not convenient for all, we will say second or first evening is not convenient for all, we will say second or designated for this purpose, so that the elections can be held and the announcement of the state regents made in the proper time.

MISS BENNING. I move the substitution of "second" evening for "first."

MISS BATCHELLER. I second that.

MRS. VERPLANCK. I accept the amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The mover accepts the amendment and the motion as amended will be presented to the house.

MRS. MCCARTNEY. I would like to ask a question for information. Has not this been ruled by the Board, that one congress cannot make rules for another congress?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This is a recommendation for business, merely a recommendation concerning plans for the next congress. The motion offered by Mrs. Verplanck, of New York, as amended, will be read.

READER. "Resolved, that the new York state delegation recommends to the committee on arrangements for the Twelfth Continental Congress that the evening of the second day of that congress be set aside for all state conferences, and state elections." Did you accept that amendment?

MRS. VERPLANCK. It is a recommendation to the committee on arrangements for the next congress—simply a recommendation. I move the adoption of this recommendation. Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The chairman will have read the announcement of a committee.

READER. "The Chair appoints the following committee to urge the matter of an appropriation by the national congress of \$200,000 for the creation of a national park at Valley Forge, upon the military committee of the senate and house of representatives. The committee is: Mrs. George W. Kendrick, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Julius C. Burrows, of Michigan; Mrs. A.

G. Foster; Mrs. J. A. T. Hull, of Iowa; Mrs. Joseph V. Quarles, of Wisconsin."

Another proposed amendment to the constitution, offered by Mrs. Matthew T. Scott. "No amendment to an amendment to the constitution or by-laws shall be acted upon by the same congress in which it is proposed." Signed Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, and others.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will state that several communications and requests have come up to her from the body of the house requesting that this congress may have the honor of hearing a few words from Miss Susan B. Anthony. [Applause.] The Chair appoints Mrs. Lockwood and Mrs. Tulloch to escort Miss Anthony to the platform. (After an interval) Allow me to present to you, members of the Eleventh Continental Congress, Miss Susan B. Anthony. [Great applause.]

MISS ANTHONY. Madam President, I am delighted at the improvement in order in this house. [Laughter and applause.] It is two years since I was present before, I think—I am not sure but that it is three years—and you have learned a great deal of parliamentary law and of usage in public meetings since then, and I am delighted. I stand before you as an honorary member of the Irondequoit Chapter, of Rochester. I am ashamed to say, though I get the notices of every meeting, that I am a very poor attendant, but then I watch their doings and am interested in everything. I enjoy every gathering of women, no matter for what purpose, because it is educating them for the duties that are soon to come upon the women of our country. Your president said that Miss Anthony was engaged in the work of the emancipation of woman. That is true. You are emancipated women. You are marvellously emancipated. [Applause and laughter.] It is delightful to sit here and listen. The women have come up here on the stage and have spoken to-night with as loud and clear a voice as I have, and I have been speaking fifty years in public; you can do just as well as I can. Why, it is marvellous. [Laughter and applause.] I am interested in your subject, and I know that all that you will dig up in regard to the ancestors and the Revolutionary fathers, or in regard to the re-

cent war will teach you to value the country, teach you to be patriots. You will come up to congress—I think you are having a committee appointed now to go to congress—and after you have butted heads against that congress for fifty years as I have [laughter] and got nothing [laughter] you will find out that you had better have a ballot in your hand. I went to the White House this morning and interviewed the president, and I saw all around in every corner of the room old codgers and young codgers from different parts of the country, and the president approached every one with an air that said, as plainly as words, “You are a voter;” but he was courteous and kind to me. [Laughter.] But it was a kind of kindness that showed I had not any power. What I want is that when we women speak to congress or our state legislatures, or the common councils of our city, that we shall speak with authority; that we have got women behind us that can vote to make or unmake those legislative bodies, just as men can. [Great applause.] And when we are educated to do that and when we get the ballot in our hands to do that, we shall walk with heads erect and shoulders back and feel ourselves just as good as the men. [Laughter and applause.] And that is a wonderfully happy feeling. [Applause and laughter.] I just said to the president general: “You would not expect me to speak about anything but suffrage?” and she said: “No; we did not expect anything else.” [Laughter.] So you have got it. [Laughter and applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Take a seat on the stage, Miss Anthony.

Mrs. HOPKINS. I want to say to-day that we are Daughters of the American Revolution, and I have heard no reminder to-day that this is Washington’s birthday. Shall we not take some action in recognition of the anniversary?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is as the congress desires. It has been heretofore said that the meeting of this great and patriotic body of women for purposes of patriotism, for purposes of humanity, is a sufficient celebration of the day. The Chair does not know but what that is so. We have been very busily employed to-day in works which George Washington would commend. [Applause.] The Chair desires to say,

however, that she expresses the wish that the memory of George Washington may never grow less dear to the American people; that he may ever remain enshrined in our hearts, "first in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen." [Great applause.]

Mrs. PARK. Is a motion in order?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Verplanck's motion is before the house.

Mrs. VERPLANCK. "Resolved, that this congress recommend to the committee on arrangements for the Twelfth Continental Congress that the evening of the second day be set aside for all state conferences and state elections."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Was this motion seconded?

Mrs. VERPLANCK. Seconded by Mrs. Terry, and Mrs. Kenyon, and the whole state conference.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you wish to discuss it?

(Cries of "No!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of this resolution will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" have it and it is so ordered. Read the next.

Miss AVERY, of Michigan. A question of privilege. My motion of a few moments ago, was seconded, but through some misunderstanding, not quite understood by myself or the Chair. Am I allowed to read it? "I move that fifteen members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of general business in the Continental Hall committee."

Mrs. COLEMAN. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you wish to discuss it?

Miss AVERY, of Michigan. May I be allowed to explain the reason for it? I have heard some criticisms of the number constituting a quorum of this valuable committee. It seems to me that it is of such value that it would be unwise to allow this meeting to adjourn without careful consideration of the subject. If there is no ruling made governing the quorum of this very large committee, consisting I believe of sixty members, then a majority is a quorum. If the committee consists of sixty members, certainly thirty-one are necessary to act. In view of that, my motion is before you for consideration, al-

though I am not competent to decide upon the number. For that reason I suggested fifteen when I made the motion.

Miss MILLER. Is it not the custom for committees to form rules for their own government and regulation?

Miss AVERY. May I ask a statement from the parliamentarian.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is said that the committee cannot always, at all events, do that.

Mrs. DRAPER. I move to substitute the word "seven" for "fifteen" May I speak to that amendment?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes; is it seconded?

Miss TEMPLE. I second it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded.

Mrs. DRAPER. I believe in the constitution, seven members constitute a quorum of the Board of Management. Therefore, I think seven a very good number for the Continental Hall committee, which is about the same size.

Miss TEMPLE. Especially in view of the fact that the members are scattered far and wide over the country. From my own experience with committees, I know it is very difficult to get committees together.

Miss MILLER. May I speak once to that? It seems to me that it is a very small quorum for a committee that is to do such great work as to probably decide how much money we are to spend on Continental Hall site, especially as it was decided here to-day that twenty-five members must agree on the site. It seems to me seven is entirely too small a quorum.

Mrs. SWIFT. A question for information. How many members does it take now to constitute a quorum of the Continental Hall Committee?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I think we had about fifteen; my impression is that it was seven or fifteen. The Chair does not really remember. Mrs. Draper, can you assist the Chair?

Mrs. DRAPER. I did not hear.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is the quorum of the committee now? We usually have such a large number.

Mrs. DRAPER. The number present. I have been present when we have been five, ten, fifteen, twenty, etc.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is the number present that constitutes a quorum.

Mrs. SWIFT. Why isn't that sufficient?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is a very good rule.

Mrs. SWIFT. You cannot get a quorum.

Miss MILLER. You cannot control the quorum of a committee.

Miss AVERY, of Michigan. May I speak to my motion. I have no objection to the amendment. I thought it best not to admit it, however, in the original motion, but it seems to me that this does not relate to the previous motion upon this floor relative to action in connection with the whole. That is special. My motion says for the transaction of *general* business in the Continental Hall committee. This is simply for the protection of that committee as against any criticisms. If we decide on a quorum, whether seven or fifteen, then that committee is protected in its actions.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are you ready for the amendment?

Mrs. KENDRICK. This is a very important committee, one of the most important I think at present in the congress, and I think while the number appointed is large, certainly such a small number as five, seven, or fifteen would be very unwise for the consideration of any matter of general moment. In all of the committees of which I have any knowledge, in such a matter as this, involving perhaps hundreds of thousands of dollars, or the selection of a site, or anything of the kind, a larger representation of the committee than this would be required. I therefore would like to enlarge the number, if there have not already been two amendments proposed.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There are two amendments before the house—one motion and an amendment, I think.

Mrs. KENDRICK. I would like to amend by increasing the number to at least twenty-five.

(Cries of "Oh!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Have you finished speaking?

Mrs. KENDRICK. I have; yes, Madam President.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I do not think that our sister from Philadelphia quite understands it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion to increase the number

to twenty-five is not yet before the house. It has not been seconded.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. When we find a site that we think is very valuable, all we have to do is to have the call given for the members of the Continental Hall committee to come and there would have to be twenty-five here before we could act, but for the preliminaries, the committee should be able to go ahead and do a little work with a smaller number, and when there is some real work to do, we can send for the others. So that I would not make my committee so large that we could never get them together. We would not want to call so many here just to present something in a tentative manner, and then find that it did not amount to anything and let them have their trip here for nothing.

Mrs. COLEMAN. I do not think it is thoroughly understood that this makes no reference whatever to the building site, but to the general business of the committee.

Mrs. WEED, of Connecticut. A question of information. May I ask if this is for the house to decide, or whether the committee themselves have the privilege of deciding for themselves?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. While the congress is in session, it is the higher power.

Mrs. WEED, of Connecticut. Thank you.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are you ready for the amendment? The amendment calls for seven to make a quorum. All those in favor of that amendment will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "noes" seem to have it. (After a pause.) The "noes" have it and the amendment is lost. The question now recurs to the original motion of Miss Avery. Kindly read it.

READER. "I move that fifteen members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of general business in the Continental Hall committee. Clara A. Avery."

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are there any remarks to be made upon this motion?

Mrs. REESE. I think we can trust the chairman of that committee to do what is right. I think that committee has done

very well in the past, and we certainly have no fault to find with it, and I think the rules that have governed it so far can govern it to the end.

Mrs. MONROE. I heartily endorse that.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is any further discussion desired?

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Be good enough to state what is the size of the present quorum.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The number of those present constitutes a quorum at present.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I think it would be well to let well enough alone. [Applause.]

Miss JOHNSTON. I move to lay the motion on the table.

Miss MILLER. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded to lay this motion of Miss Avery's upon the table. Those in favor of this motion will please signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The Chair would like to ask you to repeat that vote. Those in favor of tabling the motion of Miss Avery, of Michigan, will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" have it and the motion is tabled.

READER. "Whereas, the Patriotic League of the Revolution is engaged in the work of correcting the inaccuracies contained in the histories of the United States as taught in all of our schools and academies; Therefore, be it resolved, that the Daughters of the American Revolution co-operate with the Patriotic League in this important work."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the resolution before the house. What is your pleasure?

Miss HETZEL. I move it be adopted.

Seconded.

Miss MILLER. Whose motion is it?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is the motion of Mrs. Titcomb, of New York.

READER. It is not signed.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Titcomb, of New York, offered the resolution, which has been read to you. Is there a second to that motion?

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I second it.

Miss HARVEY. Is it too soon for me to speak upon that?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is open for discussion.

Miss HARVEY. Madam President and ladies of this congress, I consider this a most important resolution. School histories are inaccurate. How many ladies here have always been taught to believe that the Declaration of Independence was read from the State House steps July 4th? It was not. It was not read until July 8th. I would like to ask, just for fun, how many ladies knew that? It is correct.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have a monopoly of that information. [Laughter.]

Miss HARVEY. It was signed on that day but not read until the 8th, and I believe that story about the boy waiting to tell his grandpa just when to ring the bell on the 4th of July is a myth.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Have all spoken upon this subject who wish to do so?

(Cries of "Question!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The question is called for. All in favor of accepting the resolution, will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it and it is accepted.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I have a resolution that you passed, but we found that it was not quite correct, and want you to do it again. It is: "I move that this congress empower the committee on Continental Hall to purchase a site, and that the treasurer general be authorized to draw upon the permanent fund for that purpose, provided, that at least twenty-five members of the committee shall agree upon the site to be purchased." There was a little something in the wording at the top that we thought ought to be corrected.

Mrs. EAGAN. I second that.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you wish to discuss this motion?

(Cries of "No!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of it will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" have it and it is so ordered.

Mrs. PARK. Madam President General and Daughters of the Eleventh Continental Congress, I move that the members of the Eleventh Continental Congress request and empower the National Board to arrange for business meetings on the

program of the Twelfth Continental Congress, at which business matters can be discussed without the presence of the public or members of the press. [Applause.]

Miss MILLER. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair did not quite understand your resolution. Will you kindly read it again?

Mrs. PARK. "I move that the members of the Eleventh Continental Congress request and empower the National Board to arrange for business meetings on the program of the Twelfth Continental Congress, at which business matters can be discussed without the presence of the public or members of the press."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there a second to this motion?

Miss MILLER. I second that motion.

Mrs. WEED, of Connecticut. I also second it.

Mrs. VERPLANCK. May I suggest that such arrangements were made for this congress in the recommendations on the first page. If they had so desired, they could have had them at any time during this congress. Meetings of that kind were arranged for in the recommendations on the first page of your program for this congress.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The discussion before you is upon the resolution of Mrs. Park, of Georgia. Do you wish to discuss it any further?

(Cries of "No.")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All those in favor of this resolution of Mrs. Park, of Georgia, will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" seem to have it. (After a pause.) The "ayes" have it and it is so ordered. What is the next? The treasurer general is recognized. [Applause.]

Mrs. DARWIN. Madam President and ladies of the congress, I ask for recognition for the moment that I might thank you for the exceedingly kind and gracious action of this morning in regard to myself. Far beyond the money consideration is the kindly spirit in which it was offered, which I certainly appreciate more even than the money I assure you. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair would like to speak for a moment on a certain point, if the congress will grant her the

privilege. [Applause.] The Chair wishes to refer to the very delightful time which the Daughters of the American Revolution enjoyed on flag day at Buffalo, and to return her thanks to the Daughters of the Buffalo Chapter for the beautiful entertainment which they gave us. The Chair wishes to speak of this, as she thinks she has not before mentioned it, and it is a matter worthy of mention. [Applause.]

Mrs. CHURCH. A question of privilege. I move a vote of thanks to Mrs. Barber for the beautiful and most enjoyable reception which she so kindly gave to the Daughters of the American Revolution this afternoon?

Mrs. HOPKINS. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of this motion will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" have it.

Mrs. HOPKINS. I move that the vote be made a unanimous, rising vote.

Mrs. MANN. I move a vote of thanks be given the chairman of the program committee.

Mrs. ROOME. I second that motion, and wish to say that I think we never had a more carefully arranged program, or one more satisfactory.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion before the house is to return a vote of thanks to the chairman of the program committee. The Chair would suggest that you also include the members of the program committee.

Mrs. ROOME. Right.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. And give them a rising vote of thanks. All in favor of this motion to give the chairman and members of the program committee a vote of thanks will rise. It is so ordered unanimously by a rising vote.

Miss BENNING. Madam President General, and ladies of the congress, I move that the thanks of this body be tendered its gracious president general for the courtesy and impartiality with which she has presided over the Eleventh Continental Congress of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. [Great applause.]

This motion was spontaneously carried by a unanimous rising vote.

Mrs. KENDALL. May I speak to that motion just one moment?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You may.

Mrs. HORTON. Buffalo Chapter desires to thank the president general for her kindness in contributing to the success of Flag day.

Mrs. KENDALL. Madam President General, and Daughters of the American Revolution. I think there is one thing that we should all remember in making this vote of thanks to our president general; that we have not only had an able presiding officer, but that she has given us a lesson which we should carry home with us, and pay her the compliment of imitating her, in showing how we can harmonize and develop our chapter's progress in the right direction.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I am going to change the program from pleasure to business—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Allow the Chair to thank the Eleventh Continental Congress, and the mover of this gracious motion, from the depths of a heart full of gratitude. [Great applause.]

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I wish to state to the ladies here that there might come a time when you might wish to vote although you might not be present. We have taken the pains to consult several lawyers in this District in regard to a proxy vote. They tell us that a proxy vote is a vote when you authorize another person to vote for you, but a direct vote is a written vote. There are one or two outside of the District of Columbia that do not exactly agree with that. You may want to vote when you would not be able to come to us, on some of these important things that are coming up, and if this congress says that it shall be legal to send a written, direct vote, it is law. You can make it so. While in the District we have not much doubt but that it is legal anyway, at least we have the advice of three good lawyers on that point, there might be some question outside, and you can very easily fix that so that in case you did want to vote "yes" or "no" on any subject, a written vote would be a direct vote. May I make a motion on that?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I shall move that this congress pass this resolution, that a written vote shall be a direct vote, a legal vote.

Mrs. EAGAN. I second that motion.

Miss BENNING. Isn't that an amendment to the constitution?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Send your motion to the desk in writing.

Mrs. ROOME. I desire to speak upon this question.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Kindly wait until it is stated. I will state it to you in just a minute.

Mrs. CROSMAN. A point of inquiry. I wish to inquire whether this privilege would apply to votes for election, which our constitution says must be made by ballot?

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. That is a different thing entirely. I am not talking about a ballot vote, ladies; not at all.

Mrs. SWIFT. A committee vote.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Yes; that is what I meant, a committee vote.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Pending the writing of this resolution, the chair will entertain any other new business.

Miss BAIRD-HUEY. I move, Madam President, a vote of thanks to the minute men for their kindness in acting as our president general's escort.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Allow the Chair to correct, "as the guard of honor for the Eleventh Continental Congress."

Miss BAIRD-HUEY. Thank you.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair is sure that the congress wishes to give a rising vote upon that, rendering our thanks to the gallantry of the minute men in acting as our guard of honor. The rising vote of thanks is unanimous.

Miss TEMPLE. Madam President —

Mrs. HOPKINS. I want to ask a question for information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Miss Temple, of Tennessee, has the floor.

Miss TEMPLE. I move a vote of cordial thanks to the young ladies who have so faithfully and untiringly served us as pages during the Eleventh Continental Congress.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair hopes you will include the

very faithful and efficient service of the chairman of the house committee.

Miss TEMPLE. I accept the amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will then present this motion to the house. Do you understand it?

(Cries of "Yes!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of this motion will signify it by rising. The rising vote of thanks to the pages and chairman of the house committee is unanimous.

Mrs. HOPKINS. I rise for a little information. I want to state, in regard to our insignia, being manufactured by a jeweler who had no authority, and the statement that some of the Daughters bought their insignia from that jeweler, I wrote to Mr. Caldwell, and I was authorized by him to find out the truth of the matter—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair would interrupt Mrs. Hopkins long enough to say that she thinks this matter may be safely referred to the committee on insignia.

Mrs. HOPKINS. I just wanted to state what happened, with regard to the insignia which Mr. Caldwell authorized me to buy. When he found out that we were on the track of his irregularity and that Mr. Caldwell was the official custodian of the insignia, he said he had only one to sell, and Mr. Caldwell authorized me to buy it, and I did so and sent it to him, and he said it was a registered pin, which a Daughter sold him. Now, I could have gone and bought that pin without any card and without any authority showing that I was a Daughter.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This must be referred to the chairman of the insignia committee. There is a motion from Mrs. Lockwood, of the District of Columbia, to be presented to the house.

Dr. ROOT. A question of information about that motion of Mrs. Lockwood's. Does that apply to the next congress, or only to meetings of the Board of Management, or of committees?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Answer the question, please.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Mrs. Lockwood's motion refers to committees, during this interval while you are not here.

Mrs. KINNEY. May I ask a question, whether it would be entirely legal to send this proxy without an affidavit?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. They make a distinction between a proxy vote and a written vote. Explain the difference.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. The proxy vote is when you designate somebody else to do your voting. A direct vote is a written vote. You may send it yourself direct to the chairman of the committee, and she opens it. If you want to make it doubly sure, you can have it certified to before a notary, which would make it very certain.

Miss BATCHELLER. I only desire to state that one of the most able lawyers in New Jersey told me that if I ever wished to cast a vote, to have it written in a legal form and certified to before the proper officer, and no court in the land could contradict or gainsay it.

Mrs. ROOME. I was first promised recognition.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I cannot hear, Mrs. Roome.

Mrs. ROOME. I wanted to say that a business man, who has belonged to a great many associations and other corporate bodies says that in case the society orders that to be done, it is more legal and binding even than a *viva voce* vote; that if you sign a paper in that way, saying that you vote in a certain way, it is recognized in court as more binding than a *viva voce* vote.

Miss HETZEL. All I wish to do is to call for a vote of thanks to Mr. Chase and to the employes of this theatre who have made things so comfortable for us.

Mrs. HATCHER. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the motion.

Mrs. DRAPER. I would like to speak to that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has not yet been presented to the house in its corrected form.

Mrs. MORGAN. Are you going to read it?

READER. Yes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests order. You will get through handsomely if you are quiet and go right on with the business.

Miss MILLER. I have been trying for some little time to make a motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is a motion before the house already, of Mrs. Lockwood.

Miss MILLER. Is was in the line of thanks for the pages. May I say something in regard to it?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Kindly wait for this motion, until it is voted upon.

READER. Mrs. Lockwood's motion: "I move that this congress recognize the legality of a written vote, having been first certified to before a notary public and presented at the meeting of any standing committee."

Mrs. McCARTNEY. We won't need Continental Hall if we do that.

Mrs. DRAPER. Do we realize the full significance of that motion? You remember that a motion was passed to-day, amended by myself, in which the number necessary to select an available site for Continental Hall was put at twenty-five, and I said at that time that I limited it to twenty-five because it was difficult to get more than that number present voting for any one special thing. It was expressly stated that we would not ask for a majority vote of the full committee, on account of the difficulty of having the ladies present. This would affect that motion, which was passed this morning, when there were fully twice as many members here. And, Madam President, I feel it but just to say that while we have had legal opinions on one side, I myself, as secretary of the committee on site this last year, consulted a lawyer and he decided on the other side. We do not want to get into any more questions where we will have to consult lawyers. Do let us vote this motion down. [Applause.]

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. My consultation with a lawyer was on exactly the same ground as Mrs. Draper's. What we want now is to facilitate business and not to clog it up. I hope, ladies, that you will see that there is nothing in this but straightforward business, and will vote for the resolution.

Mrs. LIPPITT. If this motion of Mrs. Lockwood's passes, I shall feel called upon—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair is unable to hear Mrs. Lippitt, on account of the conversation in the house.

Mrs. LIPPITT. Madam President, if this motion of Mrs.

Lockwood passes, I shall feel called upon to vote to reconsider two motions which we have passed one that the fifteen days' notice shall be allowed members voting in the Continental Hall committee on site, and the other, as to twenty-five being necessary to select a site, because in each case, the ladies living in California who are required to give a written vote would not be able to do so if this motion is adopted. They have got to do it by correspondence, and they cannot in fifteen days receive notice of this meeting, write back to people to inquire and then get their vote back here in proper time, allowing for delays in the mails, etc. And, moreover, in that case twenty-five is not enough to protect a committee of over a hundred.

Mrs. COLEMAN. I move the previous question.

Miss AVERY, of Michigan. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The previous question has been called for—

Mrs. McLEAN. It has not been seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That will close debate.

Mrs. McLEAN. I did not hear a second. I desire to accord entirely with the lady who has just spoken.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Miss Avery, of Michigan, seconded it, I think.

Mrs. McLEAN. Excuse me.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Those in favor of closing debate signify it by saying "aye."

Mrs. McLEAN. I simply wish to ask a question for information. Is this on the subject of proxy voting, a vote in writing?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes; a vote in writing.

Mrs. McLEAN. Is not that a proxy vote?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. No.

Mrs. McLEAN. It is not?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. No. Those in favor of closing debate will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" have it.

Mrs. McLEAN. That requires a two-thirds vote.

Mrs. DRAPER. Does not the previous question require a two-thirds vote?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It does. The Chair thought there

was a two-thirds vote in favor of it. The vote will be taken again. All in favor of closing debate will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" have it and debate is closed. The question now reverts to Mrs. Lockwood's resolution. Kindly read it.

READER. "I move that this congress recognize the legality of a written vote, having been first certified to before a notary public, and presented at the meeting of any standing committee.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All those in favor of this motion will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no."

Mrs. MORGAN. Madam President—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question?

Mrs. MORGAN. I was going to speak to it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It was in the midst of a vote. Debate had been closed. The motion is lost.

Mrs. WILES. I move to rescind the action by which we recommend that the press be excluded from certain sessions of the congress next year. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there a second to your motion?

Mrs. McLEAN. I second it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that the action of the congress in adopting the motion excluding the press from certain business meetings be rescinded. Mrs. Wiles may speak to her motion.

Mrs. WILES. Madam President and ladies. I feel that I must first explain offering a motion to rescind, for it is a very, very rare thing for me to do it. I did not speak to the motion when it was before the house because I considered it impossible that this assembly would carry it. I supposed of course it was going to be lost, and that there was no need of wasting your time in talking about it, but to my great surprise it was carried, and, as I voted against it I could not move to reconsider, and the only possibility was to move to rescind, which I have done. I move to rescind for the reason that I think the congress is very much better off in the hands of the press *present* here with us than it is in the hands of the press out in the lobbies—[Applause.]—and on the sidewalk, and in the hotel lobbies, hearing a story first from one woman, and then

from another woman, and getting everything more mixed up than they do if they are here present. [Applause and laughter.] Every one is liable to make mistakes, and I recognize the fact that the representatives of the press here present cannot with one hearing always understand all the intricacies of our business. [Laughter.]

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I should say not. [Laughter.]

Mrs. WILES. But if they cannot understand the intricacies of our business when they sit here in front and hear it all discussed by the ablest women in the country, how can they possibly understand it when they hear it outside from one woman, when they do not know whether she knows anything about it or not; they do not know whether she is prejudiced or not; and they do not know whether her statements have been contradicted by somebody on the other side of the case or not. We are very much better off with the press present, and I hope that this action of the congress in adopting that motion may be rescinded. We certainly have nothing whatever to be ashamed of. If the press come here and misreport us, we can hold them responsible for it; whereas, if they are not present, we cannot blame the press for what they say. [Applause.]

Mrs. McLEAN. I second that motion.

Miss BATCHELLER. Madam President General, I would like heartily to endorse every word of Mrs Wiles; and those of you that were here at the congress when we made an attempt to exclude the members of the press at one session, will remember the story, which is quite true, of the interview with a reporter of the *Washington Post*. Three ladies, myself being one of them, waited upon him and asked him how he obtained the information that he published in his paper, when there were no members of the press present. "Why," he said, "ladies, I am sorry, but really we had to report the proceedings of the Daughters of the American Revolution. You know it is a feast for us, and we had to say something, and as you would not let us in to know exactly what you were doing, we said what we thought you were doing." [Laughter.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Does any one wish to speak on the negative side?

Mrs. PARK. Madam President and ladies. No one is a greater friend and admirer of the noble press of our country than myself, but I do believe that the Daughters of the American Revolution have been continually misrepresented in the press of the country, at least in the capital city, where we meet. Now, perhaps, those in the states near at hand, may not have had the experience in this matter that we have who live some distance away. These reports are very bad here but when they get down to Georgia we "warring Daughters" of the American Revolution are in the midst of a revolution. It is wars and rumors of wars with us. The people read those remarkable stories in the newspapers about us and when we get home you have no idea how glad the people are to receive us, and to know that we have arrived home safely, these stories are so much exaggerated. I picked up a paper the other day, read the headlines, and thought to myself, "Where was this meeting held?" It was headed "Warring Daughters," or something like that. I said to myself, "That cannot refer to the session of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Perhaps it was the Daughters of the Revolution." I read on further, another heading, "A Stormy Session." We had a very quiet and peaceable session that morning; there was nothing stormy about it. This motion excluding the press does not relate to every meeting, but we do have matters which are private, pertaining to our society, in which the public have no business to be interested, and the press have no business to be interested. It is only for the dignity and the good of our society that I am in favor of the resolution. If they want to create these fairy stories, these wildest flights of the imagination that is all right; people will then know that they are pure creations. [Applause.]

Mrs. McLEAN. Madam President, I wish to say a few words—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. On which side?

Mrs. McLEAN. I am on the affirmative. Potent as are the arguments presented pro and con, there is one argument which has not yet been presented, in my hearing at least, and it is this: We were formed as a great patriotic body, to instill patriotism. If we have patriotism to instill, we have nothing to

hide, and we should have nothing but patriotism to instill; therefore, we should have nothing to hide. Those who give us the real truth, are our real friends. If aught takes place which we deplore and it is made known to the country, so much the sooner will we remedy our shortcomings. If we, as I candidly believe we have done this congress and will in the future, live up to the high standard of our calling as patriotic women of America, then we can afford to set a public example to the patriotic women of America. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there any further discussion of this motion?

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I think I shall have to say something. [Laughter.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We are always glad to hear you.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I was going to call on Miss Anthony, who has been our teacher for many years, to ask whether in her great organization they ever tried to get along without having some business sessions in which they could lay out their work before them in private. I am a friend of the press, and I always work for the press. I do not believe there is a press man or a press woman but what will say, as one of them said to me last winter "Why don't you arrange for some quiet business meetings before you come here and open your doors to the public?"

A MEMBER. An executive session.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I think they would stand by us, not feeling that we were crowding them out, but that we have work to plan and many things to talk over which we should do in private and I will tell you to-day that the grand woman who has just gone out of that door told me five or six years ago that if all they did in their business sessions and in their executive meetings was before the public they would be scored worse than we have been. "But," she said, "we do that kind of work behind the doors. Then we go out before the public and present our work and show to the world what we are doing." It is not anything against the press, and I know that two of the best friends we have among the press told me last winter that they did not see why we did not provide for business sessions. [Applause.]

Mrs. BAKER. I wish to offer a vote of thanks to the official reader for her efficient service during this congress.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That will come up by and by. Have you any further remarks to make on this motion? Any one in favor of Mrs. Wiles' motion can come forward and speak.

Mrs. WILES. I want to close debate with a word.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You shall do so. Are there any others who desire to speak upon this rescinding motion?

Mrs. WILES. I simply wish to say that we have had a very potent example before us all this week. There has been nothing in this entire week that might not be published to the whole press of the country, and I do not believe there ever will be anything.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All those in favor of Mrs. Wiles' motion to rescind will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "noes" seem to have it. (After a pause.) The "noes" have it.

Mrs. WILES. Division.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair is very willing to call for the vote again. All those in favor of the motion of Mrs. Wiles to rescind will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The Chair is in doubt.

Mrs. WILES. I call for a division, Madam President.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A division shall be had. Those in the affirmative will rise and remain standing until they are counted.

Miss AVERY, of Michigan. Some of the delegates near me think that the question is on the exclusion of the press entirely from our congress.

(Cries of "No!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is to rescind the motion by which it was provided that the members of the press and the public shall be excluded from business meetings. That is the motion before you, the motion to rescind.

Mrs. MORGAN. May we not be taking premature action? If the time comes when we need to have an executive session might we not move it then? I am not decided one way or the other, but was just wondering if we could not wait until the necessity arose.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair calls for the negative upon

this vote. Those opposed to rescinding will rise and remain standing until they are counted. The reader will announce the vote.

READER. In favor of rescinding, 119; opposed, 84.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion to rescind was carried.

Miss BATCHELLER. Madam President, and Daughters of the American Revolution. I have only just a word to say, but I want to make it very expressive. I want to say that owing to the very gracious and efficient presiding of our president general, and the very excellent behavior of all the members of the congress, including myself [laughter], I think we can all go home and say as the children do, that we have had "the most beautiful time we ever had in our lives."

Miss MILLER. May I have a chance now to present my motion? I have given it to the reader to read for me.

Miss BATCHELLER. I forgot the very thing I wanted to say. [Laughter.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You may have an opportunity later.

READER. Miss Miller's motion: "I move that this congress give to each of the pages who have served us during the past week one of the souvenir spoons of the society. Virginia Miller."

Mrs. HATCHER. I second that motion.

Miss MILLER. This has been the custom of our congresses for several years past.

Miss BATCHELLER. I would like to offer an amendment to that if it is in order.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Did you finish?

Miss MILLER. I had not quite finished. I would say that this has been the custom of our congresses for several years past, and it seems to me only a very slight recognition of the services of these young ladies who have been here day after day, and also every evening, to wait on us and help us through with our work.

Mrs. HENRY. Before a vote is taken on that, I would like to amend it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your amendment?

Mrs. HENRY. I would like to ask if Miss Bessie Brewer cannot be added to the list of pages. She has been the clerk to

the credential committee. She was invited to be a page, but on account of her services being required for that committee, she was compelled to refuse. Every year she has been at the box office, attending to the duties there in connection with the credential committee, and I think that is a small reward to give Miss Brewer also a spoon.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there a second to that motion?

MISS MILLER. I shall be very glad to incorporate that in my own motion, and there is one other thing; I should have added that the official reader should also receive a spoon.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there a second to that?

MISS BATCHELLER and Mrs. Kendall seconded the motion.

MISS BENNING. Have the tellers and our credential committee been thanked for their work?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You can do that later. Read the amended motion of Miss Miller. It has not been handed to me in writing.

MISS MILLER. I wish to add to my motion, Miss Brewer and Miss Richards, our official reader.

READER. Miss Miller moves: "I move that the congress give to each of the pages who have served us during this past week, to Miss Brewer and to the official reader, one of the souvenir spoons of the society."

MISS TEMPLE. I wish to speak to this motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Kindly do so.

MISS TEMPLE. Madam President, I regret exceedingly to speak against this motion, but I certainly feel very heartily against it. I feel that the pages are daughters of members of this organization—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests that you come to order so that you may hear Miss Temple's remarks.

MISS TEMPLE. Madam President, and ladies of this congress. I regret exceedingly to speak against this motion but I feel that the pages are daughters of Daughters, and many of them are Daughters themselves; that we are all engaged in patriotic work; that many of us come thousands of miles at great expense and have no spoons voted us; that we do work all the year round that is almost as arduous as the work of the pages during the Continental Congress and that we have no

reward whatever. I believe that this body is a patriotic body, and I think it is beneath our dignity to give this very small recognition, because it is a patriotic work that we are engaged in, and the pages who serve us should do so from love of the work. I believe I voice their feeling when I say that they do, because I have the expression from two of the pages saying that their patriotism is greater than their love of this small reward, and that they would gladly dispense with these spoons, especially at this time when we are saving and working so hard. I speak very feelingly because I have done it personally in my own chapter, in selling every ticket that enabled me to bring \$104 here as a contribution from my chapter last night. Therefore, I feel that if these pages will gladly do away with the custom of previous years in the giving of spoons by this congress, and will gladly contribute that sum towards Continental Hall, we should allow them to do so, and I think this house will put itself on the basis of a higher patriotism when it votes down this motion to-night, because we will be saving this and applying that crumb to this worthier and higher object, and we will be complimenting these beautiful young girls who have been such an ornamental part of our congress. And, of course, in that connection the official reader would not under any circumstances feel that she as a member of this organization would wish to have a spoon given to her.

Miss RICHARDS. I rise to a question of privilege. I agree, as far as I myself am concerned with what Miss Temple has said. I desire to say that I appreciate the kind feeling which prompted the offer of this recognition, but that I would rather contribute the price of the spoon to Continental Hall fund. I hope my name may be left off that list, and thank you very much for the recognition.

Mrs. HATCHER. I want to say a word about the spoons. The pages are not always Daughters of the American Revolution, or daughters of Daughters. They are young ladies who are willing to come here and work all week for us, and they have to work very hard. It has been my experience in the last four years, during three of which I had charge of the pages, that this little souvenir was highly prized by the young ladies, and therefore I would be glad to see them receive the spoons

especially one young lady that I am very much interested in, and who is the youngest page we have this year.

MISS CLAY. Madam President—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are you opposed to the motion?

MISS CLAY. No; I am not.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I think we shall have to listen to some one opposed to the motion first.

Mrs. TERRY. I move the previous question.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The previous question has been moved, which closes debate. All in favor of closing debate will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" have it debate is closed. The question now reverts to Miss Miller's resolution to provide the pages with spoons. Miss Miller will kindly speak to her own motion.

MISS MILLER. Madam President, Mrs. Hatcher has so ably presented my views on the subject that I feel there is very little left for me to say, except that I think we all ought to realize, as ladies, that we have been asking a great deal of these young ladies and that we have also had the services of our reader and therefore I do request that her name and that of Miss Brewer be not dropped but that these spoons be given as the motion asks, in recognition of their services. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of the resolution of Miss Miller will express it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" have it and it is so ordered. [Applause.] Is there any further new business before us?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Darwin will give us the amount contributed to Continental Hall fund. We will listen to the treasurer general.

Mrs. DARWIN. Ladies, perhaps you do not want to hear anything more from me to-night.

SEVERAL MEMBERS. Yes; we do.

Mrs. DARWIN. Do you want to know about the final result of the Continental Hall contributions?

Mrs. ROOME. Has the contribution I handed in been turned over. [Laughter.]

Mrs. DARWIN. It is in the safe. [Laughter.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It was read also.

Mrs. ROOME. I did not hear it.

Mrs. DARWIN. It was taken down to my office and put in the safe, and I understand that it was read to the congress also.

Miss MILLER. It was; I heard it.

Mrs. DARWIN. Before the Continental Hall contributions were sent in last night, I received through the mail \$1,199.25 in contributions, \$250 in life memberships. There were put in last night in checks and cash, \$4,288.18, and to-day's mail brought me \$58 more, while there were \$616 paid me in checks and cash to-day, making a total paid in of \$6,411.43. In addition to that there were pledges received yesterday and to-day amounting to \$1,347.50, making a total of \$7,758.93 all told. [Great applause.] Most of these pledges, I presume, will be paid in during the next few months, and they all will probably be paid in before next congress, so you can see there has been a very sensible addition to the fund. Now ladies, after you have heard this, I want also to speak of another matter. Since thanks are in order, you seem to have forgotten one who should have been thanked, our faithful and devoted registrar general. I think no one has thought of her in her illness at home. I would therefore move a rising vote of thanks to our retiring registrar general, Miss Mickley. [Applause.]

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, you have heard the motion. All those in favor of this will please rise. It is unanimously carried by a rising vote.

Miss RICHARDS. Ladies, you all know we have had to depend a great deal upon the men in the opera house and they have worked hard and faithfully, and it would be a very good thing if the congress would recommend a little extra pay for their overtime services. The chairman of the house committee, and the chairman of the pages recommends that to the congress.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. How much did we pay last year?

Mrs. RICHARDS. Three dollars apiece. We have about twenty-three this year.

Miss MILLER. May I ask the chairman of the house committee if she has included the woman in the waiting room also?

Mrs. RICHARDS. Yes.

Mrs. DRAPER. As the mover last year, or the one that seconded the resolution last year, to pay those men, I desire to say that it was expressly stated then by the chairman of the house committee that we should not be asked to do it again, that it should be put in the contract between the Daughters of the American Revolution and Chase, that this compensation should be given them by him and I remember distinctly reading it in the written contract in the minutes of the Board of Management.

Mrs. HATCHER. I was the chairman of the house committee and I made the motion last year.

Mrs. DRAPER. I seconded that motion, with the express stipulation that it was not a precedent.

Mrs. HATCHER. We had always done it, and Mr. Chase has nothing at all to do with these men that work here over time. It is now eleven o'clock, and all theatres are out by half-past ten, and besides, we come here at ten o'clock in the morning and stay until ten at night, and it has always been the custom to pay this little extra money to the men for staying so long over time. I had no arrangements whatsoever with Mr. Chase about any extra payment.

Mrs. TERRY. May we hear what is being said?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Come to the platform; they do not hear.

Mrs. HATCHER. Of course I cannot remember every word I said last year. [Laughter.] But I had no intention of saying that Mr. Chase was to enter into any contract to assume our responsibility in giving a small fee to the various employes of the house. As you all know, the woman who has charge of the waiting room has been most courteous this week. On account of the bad weather she has taken charge of our wraps and attended to everything very nicely; and the young boys have all done very well, I am sure. It has been the custom to give them this small fee, and if I said last year that Mr. Chase would assume this responsibility hereafter, I don't know what I could have been thinking about, because I never talked to him on the subject. I am sure Mrs. Draper must have misunderstood me. Nothing of that kind was included in the contract which I signed with Mr. Chase, a copy

of which is in the building. This matter is left to the generosity of the congress.

Miss MILLER. I move the previous question.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I move that we adjourn.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is not quite time yet. The Chair will ask you to vote upon the motion of Mrs. Richards, the chairman of the house committee.

Miss MILLER. It has been seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Those in favor of this motion will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" have it and it is so ordered. Mrs. Richards is requested to send her motion to the recording secretary general in writing. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Tulloch, the vice-president general in charge of the organization of chapters.

Mrs. TULLOCH. It seems very necessary to have the lists of state regents and the state vice-regents approved by this congress. They have been all carefully prepared, and the official reader will read their names to be approved by the congress.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you wish to hear the elections of the state regents, and the state vice-regents?

SEVERAL MEMBERS. No.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you understand the question?

Miss BENNING. I think we must hear them. Our vice-president general in charge of the organization of chapters asks it and I think we must hear them.

Mrs. TULLOCH. It belongs to you to approve your action.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The official reader will read the names. The constitution calls for this.

READER.

STATE REGENTS AND STATE VICE-REGENTS.

ALABAMA—Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, "South Highlands," Birmingham. Mrs. J. H. Bankhead, Fayette, state vice-regent.

ARIZONA—Mrs. Walter Talbot, 505 North Seventh street, Phoenix Rock.

ARKANSAS—Mrs. Helen M. Norton, 923 Scott street, Little

CALIFORNIA—Mrs. John F. Swift, 824 Valencia street, San Francisco.

COLORADO—Mrs. Charles Eldredge, 18 Willamette avenue,

Colorado Springs. Mrs. W. S. Ament, 1445 Washington avenue, Denver, state vice-regent.

CONNECTICUT—Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, 46 Park street, New Haven. Mrs. Clara A. Warren, Atlantic Hotel, Bridgeport, state vice-regent.

DELAWARE—Mrs. Elizabeth Clarke Churchman, Claymont.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Mrs. M. S. Lockwood, "The Columbia," Columbia Heights, Washington, D. C. Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Main, 2009 Massachusetts avenue, Washington, D. C., state vice-regent.

FLORIDA—Mrs. Dennis Eagan, Jacksonville. Mrs. Thomas M. Woodruff, St. Augustine, state vice-regent. Washington address, 1644 Twenty-first street.

GEORGIA—Mrs. Robert Emory Park, 48 Merritt's avenue, Atlanta. Mrs. Thomas R. Mills, Griffin, state vice-regent.

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ILLINOIS—Mrs. Charles H. Deere, "Overlook," Moline. Miss Eliza Mansfield, 112 Perry avenue, Peoria, state vice-regent.

INDIANA—Mrs. James M. Fowler, Lafayette.

IOWA—Mrs. Julian Richards, Waterloo.

KANSAS—Mrs. A. H. Thompson, 610 West Tenth street, Topeka.

KENTUCKY—Mrs. Mary A. Cunningham, 102 Adams street, Henderson. Mrs. Rosa B. Todd, 603 Frederica street, Owensboro, state vice-regent.

LOUISIANA—Mrs. C. Hamilton Tebault, 623 North street, New Orleans.

MAINE—Mrs. W. E. Youland, Biddeford. Mrs. Charles H. Nelson, 51 Green street, Augusta, state vice-regent.

MARYLAND—Mrs. J. Pembroke Thom, 828 Park street, Baltimore.

MASSACHUSETTS—Miss Helen M. Winslow, 52 Atherton street, Roxbury. Miss Marie W. Laughton, Copley Square, Boston, state vice-regent.

MICHIGAN—Mrs. William Chittenden, 134 Fort street, West. Detroit. Mrs. E. S. Brayton, 328 College avenue, Grand Rapids, state vice-regent.

MINNESOTA—Mrs. Franklin A. Rising, Winona. Mrs. William Liggett, 2201 Scudder avenue, St. Anthony Park, St. Paul, state vice-regent.

MISSISSIPPI—Miss Alice Quitman Lovell, Box 214, Natchez. Mrs. Mary Thompson Howe, "Battle Hill," Jackson, state vice-regent.

MISSOURI—Mrs. George H. Shields, 4426 Westminster Place, St. Louis. Mrs. Wallace Delafield, 5028 Westminster Place, St. Louis, state vice-regent.

MONTANA—Mrs. Walter S. Tallant, 832 West Park street, Butte. Mrs. Walter H. Weed, Butte, state vice-regent.

ELEVENTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS—SIXTH DAY. 1515

NEBRASKA—Mrs. Laura B. Pound, 1632 L street, Lincoln.
Mrs. Mildred L. Allee, 620 Park avenue, Omaha, state vice-regent.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Mrs. Charles S. Murkland, Durham. Mrs.
John Walter Johnston, 1819 Elm street, Manchester, state vice-
regent.

NEW JERSEY—Miss E. Ellen Batcheller, Somerville. Miss
Emma Sydney Herbert, Bound Brook, state vice-regent.

NEW YORK—Mrs. William S. Little, 188 Brunswick street, Ro-
chester. Mrs. Charles H. Terry, 540 Washington avenue, Brook-
lyn, state vice-regent.

NEW MEXICO—Mrs. L. Bradford Prince, Santa Fé.

NORTH CAROLINA—Miss Mary Love Stringfield, Waynes-
ville.

NORTH DAKOTA—Mrs. Sarah B. Lounsberry, Fargo.

OHIO—Mrs. John A. Murphy, care Franklin Bank, Third street,
Cincinnati. Mrs. William Brooks MacCrackin, Lancaster, state vice-
regent.

OREGON—Mrs. Mary Phelps Montgomery, 251 Seventh street,
Portland.

PENNSYLVANIA—Miss Susan Carpenter Frazer, Lancaster.
Mrs. Abner Hoopes, West Chester, state vice-regent.

RHODE ISLAND—Mrs. Charles Warren Lippitt, 7 Young Or-
chard avenue, Providence. Mrs. Edward L. Johnson, 158 Cross
street, Central Falls, state vice-regent.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Mrs. H. W. Richardson, Columbia. Mrs.
George W. Nicholls, Spartanburg, state vice-regent.

SOUTH DAKOTA—Mrs. Andrew J. Kellar, Hot Springs.

TENNESSEE—Mrs. H. S. Chamberlain, 237 East Terrace, Chat-
tanooga. Mrs. J. M. Head, South Spruce street, Nashville, state
vice-regent.

TEXAS—Mrs. John Lane Henry, 513 Gaston avenue, Dallas. Mrs.
Seabrook Sydnor, 1416 Franklin avenue, Houston, state vice-regent.

UTAH—Mrs. Margaret Elizabeth Wallace, 525 East Fourth street,
Salt Lake City.

VERMONT—Mrs. Julius J. Estey, Brattleboro. Mrs. M. A. B.
Stranahan, St. Albans, state vice-regent.

VIRGINIA—Mrs. Thomas B. Lyons, Charlottesville.

WASHINGTON—Mrs. George W. Bacon, 512 Tenth avenue,
South, Seattle.

WEST VIRGINIA—Miss Valley Virginia Henshaw, Hedgesville.

WISCONSIN—Mrs. Thomas H. Brown, 182 Fourteenth street,
Milwaukee.

WYOMING—Mrs. W. A. Richards, 2455 Eighteenth street, Wash-
ington, D. C. Mrs. F. W. Mondell, New Castle, Wyoming, state
vice-regent. Washington address, 1402 Twenty-first street, N. W.

READER. "I move to offer a vote of thanks to our official reader for her efficient service rendered this congress." (Carried.) Mrs. Wagar, of Ohio.

Mrs. CUMMINGS. Pennsylvania desires to make a motion that a vote of thanks be given to Mrs. Fox, the parliamentarian, for her sound rulings during this congress.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you make that as a motion?

Miss MILLER. I second that, and move that we make it a rising vote. She has been most agreeable to us all.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Those in favor of this motion will rise. It is unanimously carried by a rising vote.

READER. A motion from Mrs. Holcomb: "I move that Miss Finckel's name be added to the list of pages to receive a spoon. She sat in the cold lobby and worked very hard over the railway service, and would otherwise have been a page." This is moved by Mrs. Holcomb and seconded by Miss Desha.

Miss MILLER. I will certainly accept that amendment to my motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Those in favor of this motion will signify it by saying 'aye;' those opposed, "no." Carried.

Mrs. STERNBERG. May I be recognized for one moment?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes the congress would be seated until we finish. We are almost through.

Mrs. STERNBERG. Now that we have almost finished with the business of the congress, I have asked one moment that I may assure you of my great appreciation for your vote of thanks, as chairman of the program committee. I am sure that the committee feel highly gratified that their efforts have been appreciated. [Applause.]

Miss BENNING. Madam President, and ladies. I have not heard any vote of thanks for the chairman of our credential committee. We have not had any hitches about the credentials and there has been no vote of thanks to the tellers, who stayed up nearly all night.

SEVERAL MEMBERS. Oh! Yes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We had one for the tellers.

Miss BENNING. I did not hear that vote of thanks, or any vote to our recording secretary general. She has to listen very laboriously, and also to the stenographer, Mrs. Cahoon.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you make a motion?

Miss BENNING. I make the motion that these thanks be offered by the congress.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that the chairman of our credential committee, and the recording secretary general, and the stenographer be rendered the thanks of the congress. All in favor of this motion will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" have it. There are two or three important announcements.

READER. I am requested to mention the fact that the April number of our AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE will contain the state regents' reports, the May number the first half of the proceedings of this Continental Congress, and the June number will contain the conclusion of the proceedings. Also, that the meeting of the National Board of Management will be held Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

Other announcements were also read.

Mrs. DRAPER. I made that as a motion, about the magazine.

READER. It did not so read.

Mrs. DRAPER. I move that.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Read it again.

Mrs. DRAPER. It did not say "I move." I did not understand it so. "I move that the April number of the magazine contain the state regents' reports, the May number the first half of the proceedings of the Continental Congress, the June number the conclusion of the proceedings.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All those in favor of this motion will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" have it and it is so ordered.

Miss TEMPLE. I move that the lists of new officers, including state regents, be sent out at once, without waiting for our committees to be formed; as soon as possible.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there a second to that?

Mrs. ROOME. I second it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Get up on the platform and announce it, Miss Temple.

Miss TEMPLE. Ladies of the congress, I move that the names

of the new Board, including the vice-presidents general and the state regents be sent out as soon as possible, without waiting for the committees to be formed.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Have you heard the motion?

Mrs. HENRY. That would call for double expense. We would have to have another sent out after the committees were formed.

Miss JOHNSTON. It seems to me this is an unnecessary expenditure.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Miss Temple, I am requested to ask whether a type-written list will do.

Miss JOHNSTON. I move to lay the motion on the table.
Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded to lay Miss Temple's motion on the table. Those in favor of this motion will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." Carried.

Mrs. COLEMAN. If there are no further announcements to be made, I move that the Continental Congress close by singing one verse of "America."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Very well; in a few moments. There are two announcements.

Announcements by the reader.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the motion of Mrs. Coleman, of Illinois, that before we adjourn we sing one verse of "America." We have finished our program. [Applause.] It is not yet twelve o'clock, and we have finished our program. [Great applause.] The Chair desires to return thanks to the Eleventh Continental Congress for their kindness and attention, and their enthusiasm upon all patriotic subjects and wishing that we may all meet again at the Twelfth Continental Congress, she declares the Eleventh Continental Congress adjourned as soon as we shall have joined in singing one verse of "America."

The congress accordingly rose and sang one verse of "America."

Adjourned at 11:25 p. m.

